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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

INDEX

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. | OCTOBER 6, 1942 | VOLUME 3, NUMBER 40

Food, wages stablized by order of President

Appointment of an economic stabilization director and swift action to curb rents, wages, and food costs followed the passage last week of a new price law.

1. The President created within his Executive Office an Office of Economic Stabilization, with Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes as director.
2. Wages, with a few exceptions, are to be stopped at September 15 figures. The Executive order gave National War Labor Board power and duty to do this. Farm prices to be stabilized, "far as practicable," as of the same date.
3. Price Administrator Henderson, complying with a Presidential letter, placed ceilings over virtually all food prices not already covered.
4. Mr. Henderson said late Saturday he would put a universal ceiling over rents, also at the President's request, in a few days.

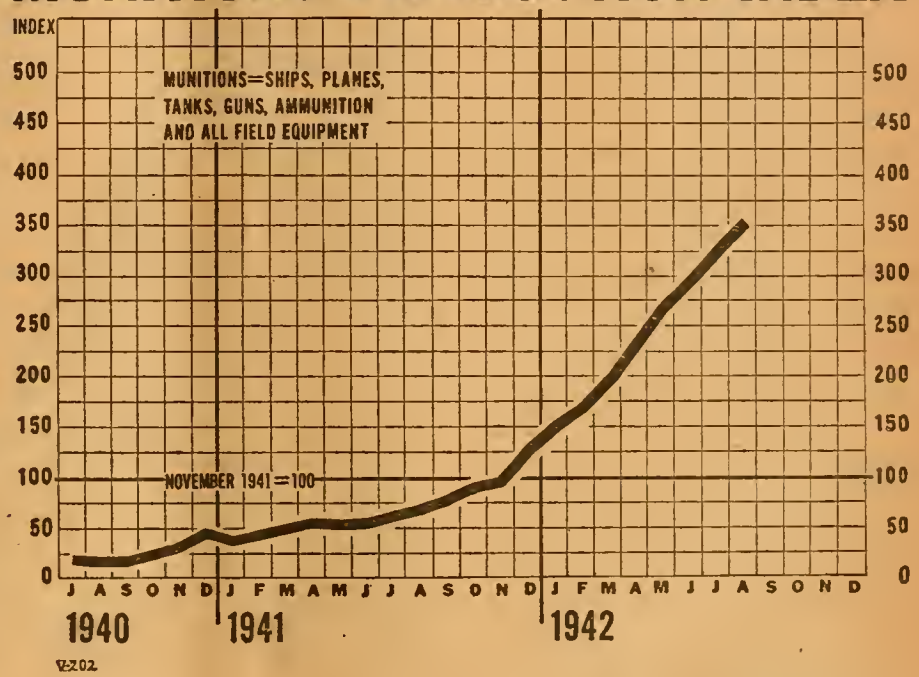
The 60-day emergency ceilings froze prices of affected foods for retailers, wholesalers, and processors, at the individual seller's highest prices September 28 through October 2.

Among foods newly controlled as to price were butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, eggs, poultry, flour, dry onions, potatoes, fresh and canned citrus fruits and juices, dry edible beans, cornmeal, and mutton.

OPA control thereby extends to about 90 percent of the family food budget, as against a former 60 percent.

Details of President's order, page 21.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



Aircraft	up 6 percent over July.
Ordnance	up 3 percent over July.
Naval ship construction	up 7 percent over July.
Merchant ship construction	up 6 percent over July.
Other munitions	up 14 percent over July.

BUT WE'RE BEHIND FORECASTS—SEE PAGE 15

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In this issue

Page

President orders stabilization of food prices, rents, wages 1, 21
On the Home Froot 3

RATIONING

OPA cuts civilian meat supplies to meet war needs 5

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Henderson cuts abnormal ceilings to check live cattle prices 5

WAR PRODUCTION

WPB revamps system to speed priority applications 12
Materials budget balanced under PRP 13
August munitions production up 8 percent, but short of forecasts 14, 15
Action to help small business 18

TRANSPORTATION

Eastman freezes train schedules 19

LABOR

The difference between "inequalities" and mere differentials 25

CENSORSHIP

Price says papers do a good job except in explaining censorship 28

WAR INFORMATION

Davis tells librarians they, too, are combatants 29

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Families with small children to get extra fuel oil

Families with children under 4 years of age will receive a full allowance of from 50 to 125 gallons, depending on the heating zone, in addition to their basic ration under the new fuel oil ration plan, the OPA announced October 3.

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REPRINTS OF AUGUST INDEX

Two-column mats of the latest production chart, shown on page 1, are available to newspapers and magazines. Glossy proofs also may be had. Address Distribution Section of OWI. State preference of proofs or mats and refer to V-202.

Nation-wide rationing of gasoline

Merging of the gasoline and tire rationing programs into a single system to control mileage of the Nation's passenger autos according to essentiality of use was announced by Price Administrator Henderson to become effective throughout the country probably about November 22.

The rationing of gasoline will follow the plan now in operation for the 7½ million autos in the East, with each of the Nation's 27 million cars getting a basic A-book allowance of enough gas for 2,880 miles of family necessary and occupational use for a year. Additional gasoline will be allowed only on proof of need and in quantities strictly limited to the degree of essentiality to the Nation's war effort.

This gasoline rationing system will then be meshed into the tire rationing program to bring the over-all mileage of America's autos within the limits of the available rubber supply, with use of tires being limited to essential transportation needs of the country. Observance of a 35-mile-per-hour maximum speed limit will be a basic requirement in both gasoline and tire ration allowances.

On the Home Front

Japanazi ambition to share the conquest of the world has had rude shocks lately—in the spendid stand of the Russians, the stalling of Nazi General Rommel in the African desert, the blows dealt far-extended Japanese flanks by U. S. forces in the Solomons, Australians in New Guinea, Americans and Canadians in the Aleutians. But while tens of thousands of Allied fighters are locked in bloody hand-to-hand, tank-to-tank, plane-to-plane battle with savage and determined enemies of human freedom, we can waste no time on these Home Front strategists who claim a sure recipe for winning the war—somewhere else.

We at home are not yet on top of our job, as the latest war production report clearly demonstrates, and the over-all strategy of adjusting this country to a "use-for-war" economy is of greater importance than speculations about a second front.

The basic problem—shortages

Basic among war problems is that of shortages, caused in part by siphoning vast stores of materials to war uses and in part by loss of our sources of many raw materials through enemy action. Shortages, like prolonged drought, have contingent effects—as sources of supply shrink or fail, other levels are affected and the reservoirs of available stocks must be tapped.

When Nazi subs halted the sea-borne flow of fuel oil to the East, a chain of events was started of which the end is not yet. Oil pipe lines were extended, new ones rushed toward completion—at a rate, in one instance, of 6 miles a day, an all-time record. Thousands of tank cars were shifted to eastern service. These expedients were not enough. With about two-thirds the normal supply for civilians this winter, we have fuel oil rationing in 30 States and are warned that we must turn to coal wherever possible. But the fuel oil shortage soon affected the coal fields, where a call went up for greater production. Unless our coal output is increased, we'll be short of this fuel, too, next year—by 42 million tons. And by shifting thousands of railway tank cars to fuel oil service we slowed movement by tank car of vegetable oils, fats, and chemicals needed for war and necessary civilian use. Here we have had to reverse ourselves, give these oils and chemicals preference over fuel oil in tank car loading.

The civilian task force

At every point in the grand strategy of meeting shortages we, as individuals, join a civilian "task force" with a definite mission to perform. Nation-wide gasoline rationing, which begins about November 22, will save rubber in millions of tires, and so will the maximum speed limit of 35 miles an hour, now in effect. Personal tire care and loyal observance

of the legal speed limit are vitally important, particularly since sale of used tires and tubes has been halted until used tires can be rationed for necessary uses.

From bobpins to jar-tops

Meats are on the shortage list, too, although only if we figure on unrestricted civilian demand. With around 24 billion pounds of meat in prospect, we must see that our fighting men and Lend-Lease allies have the meat they need—six billion pounds—and we must share the 17½ billion pound balance by voluntarily limiting our weekly meat diet to 2½ pounds per person until about February, when a meat rationing program will be ready. That's more than we normally consume, but war work and war money have increased our demand for meat.

The "share-the-meat" program is only one of a number of things which require household planning. Women in 1943 will have to make out with one-fourth of the bobpins or hairpins they used this year and because the armed forces and Lend-Lease need other things made of that metal, housewives and other civilians will get only about two-thirds of the 1942 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, 90 percent of fats and oils that go into shortening, mayonnaise, and salad dressing, 80 percent of the normal amount of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and 70 percent of linoleum, oilcloth and other coated fabrics. There'll be less white pepper and some other spices. Production of mason jars with zinc tops has been banned.

Customers of retail stores will find many of the merchandising "inducements" and "frills" missing from store services, pick-up and delivery services will be cut to the bone, and free samples—they are one form of waste—will be few.

Yankee inventiveness at work

While some of our economic strategists are engaged in shifting goods and materials from one home front to another, to make them go around, others seek to ease the war pressure threatening parts of our economic structure. In the last half of September about $6,000,000 worth of war contracts went to small business. Small concerns which can produce war goods may secure loans from the $150,000,000 fund of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Yankee inventiveness also has an important role in economic strategy. A rubberlike substance has been developed by byproducts of dairy processing. The Bureau of Mines suggests use of a liquid fuel, a mixture of oil and coal, for industrial oil furnaces that can burn such a mixture. Manufacturers of concrete, clay, and gypsum products are being rallied to produce substitutes for wooden products—we are desperately short of wood and need most of it for war purposes.

The national scrap drive has assumed the proportions of a major "offensive." The CIO, AFL, and the Railroad Brotherhoods are working together on this campaign, as are 80 percent of the country's daily newspapers, and 1,300,000 railroad men have joined the Nation's "salvage scouts" in locating scrap. Local labor committees, too, are furnishing manpower and trucks for scrap collection.

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RATIONING . . .

U. S., Britain divide up purchasing of fats, oils, oil seeds for United Nations

The Combined Food Board announced September 28 that an agreement has been reached which provides for exclusive buying by the United States in certain prescribed regions of the world and by the United Kingdom in other areas, on behalf of all the governments adhering to the agreement, of fats, oils, and oilseeds available to the United Nations throughout the world.

Coordinated purchase plan

The plan was worked out after the Combined Food Board, in collaboration with the more vitally interested governments, had made a comprehensive, although preliminary, survey of the supplies of fats and oils available to the United Nations in relation to essential wartime needs. Because of the urgency of the situation disclosed by the survey, the Board recommended a plan for the coordinated and efficient purchase and allocation of fats, oils and oilseeds. This recommendation has been accepted by the food authorities of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and is now in effect.

The agreement provides:—

1. That the United States will be the exclusive purchaser, on behalf of the governments adhering to the agreement, of the following:
(*a*) All oilseeds and oils and fats in the North and South American continents, including the Caribbean Islands, with the exception of animal fats in Argentina and Uruguay.
(*b*) Copra in Tahiti and all Free French Pacific Islands.
(c) All oilseeds and oils and fats in Portuguese Africa, Spanish Africa and Liberia.
2. That the United Kingdom will be the exclusive purchaser, on behalf of all the adhering governments, of the following:
(*a*) All animal fats in Argentina and Uruguay.
(*b*) All oilseeds and oils and fats in British Empire countries, with the exception of territory specified in 1 (*a*).
(c) All oilseeds and oils and fats in Free French Africa.
(*d*) All oilseeds and oils and fats in the Belgian Congo.

The supplies purchased by these two governments will be allocated among the United Nations according to recommendations made from time to time by the Combined Food Board and accepted by the governments in question.

Total United States production of oils and fats for the year beginning July 1, 1942, is estimated at 11.6 billion pounds, compared with 9.6 billion for the previous year, and United States imports for the same period are estimated at 1 billion or more pounds less than last year. Despite this indicated net increase in supplies, without some restriction upon the total consumption of fats and oils in the United States this amount still is not adequate for maintaining existing stocks and prospective domestic, civilian, military and Lend-Lease requirements, and also to provide insurance against future contingencies.

Such a restriction now has been imposed under WPB General Preference Order M–71 as amended September 22, 1942, which limits the use of various fats and oils to definite percentages and allocates the supplies accordingly to manufacturers and processors. With this order in effect it will be possible to build up adequate reserves for meeting such possible contingencies as further loss of imports, crop failures or further increases in Lend-Lease needs.

Sugar requirements to be adjusted to shipping needs; substitutes will count

The Foods Requirements Committee, through its chairman, Claude R. Wickard, announced September 26 that although it recognizes the important place of sugar in the national diet and its importance to the American way of living, our requirements for sugar from the offshore areas would be so established as to free the maximum amount of shipping for essential war purposes. This is possible, Mr. Wickard said, as long as there are available in the United States sufficient supplies of energy-producing foods which, though not taking the place of sugar in American tastes, will meet wartime dietary needs.

To decide needs soon

The relative importance of our needs for the various food products which must be brought to the United States by water will be worked out by the committee in the near future, the chairman stated.

WPB order frees for civilians 20 percent of salmon packed since March 1

Twenty percent of the total salmon pack between March 1 and October 31 is released for civilian consumption by Supplementary Order M–86–d, issued September 30 by the director general for operations.

The entire 1942 pack of salmon was frozen in canners' hands until further notice by Supplementary Order M–86–c, issued on September 9. This was done to assure fulfillment of Government requirements, which are at least 60 percent of each canner's pack of steelhead, chinook, silver, red, pink, and chum species.

This order permits any canner to deliver for civilian consumption 20 percent of his total pack of any species of salmon canned between March 1, 1942, and October 31, 1942. However, in order to make such delivery, he must first have delivered 60 percent of the pack of the species to the Government.

ESTIMATED 1942 SALMON PACK AND DISTRIBUTION UNDER SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER M–86–d

[Unit: 1,000 cases]

Species	Total pack	Reserved for Government (60 percent of total)	Released for civilians (20 percent of total)	To be held until further notice (20 percent of total)
Pink	2,800	1,680	560	560
Red	1,200	720	240	240
Chinook	250	150	50	50
Chum	1,000	600	200	200
Silver	500	300	100	100
Steelhead	30	18	6	6
Total	5,780	3,468	1,156	1,156

OPA trims high ceilings for beef products in move to check rising cost of cattle

The Office of Price Administration September 30 took action to check the rapidly rising cost of live cattle by limiting top prices which beef slaughterers and wholesalers with unduly high individual ceilings may charge for the dressed product.

Top price any of these high-ceilinged operators may charge for choice or Grade AA steers and heifers will be 23 cents per pound, regardless of the fact that his previous individual ceiling under the original beef regulation may have exceeded these limits. Maximums also are set in similar fashion for the lower grades of beef in the new Amendment No. 6, effective October 1, 1942.

OPA limits civilian supplies of meat to meet needs of armed forces, Lend-Lease

In order to conserve sufficient meat for the armed forces and Lend-Lease, the OPA issued an order specifying quotas of beef, pork, veal, mutton and lamb that may be distributed for civilian use.

Deliveries to civilians during the period from October 1 to December 31 by those who slaughter more than 500,000 pounds in a quarter were limited to the following percentages of such deliveries in the same period of 1941: beef, 80%; pork, 75%; lamb and mutton, 95%; and veal, 100%. Other slaughterers were limited to the amounts of their 1941 deliveries.

Because these grades are particularly required by the armed forces, the order provides that Federally inspected slaughterers may not include in deliveries under their quotas more than 20 percent of their total deliveries of cutter and canner grades of beef.

Slaughterers who are not Federally inspected may deliver canner and cutter grades of beef to amounts not exceeding 25% of their beef quotas.

Some meat products not included

Canned meat, sausage, scrapple, souse, and similar products are not subject to quota restrictions but are affected because the meat used in their manufacture is subject to such restrictions. Lard is not restricted. Such products as liver, hearts and kidneys are also not restricted.

The provisions of the order were adopted following full discussion with the industry.

The order does not specify how the quotas shall be distributed as among different parts of the country, or between customers, but it is expected that the packing industry itself will bring about as equitable a distribution as possible.

In announcing the order Price Administrator Henderson asked consumers to comply with the government's share the meat program for holding civilian consumption of meat to not more than two and one-half pounds per person per week.

The meat requirements for the armed forces and Lend-Lease were determined by the Foods Requirements Committee of the War Production Board and this order is designed to insure that they are met.

The level of civilian supply set in this order is based on determinations by the Committee as of October 1. Changes in the delivery percentages from those tentatively announced by the committee on September 24 were caused by closer adjustment to the current and prospective demand situation.

The October 1 order was Restriction Order No. 1 issued by the OPA. It was issued under a delegation of authority for the rationing control of meat in Supplementary Directive 1-M, of September 12, 1942, from the WPB. It became effective immediately.

Penalties for violation of the order include a year's imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both, and suspension of the right to deal in meat and any rationed product.

Supplies of protein foods called sufficient to meet Nation's needs during next year

Supplies of high protein foods, recommended to supplement the meat allowable under the Government share-the-meat program, will be sufficient during the next 12 months to maintain the high health standard of the Nation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior announced October 5.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration points out that with one notable exception, supplies of most of the high protein foods available for civilian use during the next 12 months either will equal or exceed the available supplies of the past 12 months. The exception is some manufactured dairy products, in which about a 10-percent decrease in consumer supplies is foreseen if we fill our military and Lend-Lease commitments.

Egg supply up to par

Available supplies of eggs, it is estimated, will run about on a par with supplies for the past 12 months.

To extend the supply of protein foods for a hard-working America, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has asked for an increased production of 200 million extra chickens this fall and winter.

Supplies of dry edible beans and dry peas, the two most important legume sources of protein, will be greater than last year's supplies and fully adequate for all civilian needs, despite the large quantities needed for our armed forces and allies. Production of dry beans, plus the carry-over, will supply about 2,400,000,000 pounds this year against 1,788,000,000 pounds in 1941. After military and Lend-Lease requirements are met, there will be approximately 1,700,000,000 pounds for civilian use, or substantially more than was available last year.

Stocks of grain, from which the Nation normally obtains a very large proportion of its proteins, are so abundant, the Department of Agriculture says, that we already have on hand about 2 years' food supply. There are available right now, for example, 300 million more bushels of wheat than last year; our total stocks being over a billion and a half bushels.

Of the total yield of the fisheries for 1942, about 2 billion pounds will be available as food, according to Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service. This amount is equal to the 5-year average for 1935-39. There will be perhaps 10 to 15 percent less of this protein food available for civilian use—especially certain species commonly canned—because of increased military use and exports to the United Nations.

This deficiency will be largely compensated for next year, however, when meal planners should look for unfamiliar species which will be marketed fresh, frozen, and canned These lesser-known species will probably include such freshwater fish as carp, burbot, smelt, buffalo fish, and sheepshead; and such marine species as king, whiting, skates, mussels, silver herring, alewives, monfish, sea herring, and mullet.

Fuel oil ration coupons to be issued for five heating periods under OPA plan

The new fuel-oil rationing plan will divide the heating season into five periods to enable home heating oil consumers to budget their rations accurately throughout the winter, the OPA announced September 28.

Advance use to meet unusual cold

Coupons, numbered 1 to 5, will be issued for specific periods, and will be valid only in those periods. However, a provision for advanced and delayed use of coupons will permit consumers to adjust their ration to unusually cold spells within any period.

The periods will be of approximately equal "degree days" (see VICTORY, September 29) and will vary slightly among the four thermal zones recently announced by OPA. While the dates separating the periods are only tentatively set, the heating season will be considered as beginning on October 1.

This means, OPA official explained, that any fuel oil on hand on October 1, or purchased after that date will be part of a householder's ration, regardless of the date on which coupons are actually available for transfer. October 15 is the date tentatively set for boards to start processing user applications.

Must report October 1 inventory

When fuel-oil users apply for their basic ration they will be asked to state the number of gallons of fuel they had in their tanks on October 1. Coupons equivalent to that gallonage will be torn from the ration sheet by the local War Price and Rationing Board before the ration is issued. The minimum inventory deduction will be 250 gallons in all cases where the users' capacity is in excess of that amount, unless the user shows he was unable to fill his tank up to 275 gallons.

Temperature variation considered

For any fuel-oil purchases made after October 1, the customer must agree to turn over to his dealer coupons for the amount of the purchase as soon as the ration is issued.

The basic ration takes account of the average temperature in each community and is distributed according to the normal variation of "degree days" over the heating season.

Delayed use also

The plan takes into consideration, however, that this delayed adjustment might result in depletion of consumers' supplies during an unusually cold period. To meet this situation, an advanced use of coupons numbered for the subsequent period will be permitted during the last part of a given period.

Provisions are made also for delayed use of the coupons for a certain number of days.

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RFC TO PAY EXCESS COST OF MOVING COAL TO EAST

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced September 29 that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, at the request of OPA, will make funds available to cover excess costs of transportation of water-borne anthracite coal to certain New England areas.

The purpose of the arrangement is to permit the uninterrupted delivery and sale of anthracite coal in the territory named at ceiling prices fixed by the OPA.

Midwest won't have enough fuel oil unless conversion to coal is speeded, Davies says

Unless fuel oil users in the Midwestern States (District 2) convert quickly to coal or some fuel other than oil, wherever possible, "the supplies in that area will not be adequate," Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Davies said September 26 in a letter to Frank Phillips, general district committee chairman for District 2.

Explaining "the critical shortage of fuel oil in the East Coast area," Mr. Davies wrote of the need "of sharing supplies and transportation facilities between District 1 and 2."

He explained that the Midwest is the closest source of supply for the East Coast and that shipments from the Midwest area use a minimum amount of transportation facilities.

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator estimates that District 2 can save 20,000,000 barrels of industrial fuel oils yearly by conversion, in addition to 2,500,000 barrels of light fuel oils and an additional amount through conservation measures.

Oil dealers urged to help customers by supplying data on last year's purchases

All fuel oil dealers in the 30 rationed States were called upon by OPA September 29 to help their customers register for fuel-oil rations by furnishing them certified information about their last year's purchases.

In a letter directed to all members of the fuel-oil industry, the OPA also stated that both dealers and suppliers are expected to check their inventories as of the close of business on September 30. They will be asked to report this inventory when they register later with local War Price and Rationing Boards.

To keep record

In compiling figures on last year's sales for consumers, the fuel oil dealers were instructed to include all purchases made by each customer during the 12-month period ending May 31, 1942. The certification, it was explained, should be made out on the dealer's own stationery or printed form in this manner:

This is to certify to OPA that I sold ____ gallons, #____ grade fuel oil to _____
(name of customer)
at _____ during the 12-month period
(address city)
ended May 31, 1942, and my records so indicate.

(Signed) _____
(Dealer)

This statement is to be forwarded to the customer by the dealer. The customer should attach it to his application.

Consumers will use this figure when applying for their fuel oil ration. It will play an important part in the determination of the amount of fuel each oil burning householder is to be rationed for this winter's use. The letter emphasizes that dealers must base the amounts they certify to their customers on office records and that any falsification of figures on the part of a dealer will subject him to penalties under the law.

The letter also outlines for the dealers procedure they are to follow in extending their customers coupon credit beginning October 1.

Labor-management committees organized at 91 soft coal mines

Labor-management committees have been organized at 91 soft coal mines for the purpose of increasing production, WPB Chairman Nelson announced September 29.

Eighty-two of the mines are located in central Pennsylvania and produce 60 percent of the bituminous coal mined in that area.

Increased production from central Pennsylvania is considered vital to the war program. That area is located close to the country's major centers of war industry, and therefore has the advantage of a short haul and rapid turnover of railroad equipment.

The other nine soft coal mines at which production committees have been organized are located as follows: Five in southwestern Pennsylvania, three in Alabama, and one in Illinois.

Anthracite industry completely organized

The anthracite or hard coal industry already has been completely organized, and the organization of committees in copper and certain other nonferrous mines and throughout the lumber industry is under way.

Organization of committees in the soft coal mines of central Pennsylvania is proceeding with the cooperation of the United Mine Workers of America, the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association, and the Coordinator of Solid Fuels.

A central committee, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa., will help to coordinate the activities of the local mine committees.

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OPA acts to speed industrial bituminous coal production

Action to speed production of industrial size bituminous coal urgently needed by the Army and War production plants, and to smash threatened bottlenecks in many soft coal mines was taken September 26 by the OPA.

Mine operators, under certain conditions, were authorized to crush lump, double screened, and "run of the mine" coal and sell this crushed coal at the maximum price for "run of the mine."

The new action was taken in Amendment No. 22 to Maximum Price Regulation 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mine or Preparation Plant), effective September 26.

WPB inaugurates coupon credit system to control fuel oil in 30 rationed States

Sales of fuel oil to all consumers within the 30-State rationed area can be made only in accordance with a coupon credit system ordered September 30 by the WPB. The system is set up in Amendment 4 to Limitation Order 56.

Designed to control deliveries from now until OPA coupons can be distributed later in October, the credit system provides that every consumer, dealer and supplier who receives deliveries of fuel oil for any purpose must execute a written promise to surrender to the seller ration coupons for the number of gallons of fuel delivered as soon as the coupons are available.

Coupons must be redeemed

Consumers must redeem these written promises, or coupon notes within 15 days after the OPA Fuel Ration Order is issued, about the middle of October. OPA assumes that by that time all consumers will have received their rations from a local War Price and Rationing Board and can, therefore, redeem their notes.

All dealers and suppliers of fuel oil, who are required to execute their own coupon notes, must also redeem their notes within 15 days after the date of the OPA order, and will do so with the coupons they get from their customers.

Dealers and suppliers who will be required to register later in October, must register inventory and storage capacity as of October 1, 1942. Similarly, consumers who register during October, will state their inventories as of October 1, 1942, and their rations will be computed as from October 1, 1942.

Transfer regulations continued

Because the coupon note exchanges which will be required beginning October 1 must correspond exactly with the ration coupon transaction which will be permitted under OPA regulations, the WPB order imposes transfer restrictions and prohibitions of approximately the same type as will appear in the later OPA order. The order continues existing prohibitions against transfers for facilities recently installed for, or recently converted to, the use of fuel oil, and for facilities where equipment in serviceable condition for using another available fuel is standing by unused. The WPB order also prohibits transfers for air-cooling equipment, except in hospitals.

Dealers and suppliers within the rationed area are required under the WPB order to keep complete records of all purchases and sales, and to keep on hand all coupon notes taken at the time of sales. Dealers and suppliers must report to a Local War Price and Rationing Board any person who has failed to redeem coupon notes within ten days after the date set for redemption.

Coupons may be used in lieu of coupon notes as soon as they are available.

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Solid fuel dealers, caught in price squeeze, given relief

Solid fuel dealers who have sustained recent increases in cost for individual kinds and sizes of coal and other solid fuels may, within certain limitations, pass on the increased cost under terms of an amendment issued October 1 by OPA.

Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Solid Fuel Delivered from Facilities Other than Producing Facilities—Dealers), provides relief for wholesale and retail dealers caught in a squeeze on some items between increasing costs and fixed ceilings on resale prices.

Officials pointed out that the price adjustment permitted under the amendment will have little effect on prices to consumers generally since commercial sizes of fuel are affected mostly.

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Coal, oil mixture suggested for industrial furnaces

Mixing of oil and coal to produce a liquid fuel suitable for use in many industrial oil-burning furnaces has been suggested by the Bureau of Mines as one possible means of alleviating the current fuel oil shortage in the East.

On the basis of a preliminary investigation, the Bureau believes that many industrial furnaces could utilize this oil-coal fuel without material alterations in boilers and burners. Dr. Sayers said and estimated that certain types of furnaces probably would save 30 to 35 percent of the oil ordinarily consumed.

• • •

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERIES are salvaging old ornamental iron fences and railings for the scrap drive.

OPA to ration fuel oil for private homes on basis of past consumption, floor area

OPA will assure fair and effective rationing of fuel oil to private dwellings this winter by applying a dual check on the fuel requirements of each house, Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, announced October 1.

A percentage of past fuel consumption and a floor area heat-loss formula will both be used as guides by local War Price and Rationing Boards in determining individual rations.

Used in conjunction with a percentage of last year's consumption the formula will provide a dual check by which fair distribution can be assured in face of the necessity for an over-all curtailment of 33⅓ percent of normal consumption.

Must measure floor space

The first figure needed for using the heat-loss formula is the dwelling floor area of the house to be heated. This figure will be supplied by each applicant when he registers for his oil ration. He will get the figure by measuring each room to be heated, and by multiplying the length of each room by its width.

The second figure involves a combination of the calendar, the thermometer and the thermostat to arrive at a degree-day figure for the house. A degree-day is the number of degrees in 1 day, by which the outside temperature must be raised to produce the 65° temperature for your house.

Find average temperature

Here is how a degree-day is computed. On the day that the temperature on the average falls to 30° your furnace has to add 35° to the inside temperature of your home to produce the 65° level. This, therefore, is a 35°-day. A solid 10-day period of exactly that same weather would mean you must spend 350 degree-days of heat to maintain 65° heat in your home.

It will not be necessary for each householder in applying for a ration to compute degree days. The OPA fuel rationing division has just completed a careful study of United States Weather Bureau reports covering every section and locality in the whole rationed area for the past 43 years. On the basis of these reports the normal degree days for each section have been worked out, and the degree-day figure for a normal season established.

Third figure in the formula is known as a constant. Actually two constants, a high and a low, will be used to establish a ration range. Any ration within this range would be presumed as sufficient to maintain a 65° daytime temperature for a house of standard heating efficiency. Therefore, by applying two different figures as constants to the formula, maximum and minimum rations required to heat the house will be determined.

The two constants fixed by OPA for all zones are 7,300 and 5,600. The higher figure will represent low heating efficiency for the house; the lower figure high efficiency through good insulation and economical oil burner performance. The constants reflect efficiency factors that can reasonably be brought to standard (insulation, clean burner, combustion, storm windows, etc.), whereas the range is provided to cover variables that cannot be accurately combatted.

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Eastman asks tank truck owners to handle short hauls

ODT Director Eastman, September 26, appealed to owners and operators of tank trucks to restrict their operations generally to the short hauls which they can handle most efficiently and which will further the conservation of tires and other equipment.

Mr. Eastman's statement was intended to clear up what apparently was a misunderstanding among truckers, many of whom believed that the principal purpose of the recently revised ODT Exception Order 7–2 was to divert from rail to highway all shipments of petroleum of between 100 and 200 miles.

To control rail movement of petroleum

Mr. Eastman pointed out that the general purpose of Exception Order 7–2, which in effect extended from 100 miles to 200 miles the radius within which tank cars are prohibited from operating without special or general permits, was not to shift to trucks the burden of petroleum hauls between 100 and 200 miles. The original purpose, he said, was to control rail movements of petroleum in order to swell the eastward flow of oil through the substitution of large tank cars for the small ones.

ODT application blanks to provide inventory of tires on commercial autos

Applications for Certificates of War Necessity under General Order ODT No. 21, effective November 15, will provide the ODT with a complete inventory of all tires now on the wheels of the country's more than 5,000,000 nonmilitary commercial vehicles or held for the use of such vehicles.

In applying for a Certificate of War Necessity, every operator must report the number and condition of all tires in his possession by sizes or size groups, including both new and used tires.

Must list mileage

In addition, the operator must list the mileage of tires, by sizes, which were removed from service in 1941, exclusive of retreaded or recapped tires, thus giving the ODT a definite gage on normal consumption of new tires by commercial vehicles.

Any operator of a truck, bus, taxicab, jitney, ambulance, hearse or vehicle available for public rental who resides in any such county and who has not received his application blank when this announcement appears, should apply immediately to the nearest field office of the ODT's division of motor transport, stating the number of self-powered vehicles he operates so that the proper application blank can be forwarded to him.

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Eastman clarifies ODT order governing petroleum shipments

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, September 28 issued an order clarifying and amending an earlier ODT order which extended the agency's permit system and shifted much of the burden of the eastward petroleum movement to large tank cars.

The order announced September 28 (Exception Order ODT 7–3) superseded the earlier one (Exception Order ODT 7–2) and made it clear that, with certain specific exceptions, permits would be required for all movements of crude petroleum and petroleum products in tank cars for distances of 200 miles or less, as measured "over the shortest available published rail tariff route."

The order, which becomes effective October 10, excepts the movement of crude petroleum and petroleum products in tank cars of a shell capacity of not less than 7,000 gallons into 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. Also excepted were petroleum shipments in tank cars of any capacity into the States of Washington and Oregon.

Selective Service workers, members of ration boards to get needed gasoline

Members of the Selective Service System will be allowed gasoline needed to drive their cars between homes and the places at which Selective Service work is carried on, if they receive Government compensation for such travel, the OPA announced September 30. In addition, members of the local War Price and Rationing Boards will be allowed gasoline needed to drive their cars to and from their places of work.

An amendment (No. 12) to the rationing regulations for the eastern States provides preferred mileage status for this travel when necessary.

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Itinerant dentists, midwives eligible for tires, tubes

Dental surgeons, itinerant dentists, and midwives who must drive cars in the performance of their work have been included in the list of persons eligible for tires and tubes under the rationing regulations, the OPA announced September 27.

To qualify for tires, persons in these occupations must be licensed by the appropriate State authorities and will be required to show that they have a substantial number of patients whom they provide with services of an emergency character necessary to the saving of life or prevention of serious damage to health.

The addition is made by Amendment No. 29 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, effective October 2.

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High ratings in oil industry applicable only where needed

Correct application of preference ratings in obtaining materials for the oil industry under the provisions of War Production Order P-98-b was explained September 28 by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Davies.

A-1-a ratings cannot be applied if materials can be obtained with an A-2 rating. Neither an A-1-a nor an A-2 rating can be applied if the materials can be obtained without a rating.

Ickes pools oil companies' supplies and terminal facilities in East to get greatest possible load on every train

The pooling of petroleum supplies and terminal facilities on the Atlantic seaboard was ordered September 29 by Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes in a far-reaching move to increase oil deliveries to the East Coast.

As a result of the action (ordered in Petroleum Directive No. 59 of the Coordinator), all companies importing petroleum products from the West will join together in one concerted effort to step up railroad tank car shipments to the maximum and to squeeze the last possible barrel of oil out of all other available overland transportation facilities.

Operation explained

Explaining the order, Deputy Coordinator Davies said that tank cars will move to the seaboard in solid trains wherever practicable from now on, and will be unloaded only at selected, centrally located terminals, capable of handling trainload shipments. Terminals will be located in each of six zones into which the 17-State East Coast area has been divided.

Specific sources of supply will be designated in the West and Southwest for each terminal and arrangements made to concentrate products at those points in trainload quantities.

To be allocated on 1941 percentages

Incoming supplies of all principal products, as well as all products manufactured in eastern refineries, will be pooled for allocation among all companies operating in a particular zone in proportion to their percentage of total sales in that zone in 1941. To assure uniform product standards, minimum wartime specifications are to be established by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for each of the four products—gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, and industrial oil. Products will continue to be marketed under the brand names of the individual companies, however.

Distribution from terminals to the extent possible will be by truck transport, tank truck, or barge only, with the result that tank car trains will move no further than the central terminals, where they will be unloaded and returned direct to the West as solid trains.

To the extent that products can be made available locally by other means, tank car shipments into East Coast refining areas or into areas served by pipe line, barge and tanker terminals will be halted. Similarly, shipments out of such areas will be permitted only to the extent that there exists an excess of production and receipts of the four principal products.

The six zones into which the Atlantic seaboard has been divided for purposes of directing and controlling the flow of oil products are:

Zone 1.—New England States. *Zone* 2.—Delaware, New Jersey, and those parts of New York and Pennsylvania lying east of and including the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Chemung (in New York), and Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, and York (in Pennsylvania). *Zone* 3.—Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia. *Zone* 4.—North Carolina and South Carolina. *Zone* 5.—Florida and Georgia. *Zone* 6.—West Virginia and those parts of New York and Pennsylvania not included in Zone 2.

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Texas-Illinois pipe line hits record construction

Construction of the 24-inch war-oil pipe line from east Texas oil fields to Norris City, Ill., hit a record pace of 8.15 miles completed in 1 day—on September 23—it was reported September 30 to Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes from the Little Rock, Ark., headquarters of War Emergency Pipelines, Inc.

Moreover, for the past 2 weeks, an average of approximately 6 miles of pipe has been laid daily, a record that has not been beaten even for the laying of 10-inch or 12-inch pipe.

Commenting on the increasing tempo of construction, Deputy Coordinator Davies said:

"It must be pointed out that while the amount of line completed to date represents nearly 29 percent of the total mileage from Longview to Norris City, the big emergency oil carrier cannot move a drop of oil to the East until the final weld has been completed and the pump stations and terminals built, tested and set in operation."

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Gas cylinders under control

Control over production and distribution of gas cylinders was ordered September 30 by the WPB with issuance of General Preference Order M-253.

Men's rubber boots and shoes rationed; one must have certificate to buy them

Because of a scarcity due to the rubber shortage, the OPA September 29 ordered certificate rationing of men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes to insure necessary supplies of this footwear to men employed on jobs essential to the war effort or to the protection of public health or safety. The action was taken by Ration Order No. 6 at the direction of the WPB.

Effective midnight Tuesday, September 29, the OPA ordered that all sales and shipments of six types of men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes be frozen to prevent a buyers' "run" on the stocks now on hand, and to give dealers time to take inventory. All manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of the rationed footwear were required to obtain OPA inventory forms from their local War Price and Rationing Board on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of last week.

At the end of the "freeze" period on Monday, October 5, when rationing to customers began, local War Price and Rationing Boards were to be open to workers and company purchasing agents who need certificates entitling them to buy the rationed footwear.

OPA expands tire eligibility list

Use of a vehicle to evacuate civilians from danger zones or places where they might interfere with military operations has been added to the list of services which may be performed on rationed tires, the OPA announced September 27.

The amendment to the tire rationing regulations which makes this addition provides, however, that a vehicle may engage in this service only under orders of governmental or military authorities.

Other additions to the eligibility list, which are contained in the same amendment, are vehicles operated in the following services:

1. Transportation of a jury at the written request of the presiding judge of the court the jury is serving.
2. Transportation of prisoners or mentally disordered persons upon written request of the official charged with their custody.
3. Transportation of persons between their homes and their places of regular weekly worship for the purpose of attending religious services, where no other adequate transportation facilities exist.

The additions are made by Amendment No. 30 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations. Effective date of the amendment was October 2.

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Preferred mileage given school cars under ration amendment

Preferred mileage for cars carrying students, teachers, and school employees to and from school is provided in an amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations issued September 29 by the OPA.

Rubber conversion charges exempted from regulation

Charges which may be made for the service of converting raw materials supplied by a customer into synthetic rubber were exempted September 29 by the OPA from the general maximum price regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (Services).

This action, contained in Amendment No. 4 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 of the general maximum price regulation, follows OPA's policy of permitting complete price flexibility during the formative stages of the synthetic rubber industry—an industry which supplies strategic and critical war materials. The amendment was effective October 5.

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Col. Bradley Dewey named deputy rubber director

Appointment of Col. Bradley Dewey, Cambridge, Mass., as deputy rubber director was announced September 30 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Col. Dewey is associated with Dewey and Almy Chemical Co., one of the pioneers in synthetic rubber research in the United States.

Holder of the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as chief of the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War I, Col. Dewey has served as a CWS consultant since. He also is a consultant on rubber problems to the Army Quartermaster Corps. He is a life member of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of many scientific societies.

TO SAVE GAS AND RUBBER, more than 125 saddle horses are being used by Indian Service Extension employees on at least 14 Indian reservations, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reported September 29.

In addition, he added, many Indians in the cattle country are using horses in places of automobiles wherever possible.

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OPA establishes ceiling for resales of reclaimed rubber

OPA September 26 established a ceiling for Rubber Reserve Co. resales of reclaimed rubber purchased by it under WPB order permitting holders of idle or frozen stocks to dispose of them to Rubber Reserve.

The ceiling on such sales by Rubber Reserve, a subsidiary of RFC, is the price it has to pay, which in turn is governed by Maximum Price Regulation No. 204—Idle or Frozen Materials Sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13—plus transportation charges from the place where the material is bought to the place where it is moved at Rubber Reserve's direction.

This action is contained in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 56—Reclaimed Rubber—effective September 26.

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Potter named to ODT division

ODT Director Eastman, September 30, announced the appointment of H. B. Potter, of Baltimore, Md., as assistant director of the division of local transport.

OPA freezes used tires to keep supply intact until rationing program begins

The OPA October 1 issued an order freezing the sale of used tires and tubes and at the same time announced that used tires soon would be rationed to carry out the Baruch committee's recommendation of providing tires for all essential uses.

The freeze was put on to keep intact the present supply of used tires pending completion of the rationing program, which will govern the use of these casings just as the present rationing regulations control the uses of new and recapped tires.

Used tires are being brought into the program, it was explained, because they will be needed in carrying out the Baruch committee recommendation. It is important to have available for rationing, OPA said, not only the mileage that is represented by used tires with good tread thicknesses still remaining, but also the supply of recappable carcasses which are the starting point of any successful recapping program.

Exceptions to freeze order

There are exceptions to the freeze order in regard to transfers by both consumer and dealer.

The order, for instance, does not prevent the sale to a consumer of an automobile equipped with used tires. Moreover, an automobile dealer is permitted to shift mounted used tires among his cars. However, used tires that were a part of a dealer's unmounted stock as of September 30, 1942, may not be mounted on the dealer's cars during the freeze period.

Although the sale of unmounted used tires or tubes by one consumer to another or by a consumer to a dealer is forbidden, the freeze order permits the transfers necessary between a recapper and a consumer in getting a tire recapped, or between a dealer and a consumer in getting it repaired. There is provision also for transfer from a dealer to a recapper.

In special cases where the movement of used tires or tubes is necessary in the interest of rubber conservation, permission may be granted on application to the OPA state director in the state where the stock to be moved is located.

List of obsolete tires expanded to get them into use

Measures to assure that new tires of sizes that fit only the older models of passenger cars are rationed to eligible vehicle operators before the tires deteriorate in storage or before the cars that can use them wear out were announced September 27 by the OPA.

The list of obsolete tires, upon which there are fewer restrictions under the rationing regulations, has been expanded to include all new passenger car tires fitting rims 18 inches or more in diameter. These sizes are used only by cars of 1934 model and older. Also added are tires used on motorcycles manufactured before 1937.

Available to List B eligibles

Obsolete sizes, under rationing rules, are available to List B eligibles as well as to those on List A. List A includes only the most essential users; List B includes users of secondary importance. Moreover, certificates may be granted for obsoletes by a local War Price and Rationing Board without regard to quota restrictions. In their former status, the tires added to the obsolete list by the new order could be rationed only to List A eligibles and only within the limitations of quota.

Dealers may withdraw tires from public warehouses now

Persons in the tire or automobile business—and certain others—who have stocks of new tires or tubes, recapped tires or recapping material in public warehouses, now may remove them without the special authorization that has been required previously, OPA announced September 28.

May be pledged as security

At the same time, permission is given for an owner to pledge his stocks of tires, tubes or recapping material as security for a loan from a State or Federal agency or other person licensed to make such a loan. The lender is required to report the loan within three days to the OPA State Director in the State where the stocks are located.

Consumers not affected

The provision for withdrawal from a warehouse, which it was emphasized, does not release any tires that consumers may have in public warehouses, was made to give the owners in trade channels readier access to stored inventories. None of the other restrictions on transfer or use of tires under the rationing regulations are distributed by the new provision.

Private driving in East drops nearly 60 percent since gas rationing adopted, OPA reports

Gasoline rationing in the East has reduced driving of the average passenger car there close to the 5,000-mile annual limit recently recommended by the Baruch committee, and thus offers a preview of rationing as it will be applied Nation-wide to save tires, OPA Administrator Henderson said September 28.

Average only 5,170 miles a year

According to OPA studies of motor car operation during the first 2 months of rationing under the coupon plan, the estimated 7,200,000 passenger cars in the rationed area are averaging only 5,170 miles a year, the Price Administrator reported.

On the basis of coupons issued by local War Price and Rationing Boards, OPA estimates that 150,000,000 miles of tire wear are being saved in the East every day by the rationing program.

Big decline shown

OPA's estimates that private passenger car driving has fallen off nearly 60 percent under coupon rationing, tally with recent checks on toll bridges and other highway spots indicating passenger car traffic to be less than half of normal.

There is every evidence that nonessential driving has been drastically reduced under coupon rationing," said Mr. Henderson. "While our estimates are based on the number of coupon books of the various types issued, we also have information that 'A' book holders are not using all their coupons. We have reason to believe this may mean a 5 percent reduction in gasoline consumption in addition to that shown by the figures on coupon issuance."

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88,000 BICYCLES TO BE RATIONED IN OCTOBER

The quota of new adult bicycles for rationing in October has been set at 88,000, OPA announced September 27.

This compares with the September quota of 90,000.

Neither figure includes State reserves held for supplying any demand that may develop in excess of the assigned quota in any locality. These reserves are 26,400 for October, against 30,000 for September.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

WPB organizes priorities control bureau; expects more speed on applications by direct action of industry branches

Organization of the bureau of priorities control was announced September 29 by J. A. Krug, deputy director general for priorities control.

The office of the deputy director, four divisions, with a total of 15 operating branches, an appeals board and a clearance committee constitute the bureau as now established.

Edward Falck will serve under Mr. Krug as assistant deputy director general for priorities control.

Staff members

Top staff members of the bureau, in addition to Mr. Krug and Mr. Falck, are Dr. A. N. Holcombe, chairman, appeals board; Donald Uthus, chairman, clearance committee; Henry P. Nelson, chief, system planning; Herman Director, assistant chief, system planning; John H. Martin, chief, program liaison; Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, director, priorities review division; Joseph Tucker, director, Canadian priorities; John H. Ward, director, compliance division; C. E. Rhetts, director, foreign division, and a director, yet to be appointed, of the materials control division.

Division chiefs

Chiefs of the branches within the four divisions are:

Materials control division: PRP branch, C. M. Schoenlaub, chief; emergency rating branch, D. C. Gallagher, chief; distributors' branch, L. C. White, chief; materials scheduling branch, to be appointed; materials records branch, to be appointed.

Priorities review division: routing and issuance branch, C. C. Crossland, chief; review branch, W. G. W. Glos, chief; appeals branch, H. T. Bourne, chief; field contact branch, J. J. Burnett, chief.

Compliance division: Survey and analysis branch, H. J. Dowd, chief; business contact branch, Mason Manghum, chief.

Foreign division: Reports and control branch, J. D. Coppock, chief; foreign priorities branch, E. C. Garwood, chief; Russian supply branch, British Empire supply branch, Latin American supply branch, Middle and Far East supply branch, to be appointed.

Personnel decentralized

A reduction in personnel in the Washington office is effected by the removal from the industry branches of the priority specialists formerly assigned to them by the office of the technical consultant. This office and the priority specialists' staff have been discontinued, and many of the specialists sent to WPB field offices to review and approve preference ratings assigned to war contracts by the armed services and other Government agencies.

Processing of applications for priority assistance will now be the responsibility solely of the branches, subject to general policy review by the bureau of priorities control. This will result in considerable saving of time in acting on applications.

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Auto specialists in field to serve as liaison between WPB and automotive industry

More than 50 automobile specialists are being added to the regional and district offices of WPB to act as liaison between the WPB and the automotive industry in its various branches, R. L. Vanlman, chief of the automotive branch of WPB, announced September 28.

To aid auto dealers

Primary function of the automotive field men will be to enable automobile manufacturers, parts makers, garages, dealers, and others whose business is served by the automotive branch to transact business without coming to Washington. The field men will also be a clearing house for information both to and from industry and WPB. The field men will work to maintain frozen vehicles in proper condition, will cooperate with manufacturers in seeing that sufficient parts are provided to keep essential automobiles on the road, will expedite delivery of supplies, and investigate inventories.

Responsibility for the execution of these field activities of the automotive branch is being placed directly with regional directors of WPB. The automotive specialists, in carrying out their duties, will report to the automotive branch through the regional directors or heads of field offices to which they are assigned. The new activities in this way will be geared into current operations.

Davis named director of WPB's program coordination division with duty to develop plans

Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills Co., Minneapolis, September 29 was appointed director of the newly created WPB program coordination division.

Mr. Davis, who reported for work September 29, is the first of several top men in the production field who will be recruited by WPB to strengthen the staff of the office of the vice chairman on program determination.

Duties of the new division include the development and recommendation to the vice chairman on program determination, of an over-all national production program, integrated and coordinated with over-all strategic requirements, to the end that the most effective use is made of national resources. Mr. Davis will be responsible for all program recommendations by the division.

In announcing the appointment Ferdinand Eberstadt, recently named vice chairman on program determination, said:

"Mr. Davis comes to this important job after wide experience in the production field, and an outstanding record of success in business. This experience will be extremely useful in planning the production of our munitions of war and we want to find more men of his calibre to help direct this vital work."

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Utilities service rules relaxed

A supplement to Preference Rating Order P-46 was issued September 25 to give blanket permission to utilities to make gas or electric service connections for the operation of a gas or electric range in certain circumstances where connections were formerly prohibited except upon specific authorization.

The supplement is intended to take care of a person who moves into a house which was not wired or piped for range service prior to July 1, 1942, and which is not equipped with a range of any kind. In that event, the amendment permits a limited amount of copper for either a gas or electric connection for the operation of a range.

Group of scientists to determine scope of WPB technical development office

Appointment of a committee of engineers and scientists to determine the manner in which the projected Office of Technical Development should be set up within WPB, and to define the scope, functions and method of operations which the office should have, was announced September 28 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Decision to establish such an office was made earlier, following a report by a previous committee recommending that the WPB set up a strong scientific and technical organization to make sure that the Nation's technical ability and resources were utilized to the full in the war production program.

Members of committee

Chairman of the new committee is Webster N. Jones, director of the College of Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. Other members are:

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of research, New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston.
Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York.
Col. Clarence E. Davies, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Washington.
Dr. Ray P. Dinsmore, manager, development department, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
Admiral J. A. Furer, U. S. Navy, Washington.
Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the departments of mechanical and aeronautical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
H. W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh.
S. D. Kirkpatrick, editor of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," New York.

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Communication equipment regulation amended

WPB September 26 amended order L–148, covering production and delivery of equipment for telephone and telegraph companies, to allow deliveries 90 percent or more completed by September 8. This will permit completion of projects for which only final construction details remained to be taken care of when L–148 was issued.

The amendment covers wire communication equipment, parts and equipment for telephone and telegraph switchboards, instruments, repeater equipment, power equipment, cable wire and various miscellaneous items and parts.

WPB balances materials budget under PRP; applications returned after trimming to fall within total estimated supplies

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, September 30 announced that authorizations to receive materials under the Production Requirements Plan are now being returned to applicants with changes in the original materials requests conforming to the determinations of the WPB Requirements Committee.

At the same time Mr. Nelson announced that the PRP application forms for the first quarter of 1943 have been approved, and will be mailed out as soon as they are received in quantity from the printer. The schedule for the January–March 1943 quarter calls for receiving applications and returning the certificates to applicants some time in advance of the beginning of the quarter.

Authorizations adjusted to supply

Total raw material authorizations for military and nonmilitary production in the fourth quarter of 1942 have been kept within the limits of the estimated supply by the determinations of the Requirements Committee. This is the first time that such a balance has been accomplished in advance. Final allotments were made by the Requirements Committee last week.

In adjusting requirements to match available supply it was necessary to cut back requests of companies under PRP from a moderate amount in the case of direct military items to a substantial amount in the case of less essential items.

All materials authorizations for the fourth quarter will be covered by preference ratings in the AA series, and a new AA–5 rating has been established to be applied in certain instances.

All military items and many essential nonmilitary items already were covered by ratings of AA–1 through AA–4. Some of the nonmilitary items included among the quantity determinations of the Requirements Committee were not previously rated in the AA category. To uprate such items into AA–4 would put them in competition with military items already in that category. Rather than do this, the new classification of AA–5 was established. It will include any balance of the amounts on approved schedules to which the present PRP pattern ascribes a rating lower than AA–4.

A figure representing the over-all percentage reduction in requests for authorizations under PRP and estimated requirements of companies not under PRP cannot be reached because the factors in individual cases are so varied that they cannot be reduced to a common denominator. However, certain basic principles were applied in all cases in arriving at particular cut-backs. These included:

1. Total requests were kept within total supply.
2. End-use was considered so that items most urgently needed were provided for first, receiving the least reduction.
3. Material inventory was considered so that reduction in requests was possible in cases where companies had sufficient stock in hand to permit such cuts.
4. Reductions in requests for other materials were considered in making final allocation of a particular material, so that each individual cut was as nearly as possible in proper proportion to the others.

For reasons of military security the quantities of materials allowed for military and for nonmilitary use were not made public by the committee.

It was stated that total demands for all materials covered by PRP have been adjusted to estimated supply during the fourth quarter. Every program was cut some, but the exact percentage of each cut was not revealed.

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Concrete producers urged to maintain production

The nation's 3,800 concrete products manufacturers were urged September 29 by the WPB to maintain production to supply these materials as a substitute for lumber. A similar appeal was made last week to the clay and gypsum products industry.

It is estimated that the supply of lumber will fall about 6 billion board feet short of requirements for 38 billion board feet in the next 12 months. This shortage is due to large Lend-Lease requirements and to construction and other programs of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Defense Plant Corporation and war housing.

There are approximately 800 large and 3,000 smaller plants in the United States producing concrete masonry units. The combined annual capacities of all the plants is the equivalent of about 1.5 billion 8" x 8" x 16" units. During 1941, the industry produced only about a half a billion units, and it is estimated that its current rate is not much in excess of this.

August war production up 8 percent but lags 14 percent behind forecasts

Here are details of WPB Chairman Nelson's war production report, charted on page 1, in which he said production rose 8 percent in August but lagged 14 percent behind forecasts.

MUNITIONS INDEX

Munitions output in May was 13 percent higher than in April, according to the revised figures. June production was 12 percent higher than in May. Figures for July show an increase of 10 percent over June. And in August, as indicated, there was an 8 percent increase.

The WPB Munitions Index (covering all fighting items), which stood at 357 in August, is based on an index of 100 for November 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor. This index is not figured just on a basis of the number of things produced but takes into account the varying weights and values of different items, and accurately reflects the increase in total production. Production today, therefore, is somewhat more than 3½ times as large as in the pre-Pearl Harbor month. Again, this is not enough, even though we anticipate a slowing down in the rate of increase as the total volume of munitions goes up.

U. S. VERSUS THE AXIS

Available information indicates that this year our total output of munitions at least will equal that of German-dominated Europe, including France, Italy, and the Balkan states. There still are important items we lack, but deficiencies are being corrected. If we include new plant facilities and military construction, our 1942 war production effort promises to exceed by a considerable margin that of Axis Europe.

Studies indicate that our *rate* of production already has caught up with and has passed that of Axis Europe, although the Axis has the benefit of a big head-start.

Our over-all program has been increased steadily. It has been stated previously that our production of all war goods in 1942 should reach the $45,000,000,000 mark; information now at hand indicates that our production for the year may run beyond this, if we balance our production by better scheduling. This depends not only upon Government, but also upon whole-hearted cooperation of industry and labor.

AIRCRAFT

Aircraft production in August was up 6 percent over July, but the picture was mixed.

Trainer plane output increased more than a fourth in August, but the increase in combat planes was insufficient, and some types of service planes fell behind July production.

Heavy bombers, on the other hand, increased fairly well. Another class of bomber also made a good record in August, and one plant which ran behind schedule in July doubled its output in August.

Aircraft production problems are very serious ones indeed, and every effort is being made to bring this program into balance and to increase output to the limit.

ORDNANCE

Ordnance production was up 3 percent in August, and this picture also was a mixed one.

Production of light tanks has increased regularly for the last 3 months, and this program is proceeding satisfactorily.

Output of medium M3's and M4's, however, is a more complex picture. The medium tank production has been retarded by a changeover from the M3 to the improved M4; on the other hand, the proportion of M4's being turned out increased very considerably in August.

August production of guns showed gains, self-propelled artillery was up, and there was an improved showing in the number of scout cars and personnel carriers.

NAVAL SHIP PRODUCTION

Actual deliveries of new naval vessels in August were somewhat behind forecasts, but the major combat vessels scheduled for delivery during the month were delivered.

Measured in terms of additional construction in shipyards, the gain in August was 7 percent over July.

OTHER MUNITIONS

Other munitions includes a multitude of articles used by troops in the field, not included under the definitions of aircraft, ordnance, naval vessels and merchant vessels. Many of these items, which have increased, are considered military secrets, hence a description of them cannot be given.

MACHINE TOOLS

The value of machine tools produced in August advanced to $117,400,000 from $113,600,000 in July, a gain of 3.3 percent, bringing the total value of machine tool output in the first eight months of 1942 to $819,100,000. This compares with a value of $771,400,000 for machine tools produced in all of 1941. From now on it is expected that machine tool production will approach a peak in some near month. The plant facilities program is being curtailed to make it possible for a greater volume of raw materials to be thrown into production of actual weapons and means of transport. August production represented an annual output of about $1,400,000,000. The peak annual rate is expected to be about $1,600,000,000.

PRODUCTION DRIVE

The war production drive in August was featured by marked activity in the establishment of joint labor-management committees in mines and essential raw materials operations. By the end of the month the anthracite coal industry had been completely organized and a good start had been made in the copper field.

Progress continued in fabrication plants. The total number of committees cooperating in the drive rose to more than 1,300. The greatest proportional increase in the number of committees was in plants producing machinery, engines, and tanks.

OVER-ALL PICTURE

One thing that is apparent to anyone looking at the record is that the August picture is mixed—good in some spots, fair in others, poor in some.

One of our primary goals must be better balance in the program—speeding up slow items and slowing down fast ones so that our available materials can go as far as possible.

Recent organizational changes in WPB are designed to help us head in this direction. We are working out better methods of determining programs, allocating materials, and balancing schedules. We are working out improved methods of carrying out policy in our operations sections. And the creation of a production executive committee gives us a new mechanism for controlling the production effort.

It is my conviction, however, that we must do a much better job in the last quarter of 1942 than we have done so far, if we are to end the year with a record in which we can take some measure of pride.

U. S. shipyards achieve goal of 3 a day deliver 93 cargo vessels in September

Marking the most outstanding ship production record in world history, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and deputy administrator for the War Shipping Administration, announced October 1 that American shipyards had reached their promised goal of 3 ships a day by delivering into service 93 new cargo vessels of all types with a deadweight tonnage of 1,009,800 in September.

The record-breaking construction for this single month closely approaches the production for the entire 12 months of 1941.

Commenting on the September record, Admiral Vickery pointed out that the attainment of the 3-a-day goal of deliveries was adequate proof that American shipyard management and labor can not only achieve the President's shipbuilding objective of 8,000,000 tons deadweight to be built in 1942, but will have ample capacity to turn out the 16,000,000 tons set as the 1943 construction goal on the basis of available steel.

Of the 93 vessels delivered in September, 67 were Liberty Ships, 7 cargo carriers for British account, 7 large tankers, 3 C–1 vessels, 4 C–2's, 3 C–3's, one passenger and cargo vessel, and one large ore carrier.

In addition to breaking an all time ship production record during the month, the shipyards also cut down the average time from keel-laying to delivery for Liberty Ships to 70.1 days. The August average was 83.3 days.

Thus far, during 1942, American shipyards have produced 460 vessels totaling 5,101,956 deadweight tons.

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RUBBER DIRECTOR William M. Jeffers last week asked all American newspapers, daily and weekly, to carry a special message on rubber conservation for their readers as frequently as possible from October 5 until the institution of nationwide gas rationing:

A MESSAGE TO EVERY DRIVER

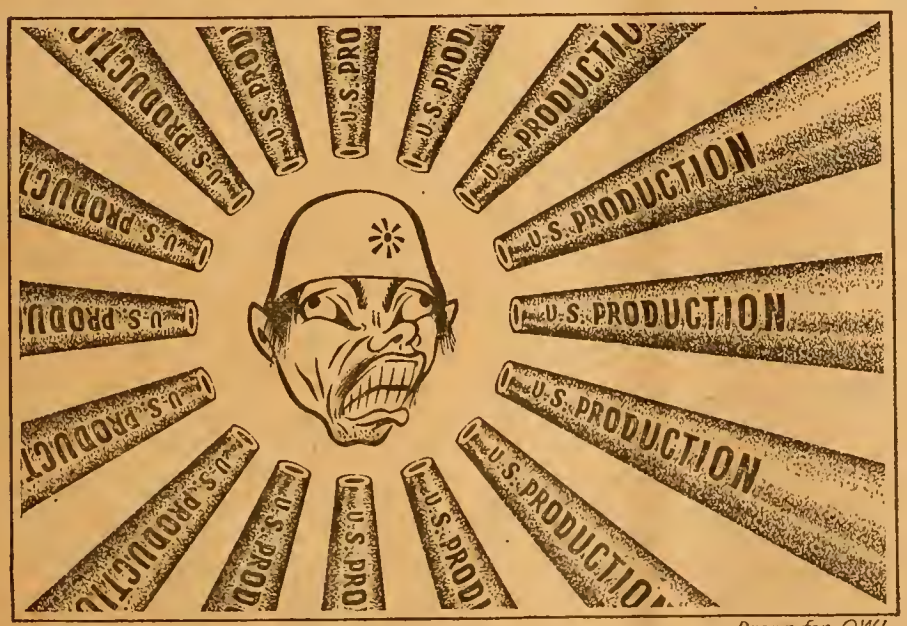
You can save rubber and help win the war if you will do these things:

1. **Drive only when absolutely necessary.**
2. **Keep under 35 miles an hour.**
3. **Keep your tires properly inflated.**
4. **Have them inspected regularly.**
5. **Share your car with others.**

WILLIAM M JEFFERS
RUBBER DIRECTOR

In making this appeal to American newspapers, Mr. Jeffers said:

"We must start saving rubber now. A voluntary campaign must be started to save precious rubber until Nation-wide rationing can be effected."



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PRODUCTION UP, BELOW FORECASTS

Chairman Donald M. Nelson September 30 issued the third in the series of War Production Reports.

Our output of munitions in August increased 8 percent over production in July.

Total value of all munitions output plus war construction was $4,700,000,000 in August.

The WPB Munitions Index (revised from December 1941) rose 27 points from 330 in July to 357 in August.

(Mr. Nelson said at his press conference October 1 that the arms output in September was still "spotty"—better than August in some lines, not so good in others.)

We can't brag

But these figures, while impressive by themselves, are not impressive enough. The plain fact of the matter is that production lagged in August about 14 percent behind the first of the month forecasts. It is true that these forecasts are set very high, giving us high goals to shoot at; that schedules are being revised; and that forecasts also may be revised to give us closer measures of the production effort compared with production possibilities. None the less, the performance is not one that we can brag about.

We must all do more, and we must do it in a hurry. We are entering the crucial fourth quarter of the year. We must exert unheard of efforts, and we must give the closest attention to scheduling, inventories, and allocations of materials if we are to push the production curve as high as it must go.

Details on page 14.

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MACHINE TOOLS RISE TO $117,442,000 IN AUGUST

The value of 29,100 new machine tool units shipped during August was $117,442,000, it was announced October 1 by WPB. During July 28,300 units valued at $113,600,000 were shipped.

Compared with the same month of last year, the August value of machine tools shows an increase of 83 percent.

Nonelectric cooking equipment for hotels under strict control

Nonelectric cooking equipment used in restaurants, hotels, cafeterias, etc., was put under strict production and distribution control October 1 by WPB.

Beginning October 1, manufacturers of some types of equipment must cut their use of iron and steel by 75 percent, based on 1941 production, for both new equipment and repair parts. Production of other specified types of such equipment is completely prohibited.

Must be authorized by WPB

Sale of cooking equipment—both new and used—to restaurants, cafeterias, cafes, and similar establishments is prohibited except with specific authorization of the director general for operations. The authorization must be applied for on Form PD–638 A. Deliveries to specified government agencies are not covered by this provision.

The order (L–182) restricts use of iron and steel in such items as bakers, broilers, fryers, griddles, grills, hot plates, ovens (except built-in types), ranges, roasters, steamers, toasters, urns, and warmers. Only equipment operated by coal, wood, oil, gas, or other nonelectric fuel is covered. Household cooking appliances are not affected.

To save 15,000 tons of steel

Manufacturers, distributors, and dealers must file reports of inventories with the WPB on the tenth of each month on Form PD–638.

Approximately 500 manufacturers are affected by the order. A minimum of 15,000 tons of steel will be saved as a result of the action.

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Curbs lifted on chromium chemicals

Restrictions on the use of chromium chemicals were removed September 30 by the director general for operations.

Order M–18–b, as amended June 27, restricted the amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of pigments, chromic acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather, and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth the amount used in the base period.

Drawn for OWI

Ickes asks stiff penalties for violations of 35-mile limit

Secretary of the Interior Ickes September 29 forwarded to the Congress a bill designed to stop "sabotage" of the Nation's rubber conservation program by speeders in the District of Columbia and in the national areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. The measure would provide stiff penalties for violation of the 35-mile speed limit called for by the Baruch report and the Rubber Administrator.

The legislation provides that all Government employees riding in Government vehicles whose driver exceeds the limit would, upon conviction of the driver, each be liable to a deduction of three days pay by their employing agency.

Civilian anthraquinone dye quotas same for fourth quarter

Civilian quotas for all anthraquinone dyes for the fourth quarter will remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, under provisions of Order M–103 as amended, issued September 30 by WPB. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use will continue in this category.

Other changes in the order:

1. Restrictions on the use of blue and green dyes for coloring leaded gasoline are removed.
2. After November 1, sales and use of Meta Toluylene Diamine in the developing of diazotized dyes is prohibited.
3. Sales and use of anthraquinone as a discharging and stripping agent in textile printing is prohibited.
4. Fast Red A. L. Salt, also known as Alpha Amino Anthraquinone, is placed under the anthraquinone vat dye quota.

Industrial power trucks' production and delivery put under WPB control

Industrial power trucks September 29 were put under complete WPB allocation control, including control over production, by Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L–112 announced September 29 by the WPB director general for operations. The action was taken to insure best use of production facilities, minimum inventory in process, and maximum production of trucks.

WPB authorization after October 15

After October 15, no manufacturer of trucks may accept any order or make any delivery unless it is accompanied by an authorization by WPB, and then the order may be placed only with the manufacturer designated by WPB.

Before October 15, 1942, orders may be accepted, and deliveries may be made, only on an order rated A–9 or higher on Preference Rating Certificate PD–1A or PD–3A, or on a Preference Rating Certificate in the PD–408 series.

Applications to WPB to secure permission to buy, sell, and deliver trucks after October 15, are to be made on Form PD–556, containing all pertinent information.

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Importation of mahogany limited under new plan

A war-emergency plan under which mahogany importers can operate during the 1942–43 cutting seasons was announced jointly September 29 by the Board of Economic Warfare, the Defense Supplies Corporation, and WPB. It provides that mahogany logs and mahogany lumber can be imported after October 1 only under contract authorization from the Defense Supplies Corporation.

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Refrigeration ratings extended

High preference ratings for deliveries of material needed for emergency repairs to air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment have been extended until October 31 under the terms of Amendment No. 2 to Preference Rating Order P–126. The amendment is retroactive to September 30.

More kinds of air conditioning, refrigerators banned by WPB amendment

Production of additional types of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment has been prohibited by WPB with the issuance of General Limitation Order L–38 as amended September 26.

The amended order also allows sales of specified types of equipment in the hands of dealers and manufacturers. These are in addition to equipment released for sale by the previously amended order.

Prohibited equipment

Production of the following equipment is now prohibited, in addition to previous restrictions:

1. Nonmechanical water coolers, with an ice capacity of less than 25 pounds.
2. Refrigerated display cases of all types.
3. Low-temperature mechanical refrigerators with a net capacity of more than 8 cubic feet, but not over 24 cubic feet, which are used for freezing and storage of food on farms.

All of the above items could be produced in restricted quantities under terms of the previously amended order.

Production of evaporative coolers with a capacity of 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute or less and ice cream cabinets not for use aboard ship is also cut off. Evaporative coolers rated over 2,000 c. f. m. and ice cream cabinets used on shipboard can be manufactured only for preferred orders.

Immersion (drop-in type) milk coolers for farm use are no longer restricted by L–38, but are still subject to provisions contained in L–26, as amended, which controls production of certain types of farm machinery.

Refrigerators banned

Sales of the following items by producers to dealers or other persons are now prohibited, except for specified war agencies:

1. Self-contained or remote draft beer dispensers, including storage cabinets and water chilling devices.
2. Carbonated beverage dispensers.
3. Mechanical bottled beverage coolers, whether of reach-in, counter or self-contained type.
4. Low-temperature mechanical refrigerators having a net capacity of 8 cubic feet or less designed for the storage of frozen food or for the quick freezing of food.
5. Self-contained air conditioners (room coolers), and window-type air conditioners having a rated capacity of less than 2 horsepower or a refrigerating capacity of less than 2 tons. (ASRE Specifications.)
6. Soda fountains without facilities for bulk ice cream storage (fountainette type).
7. All ice cream cabinets, whether for use aboard ship or not.
8. Evaporative coolers rated at 2,000 c. f. m. or less.
9. All double-duty refrigerated display cases.

Previously, sales of only some of these items were restricted.

Exempted articles

Dealers and other distributors can now sell without restriction the following items, regardless of when they were put in stock:

1. Carbonated beverage dispensers.
2. Mechanical bottled beverage coolers, whether of reach-in, counter or self-contained type.
3. Low-temperature mechanical refrigerators having a net capacity of 8 cubic feet or less designed for the storage of frozen foods or for the quick freezing of food.
4. Self-contained air conditioners (room coolers), and window-type air conditioners having a rated capacity of less than 2 horsepower or a refrigerating capacity of less than 2 tons. (ASRE Specifications.)
5. Soda fountains without facilities for bulk ice cream storage (fountainette type).
6. Florist boxes.
7. Ice cream cabinets, whether for use aboard ship or not.
8. Nonmechanical water coolers (whether of the iced bubbler or bottled type) having an ice capacity of less than 25 pounds.
9. Evaporative coolers rated at 2,000 c. f. m. or less.
10. All refrigerated display cases.
11. Low-temperature mechanical refrigerators having a net capacity of more than 8 cubic feet but not over 24 cubic feet, to be used for the freezing and storage of food on a farm (Farm Freezers).

Previously, only certain of these products could be sold if they had been in the dealers' possession June 18, 1942.

Other equipment freed

Producers, dealers, and other distributors can now sell without restriction stocks of the following products regardless of when acquired:

1. Nonmechanical bottled beverage coolers of the ice chest type.
2. Refrigerated vegetable display cases.
3. Florist boxes and florist display cases.
4. Single-duty refrigerated display cases.
5. Nonmechanical water coolers (both iced bubbler and bottled type) having an ice capacity of less than 25 pounds.
6. Vending machines as defined in Limitation Order No. L–27.
7. Low-temperature mechanical refrigerators having a net capacity of more than 8 cubic feet but not over 24 cubic feet to be used for the freezing and storage of food on a farm (Farm Freezers).

It was pointed out that appeals from any provisions of paragraph (e) of the order must be made on Form PD–520. Appeals from other provisions of the order can still be made by letter.

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IT REQUIRES as much power to carry 20 tons of four-engine bomber through the sky as is needed by a crack passenger locomotive to haul 1,000 tons of cars and tender over the rails.

War Liabilities Adjustment Board proposed by Nelson to aid small business

Creation of a War Liabilities Adjustment Board to facilitate the use of all productive facilities during the war and to assure small business enterprises the opportunity to reenter a competitive economy after the war ends was suggested September 30 to the Senate Special Committee to Study the Problems of Small Business, by WPB Chairman D. Nelson.

In his suggestion that the committee study the proposal for a War Liabilities Adjustment Board, Mr. Nelson urged it to give attention to steps designed—

1. To help small business enterprises adversely affected by the war take care in an orderly fashion of overhanging liabilities which under normal conditions they would have been able to discharge.
2. To provide effective mechanisms for financing small business after the war.
3. To provide effective means for giving small business technical and other assistance at the end of the war.
4. To provide a mechanism for giving to small business enterprises broken up by the war a priority in the acquisition of machinery and equipment when the war is over.

Discussing his proposal for a War Liabilities Adjustment Board Mr. Nelson said:

"As I see it, we are all vitally interested in providing for a sound economy when war is over. To me a sound economy calls for ample opportunity for small enterprises to enter particular fields and add their imagination, initiative and drive to the competitive struggle to provide more and better goods for all of us at continually lower prices. But to me this objective should not involve putting machinery or labor or management brains away in cold storage for the duration of the war."

Smaller war plants division spreads $6,000,000 in contracts in 14 days

Approximately $6,000,000 worth of war contracts have gone to small business in the past fortnight through the efforts of the smaller war plants division of WPB. Frank Smith, head of the engineering section of the division, last week gave the following details in respect to some of these contracts:

Talked with prime contractor

"About two weeks ago we learned that the Chemical Warfare Service was about to place orders for a large number of incendiary bombs of an entirely new type, requiring new tooling throughout. There was no reason, therefore, why these contracts could not be placed with firms who had never done this sort of work before and we were confident we could provide such facilities. The procurement people were willing to let us share in this order and demonstrate what we could do along this line.

"Two orders of about equal size have been placed, one in Providence, R. I., and the other in Louisville, Ky. The total of these two contracts is about $4,500,000. In both cases we have elected to take the prime contract to a firm which does not have facilities for fabricating the parts of the bombs. These firms will assume responsibility for final inspection of the parts and will do the assembly job. Then we found in the immediate vicinity a half dozen or so small shops suitably equipped and capable of making all of the component parts.

"We called the prospective prime contractors to Washington and went over the whole business with them, indicating the subcontractors who we knew were able to make all the parts. The prime contract was offered only on condition that the parts would be subcontracted, although in this particular case the prime contractors had no facilities for fabrication. We were able to indicate most of the subcontractors but, naturally, both the Providence and Louisville prime contractors also knew of suitable subcontracting facilities in their communities."

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Woll, Clowes named advisers

Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor and Phillip J. Clowes of the CIO have been designated as advisors to the Smaller War Plants Division of WPB, Deputy Chairman Lou E. Holland announced September 29.

Mr. Woll is a vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Clowes, formerly of the United Steel Workers of America, has been for the past 2 months associate director (CIO) of WPB's Labor Production Division.

Winning war chief question considered in making loans to small plants, WPB says

The primary objective of the Smaller War Plants Corporation in making loans to small manufacturers from its $150,000,000 fund will be to hasten winning the war, it was made clear September 30 by the Board of Directors in a statement in respect to the Corporation's loan policy. If a small manufacturer can show that the money he wants to borrow will help kill a Jap or a German, or in other ways shorten the war, there is a good chance that the loan will be granted. The corporation is not going to ask for gilt-edge security. The statement follows, in part:

To help small firms

"As we understand it, our corporation was empowered to make loans to smaller manufacturers desirous of engaging in war work, because these small plants often need financial assistance that they can't get through ordinary banking or Government channels. The banks are eager to lend money where conventional guarantees are available; so it seems obvious that we should give consideration to factors which a bank could not be expected to take into account.

"The corporation's objective is to expand and speed up war production and to strengthen our war economy. With this objective always before us, the first question we ask ourselves when considering an application for a loan is: 'Will this money help kill a Jap or a German; will it help save the life of a United Nations soldier, sailor or airman; will it help win the war sooner?' If the answer to that question is a definite 'Yes', the application has a pretty fair chance of acceptance."

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Prince and Bell named to Smaller War Plants Corporation

The board of directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation has announced the appointment of two fulltime assistants.

Frank Prince, a banker from Birmingham, Alabama, and since 1933 connected with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, will be chief loan agent for the smaller war plants corporation.

Golden W. Bell will be the corporation's attorney. Mr. Bell was formerly legal adviser to Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

ODT freezes all passenger train schedules to halt useless travel, save equipment

In a move to intensify further the conservation of passenger train equipment, Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, October 1 issued an order "freezing" as of September 26 all railway passenger schedules in the United States.

The order (General Order ODT No. 24), which became effective October 4 prohibits railroads, with certain exceptions, from running any special passenger trains, or adding new trains to existing schedules, or running extra sections to regular trains unless such extra sections have been run at least 20 percent of the time during the past 90 days to handle the normal flow of business.

In addition no railroad, under the terms of the order, may operate a passenger train which includes a car "chartered to, or the use of which by prior arrangement is restricted to an individual or group of persons traveling together." This does not apply to railroad business cars.

The order, sweeping in its effects, and including even mixed trains which carry both freight and passengers, follows ODT's previously announced policy of restricting the use of passenger equipment for the transportation of crowds to football games, races, and other sporting events.

Labor-management committees to assist ODT in solving war transportation problems

The establishment of systematic relationships with labor and management in the transportation industries to assist the ODT in solving problems incident to the war program was announced October 2 by Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director.

Mr. Eastman stated that a committee of railway executives would meet with a committee of railway labor heads on October 29 in Washington, D. C., to set up a permanent central joint committee to function under ODT's auspices.

Railroad executives

The committee of railroad executives, designated by the Association of American Railroads to meet with Mr. Eastman this month, is made up of M. W. Clement, president, the Pennsylvania Railroad; E. W. Scheer, president, Reading Railway System; J. B. Hill, president, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; E. E. Norris, president, Southern Railway System; H. W. Baldwin, chief executive officer, Missouri Pacific Lines; and C. L. Denney, president, the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Labor representatives

Members of the committee already appointed by the railway labor organizations to meet with representatives of management at the call of the ODT are: David B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; George M. Harrison, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Samuel J. Hogan, president, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, and A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

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ODT seeks reduction in oil tank mileage

Defense Transportation Director Eastman October 2 called upon the petroleum transport advisory committees of the ODT to work out, in cooperation with owners and users of retail tank trucks, plans for the immediate reduction of tank vehicle mileage in local deliveries.

Such action, aimed at the elimination of such practices as cross-hauls, callbacks and special deliveries, as well as the reduction of mileage, must be taken "to an extent that may necessitate extending the hours of delivery," Mr. Eastman said.

The ODT director asserted that such cooperative plans were necessary for the attainment of conservation goals sought by General Order ODT No. 21, which provides for the issuance of Certificates of War Necessity to the Nation's nearly 5,000,000 commercial vehicles.

Motor carriers must cut mileage by 25 percent of 1941 rate, ODT orders

Motor carriers affected by General Order ODT No. 17, must reduce the mileage of each of their operating units by at least 25 percent, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, even if the number of trucks operated in any unit has been increased in the interim.

This was the subject of one of four interpretations issued September 29 by Jack Garrett Scott, ODT general counsel.

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ODT appoints nine regional administrative officers

The appointment of nine regional administrative officers to assist in expediting ODT operations in the field was announced September 29 by ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman.

Regional officers

Following are the newly appointed regional administrative officers:

Region 1.—Walter A. Latzer, New York City, formerly chief of the budget office of the Defense Housing Agency.

Region 2.—Robert E. Stufflebeam, Philadelphia, formerly with Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management.

Region 3.—John M. Simmons, Atlanta, former administrative officer for the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

Region 4.—Henry H. Eccles, Cleveland, who has been chief of the budget section of CAS.

Region 5.—Kenneth W. Lafferty, Kansas City, former associate placement officer, OEM.

Region 6.—John A. Lubbe, Dallas, former regional administrative officer for the Forest Research Division of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New Orleans.

Region 7.—Ralph E. Ellis, Chicago, formerly an OEM recruitment specialist assigned to field problems of the ODT.

Region 9.—Joseph F. Durand, Denver, formerly regional chief of loans and collections section, Farm Security Administration, in that city.

Region 10.—William C. Helvey, San Francisco, formerly regional chief of loans and collections section, Farm Security Administration, in that city.

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ODT establishes 3 new joint information offices

Establishment of joint information offices in Baltimore, Detroit, and Kansas City, Mo., was announced September 30 by ODT. The three will bring to eight the total number of such offices established under the ODT truck conservation program.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

OPA moves against local milk shortages by giving regional offices authority to correct price differences diverting supply

Regional OPA offices will have authority to correct local milk shortages when they are caused by abnormal pricing differentials on milk between neighboring small localities obtaining their milk supplies from the same production area, OPA announced September 27.

This authority is provided in Amendment No. 34 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14. Regional offices now may make such price increases or decreases necessary to eliminate or reduce milk shortages resulting from abnormal price differentials between fluid milk distributors in two or more localities, having a population of less than 100,000 and drawing their supplies from the same production area.

Since March ceilings in many cases froze abnormal differentials between localities, milk distributors in certain areas were able to outbid others for milk supplies for fluid use. This diverted supplies away from some communities.

Another cause of diversion of fluid milk is the general and substantial rise in manufactured dairy product prices since last March. At that time, manufactured dairy products were below 110 percent of parity and thus, under Section 3 provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, could not be placed under price control then. This later enabled manufacturers of dairy products to pay higher prices to milk producers than they did during March. Many milk producers have switched from sales to communities for use in fluid form to sales to manufacturing plants for use in manufactured dairy products, causing fluid milk shortages in some communities.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings set for soybean, corn, peanut oils

Specific "dollars-and-cents" price ceilings were established by the OPA September 25 for various grades and qualities of soybean oil, corn oil, and peanut oil.

Except for certain refined oils where price spreads over the crude article were either abnormal or subnormal, these new ceiling prices—which will be uniform for every seller in the industry—generally approximate the individual maximums previously set under the freeze technique contained in Revised Price Schedules No. 53 and 92. In these schedules, the ceiling was each seller's October 1, 1941, sales price or 111 percent of his November 26, 1941, figure.

This change, which is effected in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils), effective September 30, makes soybean oil and peanut oil subject to the fats and oil regulation and removes them from Revised Price Schedule No. 92. The latter schedule, therefore, has been revoked by an order issued simultaneously with this amendment.

Dealers must report changes in prices of canned fruits

Retailers who adjust their prices on the 1942 pack of canned peaches, pears, pineapple or pineapple juice, which are designated as cost-of-living commodities by the general maximum price regulation, must file one or more statements showing such adjustments with the appropriate war price and rationing board, OPA announced September 28.

Such adjustments may be made under the original Maximum Price Regulation No. 197 (Canned Fruits and Canned Berries at Wholesale and Retail), to take account of increased costs in putting up the new pack. Each such adjustment must be reported on or before the tenth of the month following the month in which the adjustment was made.

The new amendment No. 2 to the wholesale and retail canned fruit and berry regulation became effective October 3.

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THE NAZIS have ordered Germans who picked fruits and vegetables to supplement their meager diets to turn this food in at collection depots.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings set on vanilla beans

Specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings were established by the OPA October 1, on all vanilla beans, reducing March ceiling prices about 27 percent.

Amendment No. 35 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective September 30, 1942, sets a specific maximum selling price of $11 per pound for prime (superior to extra quality) Mexican whole vanilla beans f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia and a $10 ceiling price for "Bourbons"— as beans from Madagascar are known in the trade. Maximum prices are also established for grades lower than first quality.

Will relieve squeeze

Reduction in the prevailing vanilla bean prices will relieve to a large extent the squeeze on producers of pure vanilla extract. However, the new regulation provides that deliveries on contracts made prior to issuance of this amendment may be completed at the contract price provided such contract price is not in excess of the maximums established under provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Ceiling prices are established f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia. Maximum prices f. o. b. any other point of entry are to be determined by subtracting from the established New York or Philadelphia price the cost of transportation from such point of entry to New York or Philadelphia, whichever is lower.

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Apple butter prices raised 10 percent at packer level

Taking cognizance of increased raw material and labor costs, as well as of limited supplies of the types of apples normally used, the OPA September 29 increased apple butter prices at the packer level approximately 10 percent.

This increase, which is established by means of a formula method of computing packer maximum prices in Maximum Price Regulation No. 232 (Apple Butter), became effective October 1. It will enable preserve manufacturers to enter bids with the Army prior to the September 30 deadline on 48,000,000 pounds of apple butter, 90 percent of which must be made from fresh apples. Deliveries to the Army will be made after October 1 and will be subject to ceilings established by this regulation.

Highlights of President's order on control of wages and agricultural prices

There is established in the Office of Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President an Office of Economic Stabilization at the head of which shall be an Economic Stabilization Director.

There is established in the Office of Economic Stabilization an economic stabilization board with which the director shall advise and consult. The board shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Price Administrator, the chairman of the National War Labor Board, and two representatives each of labor, management, and farmers to be appointed by the President. The Director may invite for consultation the head of any other department or agency. The Director shall serve as chairman of the board.

Director can give orders to agencies

The Director, with the approval of the President shall formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor from one business industry or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. To give effect to this comprehensive national economic policy the director shall have power to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

The guiding policy of the director and of all departments and agencies of the Government shall be to stabilize the cost of living in accordance with the act of October 2, 1942.

No increases in wage rates, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise, and no decreases in wage rates shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the National War Labor Board, and unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases.

The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increase in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

The National War Labor Board shall not approve a decrease in the wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

$5,000 and $25,000 salaries

No increases in salaries now in excess of $5,000 per year (except in instances in which an individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work), shall be granted until otherwise determined by the Director.

The director is authorized to take the necessary action, and to issue the appropriate regulations, so that, insofar as practicable, no salary shall be authorized under Title III, Section 4 to the extent that it exceeds $25,000 after the payment of taxes allocable to the sum in excess of $25,000. Provided, however, that such regulations shall make due allowance for the payment of life insurance premiums on policies heretofore issued, and required payments on fixed obligations heretofore incurred, and shall make provision to prevent undue hardship.

(*Section 4 of Title III directs Federal agencies to disregard salary increases in contravention of the order when calculating costs for purposes of taxation, price ceilings or contracts.*)

Except as modified by this order, the National War Labor Board shall continue to perform the powers, functions, and duties conferred upon it by Executive Order No. 9017, and the functions of said Board are extended to cover all industries and all employees. The National War Labor Board shall continue to follow the procedures specified in said Executive order.

The National War Labor Board shall constitute the agency of the Federal Government authorized to carry out the wage policies stated in this order, or the directives on policy issued by the Director under this order. The National War Labor Board is further authorized to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the speedy determination of the propriety of any wage increases or decreases in accordance with this order, and to avail itself of the services and facilities of such State and Federal departments and agencies as, in the discretion of the National War Labor Board, may be of assistance to the Board.

Agricultural commodities

The prices of agricultural commodities and of commodities manufactured or processed in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity shall be stabilized, so far as practicable, on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, 1942, and in compliance with the Act of October 2, 1942.

In establishing, maintaining or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodities or for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from any agricultural commodity, appropriate deductions shall be made from parity price or comparable price for payments made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, parity payments made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and governmental subsidies.

Subject to the directives on policy of the Director, the price of agricultural commodities shall be established or maintained or adjusted jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator; and any disagreement between them shall be resolved by the Director. The price of any commodity manufactured or processed in whole or in substantial part from an agricultural commodity shall be established or maintained or adjusted by the Price Administrator.

The Price Administrator in fixing, reducing, or increasing prices, shall determine price ceilings in such a manner that profits are prevented which in his judgment are unreasonable or exorbitant.

The Director may direct any Federal department or agency including, but not limited to, the Department of Agriculture (including the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Surplus Marketing Administration), the Department of Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other corporations organized pursuant to Section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to use its authority to subsidize and to purchase for resale, if such measures are necessary to insure the maximum necessary production and distribution of any commodity, or to maintain ceiling prices, or to prevent a price rise inconsistent with the purposes of this order.

Retailers prepare to go on war basis; "depression" levels of goods predicted

Plans to streamline American retailing, stripping it of its 1940–41 frills and furbelows to release "energy resources" for the successful prosecution of the war, were discussed in Washington September 29 by more than 50 leaders of the retailing field at a conference held under the auspices of the OPA's retail trades and services division and the industry council.

OPA Administrator Leon Henderson told the retailers that savings through wartime economies in their field would release "energy resources for the successful prosecution of the war." He added that the United States is "moving steadily toward a war program of six to seven billion dollars a month."

Louis Harris, chairman of the OPA Industry Council warned the retailers that "in terms of civilian goods to sell, we estimate that by the end of 1943 retailing will be at the depression levels of 1932." The Nation's distribution system, he asserted, must strip for action and must streamline itself, not only for its own defense, but in a larger measure to eliminate the business frills and furbelows which a wartime economy simply cannot sustain.

Two of the four committees which will recommend concrete methods for the retailers to place their operations on a war basis were named September 30, the second and concluding day of the conference.

Committee appointed

Named to the committee to study customer returns, exchanges, adjustments and sales on approval were:

B. C. Slavin of Bullocks Department Store, Los Angeles; A. C. Duchossois of Klein's Specialty Shop, Kansas City, Mo.; Stanley Marcus of Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Tex.; Owen W. Metzger of Wetherhold & Metzger, Allentown, Pa.; R. E. Harrison of Montgomery Ward, Chicago; S. Meyer Barnett of the Hub Furniture Co., Chicago; S. M. Jacobs of the OPA Industry Council; and Walter Thompson of the OPA Retail Trades and Services Division.

Those on the committee on lay-aways, will call, gift wrapping, special decorations and activities for sales promotional purposes are:

H. T. Conner of the Borden Smith Department Store, Macon, Ga.; Harold L. Pearson of Montgomery Ward, Chicago; M. I. Behrens of Ludwig Bauman, New York City; R. A. Black, Jr., of the Industry Council; S. H. Harris of Levy's Men's Clothing, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. A. Whipple of Parke-Snow, Inc., department stores, Waltham, Mass.; and W. R. Thomas of the OPA Industry Council.

OPA announces ceilings for 45 imported spices, spice seeds

Maximum prices for 45 imported spices and spice seeds were announced October 2 by the OPA.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings set up in Maximum Price Regulation 231, effective October 7, 1942, leave only twelve spices and spice seeds at previous levels. Prices of 33 other spices and spice seeds are reduced from one to 50 cents per pound below March levels.

The twelve spices and spice seeds on which ceilings remain at generally established previous levels are:

Canary seed, Argentine; Cardamon, bleached, bold; Cardamon, bleached, medium; Cardamon, decorticated; Cardamon, green; Chillies, Mombasa; Cumin seed, Indian; Dill seed, Indian; Foenugreek, Indian; Laurel leaves, Portuguese; Rape seed, Argentine; Thyme, Spanish.

The action does not affect retail price ceilings, which remain at levels charged during March under the general maximum price regulation, but it relieves grinders and packers for a squeeze between high costs and low resale prices.

Three new western sugar delivery zones set up by OPA

Three new sugar delivery zones for distribution of western beet and cane sugar have been set up in an order from the OPA. Temporary permission was given also for deliveries of confectioners' sugar by eastern and southern refiners to points outside previously designated zones.

The three new zones include territory that formerly was designated as one zone, and bring to 11 the total number designated to avoid cross-hauling sugar and thus to free more freight cars for war materials. The lower peninsula of Michigan is designated as Zone 9 and the territory from eastern Indiana to Maine which is not included in the seaboard refiners' zones is designated as Zone 10. Territory outside the seaboard and Gulf zones and not included in the new zones will be known as Zone 11.

The establishment of these new zones was necessary to regulate the distribution of sugar which will be produced from the new beet crop now being harvested in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

Ceilings for reusable iron, steel pipe cut back to October 1941 levels

Dollars and cents maximum prices for reusable iron and steel pipe, cutting ceiling quotations back to levels of October 1–15, 1941, were established September 29 by the OPA.

The prices, contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 230 (Reusable Iron and Steel Pipe), apply to sales to consumers and became effective October 3, 1942.

Before November 30, 1942, sellers are required to file with the Office of Price Administration at Washington, D. C., a list of their August 15–October 15, 1941, charges for extras.

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Castor oil under allocation, but plenty is available for medicinal purposes

Castor oil was placed under complete allocation control September 25 by the director general for operations in order M–235.

Regular monthly allocation, to be sought on Form PD–600, will begin November 1. Application for use, consumption or processing in October may be made at any time, but thereafter applications must be received by the 15th of the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought.

Exceptions are made for users of 35 pounds or less in any month, for pressing, bleaching, or alkali refining any quantity, or for medicinal purposes.

Some hope for kiddies

Note to youngsters: In spite of the fact that the order places no restriction on the consumption of castor oil for medicinal purposes, Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations, may, at his discretion, issue special directions to any person regarding the use of any castor oil.

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Furfural components exempt from GMPR

Agricultural components of furfural—a commodity used in making butadiene for synthetic rubber, in refining petroleum crudes and as a plastic binder—have been exempted from price control, the OPA announced September 29.

Advisory committee formed for OPA standards division

Formation of a 12-member interdepartmental advisory committee to the OPA standards division was announced September 29 by Dexter M. Keezer, OPA deputy administrator and acting director of the division.

Mr. Keezer said the committee, of which Dr. Faith Williams, chief of the cost-of-living division of the Department of Labor, is chairman, was created to assist the standards division by—

Helping it to avoid duplicating work already being done in the standards field by other agencies; helping it to assign new projects to the agency which can best carry out such work; giving technical advice on specific problems confronting the division, both in the field of standards and the field of operations; helping it to determine the best priorities to govern its work; giving it the benefit of its criticism and support; calling the attention of the standards division to new projects which the division might well undertake.

Serving with Dr. Williams will be Dr. John Cassels, chief of requirements and allocations branch, Office of Agricultural War Relations; Howard Coonley, chief of simplification branch, conservation division, WPB; Clarence W. Kitchen, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Addams S. McAllister, chief, division of codes and specifications, National Bureau of Standards; Henry Miller, Federal Trade Commission; Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' council, Agricultural Marketing Administration; Miss Ruth O'Brien, Bureau of Home Economics, textile division research center, Beltsville, Md.; Dr. W. B. White, chief of food division, Department of Agriculture; H. J. Wollner, chief, division of laboratories, Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department; Dr. Walter G. Campbell, food and drug division, Department of Agriculture; C. W. Crawford, principal technical advisor, Food and Drug Administration.

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Work clothing report date postponed to November 10

A postponement from October 1 to November 10, 1942, of the date by which manufacturers and wholesalers of staple work clothing must file statements and price lists with the OPA as required by Maximum Price Regulation No. 208 was announced September 28.

At the same time, OPA officials stated that the requirements for filing supplementary monthly statements on new offerings of work clothing that had not been previously listed will be eliminated inasmuch as this information is obtainable through other provisions of the regulations.

RUBBER HEEL SERVICE CHARGE REVISED

A revised schedule of ceiling prices which shoe repairmen may charge for attaching rubber toplifts to women's shoes was announced October 2 by the OPA.

The schedule, which is contained in an amendment to the original order covering rubber heels, raises the maximum prices for attached toplifts, but at the same time eliminates a previously permitted extra service charge for repairs made to the heel in the attaching process. In the revision the price for both services is quoted in one lump figure, instead of separately as heretofore.

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OPA announces rent directors of 38 areas brought under Federal control October 1

Area rent directors for 38 of the 55 Defense-Rental Areas which were brought under Federal rent control on October 1 were announced September 29 by Price Administrator Henderson. They are:

Selma, Ala., M. Alston Keith; Blythville, Ark., Chester A. Cunningham; Hot Springs-Malburn, Ark., Felix D. Goza; Marysville-Yuba, Calif., B. J. Galbreath; Colorado Springs, Colo., Boyd A. Logan; Valparaiso, Fla., George William Barrow; Augusta, Ga., John Paul Stephens; Toccoa, Ga., George LaFayette Good; Bainbridge-Cairo, Ga., Judge Donald R. Bryan; Pocatello, Ida., Ben Peterson; Fort Wayne, Ind.-Ill., Charles J. Worden.

Gary-Hammond, Ind., Thomas M. Kitchen; Vincennes, Ind., Wayne Combs; Wabash, Ind., Robert D. Smith; Muskegon, Mich., George D. Stribley; Aberdeen, Miss., William Bismarck Watkins; Grenada, Miss., Earnest Lane Morrow; Meridian, Miss., Robert Montgomery Bordeaux; Carlsbad, N. M., Leonard T. May; Roswell, N. M., Leland M. Quantius; Goldsboro, N. C., Zeno Greene Hollowell; Monroe, N. C., William H. Rooker; New Bern, N. C., Romulus A. Nunn.

Sandusky, Ohio, Cecil Wells Laird; Medford, Ore., Walter J. Looker; Pendleton, Ore., Raley Peterson; Rapid City-Sturgis, S. C., W. A. McCullen; Memphis, Tenn., Frank Falls Strum; Borger, Tex., W. L. Boyles; Eagle Pass, Tex., Jeremiah Rhodes; Greenville, Tex., Judge Henry Eugene Pharr; Marshall, Tex., Coy M. Turlington; Springfield-Windsor, Vt., Raymond V. Denault; Everett, Wash., Thomas G. McCrea; Spokane, Wash., Terrance T. Grant; Casper, Wyo., Fred W. Layman; Cheyenne, Wyo., James O. Wilson; Brigham, Utah, William E. Davis.

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Carson appointed to OPA rent division

Ivan D. Carson has been appointed director of operations of the OPA rent division, Deputy Administrator Paul A. Porter, in charge of the rent division, announced September 30.

OPA textiles, leather and apparel division reorganized

Reorganization of the OPA textiles, leather, and apparel division is announced September 30 by Bernard F. Haley, who recently assumed the position of acting director of the division.

In place of the three previous sections which dealt separately with textiles, leather, and apparel and the numerous units under these sections, the new set-up calls for eight specialized price sections.

The eight new price sections and their acting heads are as follows:

Cotton section, John F. Van Ness, with Hilding Anderson acting head of a cotton ginning unit in this section; *wool section*, Russell Burrus; *rayon section*, J. Holmes Daly, with Frederick Niederhauser acting head of a synthetic yarns unit; *leather section*, John H. Patterson; *men's apparel section*, Theodore Rothschild, with E. Glenn Elliott acting head of a work clothing unit; *women's apparel section*, Sydney Shreero; *knitwear and hosiery section*, George Urlaub; *shoe section*, Edgar Rand.

An economic analysis branch has been set up to replace the three separate economic research units which had served the three previous sections. In this branch will be sections dealing with adjustments and amendment, review and research, war procurement liaison and standardization.

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Export rice regulation

Maximum export prices for domestic milled rice now may be calculated by permitting addition of transportation charges from the applicable base point to the port from which shipment *actually is made*, the OPA ruled September 28.

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Victory rubber footwear brought under control

Maximum prices for the new Victory line of waterproof rubber footwear, which is produced under a WPB order limiting the use of crude rubber in such items, are set both at wholesale and retail levels in a regulation issued September 29 by the OPA. The regulation covers heavy occupational rubber footwear as well as ordinary civilian articles.

With manufacturers' prices already controlled by an earlier regulation, this order brings sales of Victory line footwear at all trade levels under specific control.

New industry advisory committees

The WPB Division of Industry Advisory Committees has announced the formation of the following new committees:

OXY-ACETYLENE APPARATUS MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John Gammell, chief, electric power section, general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

Harry H. Reade, Air Reduction Sales Co., New York, N. Y.; L. D. Burnett, Linde Air Products Co., New York, N. Y.; A. J. Fausek, Modern Engineering Co, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Daniels, Victor Equipment Co, San Francisco, Calif.; E. L. Mills, Bastian-Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. McBurney, Smith Welding Equipment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Lorn Campbell, Jr., Harris Calorific Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Philip Kearny, K-G Welding & Cutting Equipment Co., New York, N. Y.

BROACH INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

Frank W. England, vice president, Illinois Tool Works, Chicago, Ill.; Carl J. Halborg, president, Colonial Broach Co., Detroit, Mich.; Frank LaPointe, vice president, American Broach & Machine Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Frank McGraw, president, Michigan Broach Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Prindville, Jr., vice president, LaPointe Machine Tool Co., Hudson, Mass.; Gustav Von Reis, president, Detroit Broach Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.

TITANIUM PIGMENT INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

Members:

Paul E. Sprague, American Zirconium Co., 1396 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio; John Allegaert, United Color and Pigment Co., Newark, N. J.; J. F. Daley, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Krebs Pigment Division, Wilmington, Del.; D. W. Robertson, Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, N. Y.

STEEL STRAPPING SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—L. F. Miller, iron and steel branch.

Members:

H. C. Bristoll, The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; John W. Leslie, Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Osgood, Jr., C. Tennant Sons & Co., New York, N. Y.; C. J. Sharp, Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Sproul, Brainard Steel Co., Warren, Ohio; Harry Walter, Gerrard Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL AND ADVERTISING FILM PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Harold C. Hopper, chief, motion picture and photographic section.

Members:

J. D. Alexander, president, Alexander Film Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; F. O. Calvin, president, Calvin Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Eugene Castle, president, Castle Films, Inc., New York, N. Y.; L. W. Fox, president, Audio Production, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Jamison Handy, president, Jam Handy Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hugh Jamieson, president, Jamieson Film Co., Dallas, Tex.; R. C. McKeon, president, Caravel Films, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Roland Reed, president, Roland Reed Productions, Culver City, Calif.; Norman Wilding, president, Wilding Picture Productions, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Harold Wondsel, president, Sound Masters Inc., New York, N. Y.

ROTARY FILE AND BURR INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

R. G. Haskins, R. G. Haskins Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Jarvis, president, Charles L. Jarvis Co., Middletown, Conn.; Charles A. Mertens, president, Rotary File Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; R. M. Severance, president, Severance Tool Co., Saginaw, Mich.

PLUMBING AND HEATING TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Henry S. Norris, plumbing and heating branch.

Members:

L. S. Berne, traffic manager, Hotstream Heater Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Brough, traffic manager, The Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Craft, Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Clem. W. Gottschalk, general traffic manager, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. J. Hoehnke, traffic manager, Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.; George W. Hoel, traffic manager, The Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.; X. W. Lutton, traffic manager, Universal Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; M. T. Northey, traffic manager, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. T. Scheck, L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Benjamin S. Thomas, traffic manager, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. H. Tierney, traffic manager, Reeves Steel & Mfg. Co., Dover, Ohio.

TAP AND DIE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch. tools division.

Members:

W. M. Dalzen, president, Dalzen Tool & Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. A. Lincoln, president, Bay State Tap & Die, Mansfield, Mass.; W. E. Loy, S. W. Card Division, Union Twist Drill Co., Mansfield, Mass.; D. G. Millar, president, Greenfield Tap & Die Co., Greenfield, Mass.; E. W. Nestor, secretary, Reiff & Nestor, Lykens, Pa.; Charles M. Pond, vice president, Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement Pond Co., West Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Winter, president, Winter Bros., Co., Wrentham, Mass.; F. H. Wood, vice president, Wood & Spencer Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MILLING CUTTER AND FORM TOOL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

Frank W. England, vice president, Illinois Tool Works, Chicago, Ill.; E. Gairing, president, Gairing Tool Co., Detroit, Michigan.; A. N. Goddard president, Goddard & Goddard Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.; L. C. Gorham, president, Gorham Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Loy, Union Twist Drill Co., Athol, Mass.; Cecil W. Machon, general manager, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; Howard L. McGregor, president, National Twist Drill & Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.; Roy C. Michell, president, Eclipse Counterbore Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. W. Miller, general manager, Fellows Gear Shaper Co., Springfield, Vt.; Earl Parker, president, Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.; Ernest C. Putnam, president, Putnam Tool Co., Shelton, Conn.; E. Reaney, O. K. Tool Co., Inc., Shelton, Conn., Paul Seiler, president, Motor Tool Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.; Paul Zerkle, vice president, National Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

DIE HEAD, CHASER AND COLLAPSIBLE TAP INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

C. W. Bettcher, vice president, Eastern Machine Screw Corporation, New Haven, Conn.; Harry Fussner, manager, Tap & Die, National Acme Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. N. Kirkpatrick, president, Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa.; A. A. Rickert, Rickert & Shafer, Erie, Pa.; James W. Sneyd, vice president, Geometric Tool Co., New Haven. Conn.

DRILL AND REAMER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

W. E. Caldwell, sales manager, Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland Ohio; S. A. Cogsdill, president, Cogsdill Twist Drill Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Frantz, president, Wayne Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa.; Roy C. Herrlich, treasurer, Detroit Reamer & Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. J. Kearins, president, United Drill & Tool Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Wolfe, president, Arrow Tool & Reamer Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Loy, Union Twist Drill & Tool Co., Athol, Mass.; Howard L. McGregor, president National Twist Drill & Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.; Frank Morrison, W. L. Brubaker & Co., Millersburg, Pa.; Earl Reinhart, president, Republic Drill & Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank Sikorovsky, president Ampco Twist Drill Co., Jackson, Mich.

MATCH MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. W. Wizeman, of the chemicals branch.

Members:

W. O. Augustine, Diamond Match Co., New York, N. Y.; D. D. Bean, D. D. Bean & Sons Co., East Jaffrey, N. H.; H. H. Brewster, Palmer Match Co., Akron, Ohio; R. G. Fairburn, Berst-Forster-Dixfield, New York, N. Y.; Sully Fruitman, Jersey Match Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; B. Z. Posner, Match Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Rosenberg, Universal Match Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIFICATION AND TESTING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Fred W. Gardner, chief, cork-asbestos branch.

Members:

E. S. Crosby, Johns-Manville International Corporation, New York, N. Y.; A. M. Ehret, Jr., Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co., Inc., Valley Forge, Pa.; Ernest Mueleck, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.; J. F. D. Rohrback, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; L. J. Silverman, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill.

JOE. Thorough scrubbing keeps him in the pink of condition. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

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Coal miner is as important as the soldier, says Gray

America's coal miners are as vital to winning the war as the men who fight on the battlefields or work in the factories that forge military weapons, Howard A. Gray, Deputy Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, said October 1 in a statement issued in connection with the war production drive rallies held in the Pennsylvania anthracite mining areas.

"The job of the coal miner is as essential to our Nation's victory as that of the soldier," the Deputy Coordinator said. "We can't win a war without an adequate coal supply, both anthracite and bituminous."

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WPB goes on full 6-day week

The WPB has gone on a full 6-day week for the duration.

The regular office hours of WPB, both in Washington and in the field, now are from 8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. However, employees who work on Saturday afternoons are granted compensatory leave of four hours to be taken sometime during the next week.

Board distinguishes "inequalities" from mere differences, trims Chrysler pay plea

In granting a wage increase of 4 cents an hour to 90,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation last week, the National War Labor Board defined the term "inequalities" in such a way as to insure that only abnormal differences in wage rates will be adjusted as inequalities. Also the board last week for the first time refused to approve a wage increase voluntarily agreed upon by an employer and a union.

Chrysler wage award

The United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, which represents the Chrysler employees, had asked an increase of 12½ cents an hour. The Board approved an increase of 4 cents an hour, the same amount granted in the General Motors case, in order to bring the employees' increases since January 1, 1941, up to the 15 percent increase in the cost of living between then and May 1942.

The Board's decision was reached September 25, and the announcement was held for release awaiting the writing of opinions. George W. Taylor, Board Vice Chairman, explained that the Board had greatly narrowed the definition of "inequalities." On this point his opinion stated:

It should be pointed out that differences in rates are not necessarily inequalities in rates. On the contrary, the wages paid in American industry are normally characterized by all sorts of differentials created for many different reasons. Under any sound program for stabilizing wages in this time of war it must be presumed that well established differences in wages are not inequalities. This approach was accepted by the board in considering the question of North-South differentials in the textile cases. Such an approach is particularly to be followed when such differences in wages have been established by collective bargaining procedures. One must not interpret the above-stated presumption, however, as an indication that established differences in wages can never become inequalities. They may be subject to adjustment if they have become inequalities which must be rectified in the interests of full production of war goods. The point is, however, that a showing of an inequality in wages requires much more than a showing of differences.

Approval denied for voluntary wage boost

In disallowing a general increase of 7 cents an hour, which had been agreed upon by the General Cable Corporation, Rome, N. Y., and the Cable Guild, an independent union, the NWLB for the first time refused to approve a voluntary wage increase.

The Board also last week denied wage increases to more than 5,000 employees in three additional cases. The most important of these was the request of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, CIO, for an increase of 12½ cents an hour to 4,500 employees of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, Massachusetts.

In all four of these cases the Board found that "any general increase would be in clear conflict with the wage stabilization policy promulgated in the Little Steel case." Wage increases given employees in all of these cases since January 1, 1941, had exceeded the 15 percent rise in the cost of living between then and May 1942.

WLB to stabilize West Coast aircraft

The board last week took over from the War Production Board the responsibility for stabilizing wages in the Pacific Coast aircraft industry. The stabilization conference will be convened in Los Angeles on October 12 with Paul R. Porter, on loan from the WPB, as chairman, and Arnold Tolles of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as technical adviser.

The nine companies and two unions which will take part in the wage stabilization conference are North American Aviation, Ryan Aeronautical, Vultee, Boeing, Consolidated, Lockheed, Vega, Douglas, and Northrup Aviation companies; the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and the International Association of Machinists, AFL.

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Construction expected to drop third next year

The volume of all building and engineering construction—exclusive of shipbuilding—scheduled for the war program in 1943 will drop by more than a third, it was estimated October 2 by WPB.

At the present rate such war construction alone will reach a total of more than $11,000,000,000 at the end of 1942, topping the previous all-time record for all types of construction established in 1927 with a figure slightly less than $11,000,000,000.

An estimate of next year's construction total was made in a telegram sent by Stacy May, Director of the Statistics Division, WPB, to the annual meeting in Colorado Springs, Colo., of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

MANPOWER . . .

Women up to 70 percent in ammunition plants forecast in Labor Department report

A greater proportion of women in artillery ammunition plants and the extension of their employment to additional types of jobs was predicted October 1 by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in releasing a report entitled "Women's Employment in Artillery Ammunitions Plants, 1942." The report is based on a Nation-wide field survey by agents of the Women's Bureau.

The ammunition industry is already the largest woman-employer of the major war industries. Officials in 10 of the plants surveyed said that women will constitute about two-thirds or more of their labor force. The report forecasts a proportion of women in artillery ammunition bag-loading plants ranging as high as 70 percent.

In all bag-loading plants women sewed, trimmed, counted, and inspected powder bags. More women could be used in loading operations, particularly in handling black powder.

Women were employed in shell-loading plants, generally on lines handling 20-, 37-, and 60-mm. shells. The type of work women did varied considerably from plant to plant, indicating that the proportion of women could be greatly increased in some operations. In one plant women scooped powdered TNT into cups, weighed, check-weighed, and poured it into 60-mm. shells, while in another plant only men were employed on such operations in loading the same size shells. It is thought by certain plant officials that some women could be used successfully in loading 75-mm., 105-mm., or larger shells with men to do the heavy lifting.

Women were widely employed in loading, assembling, inspecting, and packing components—for example, in loading percussion elements for primers and in operations for loading detonators; assembling components such as fuses, primers, and boosters; using micrometers, gages, and scales; operating arming machines to test whether fuses will operate when revolving at a certain number of revolutions per minute.

Workmen's suggestions for increasing war production studied by industry

Forty-four suggestions by American workmen for increasing war production are being "ploughed back" into industry by war production drive headquarters.

Michael W. Straus, chief, has sent a brief summary of the suggestions to 1,500 labor-management committees. He asked them to examine the summaries and he offered additional detailed information to those committees who thought the suggestion might be used in their plants.

Suggestions selected

The 44 suggestions have been selected from 12,000 ideas turned in to labor-management committees by men and women in the production line and in the offices and planning rooms. Those suggestions which have been put into practice and which the committees decided may have industry-wide or Nation-wide application are then sent to war production drive headquarters, where they are studied by a distinguished committee of technical experts. Upon their recommendations, Certificates of Individual Production Merit and the higher Citations of Individual Production Merit are awarded.

Names of committee members

The committee of experts consists of:

John L. Savage, chief designing engineer, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo.

Dr. J. L. Bray, head of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Whiting Williams, author, lecturer, and consultant in industrial relations.

Paul H. Stanley, chief engineer, Pitcairn Auto Gyro Co., Willow Grove, Pa.

Charles B. Francis, chemical engineer and consultant, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry C. Atkins, Jr., superintendent, E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Joseph Rockoff, chief chemist, Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.

William Plumer Hill, assistant superintendent, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md.

Dr. Robert F. Blanks, chief of testing laboratories Bureau of Reclamation. Denver. Colo.

Standards set up for maternity care and employment of mothers in industry

Indication that increased employment of women in industry is causing urgent concern for the protection of the pregnant woman and her child is apparent in a policy statement prepared recently by the Women's Bureau and Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in consultation with medical specialists and industrial women.

In response to many inquiries from employers, workers, and health departments concerning types of work suitable for pregnant women and the policy of maternity leave, the two Federal agencies have set up general standards for maternity care and employment of mothers in industry.

Although some women who are pregnant or have young children may find it necessary to work, the labor situation in this country does not necessitate recruitment or employment of these women, according to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau.

Policies outlined

It is recommended as a general policy that provisions for maternity care and leave should not jeopardize the woman's job nor her seniority privileges. A minimum of 6 weeks' leave before delivery and at least 2 months after is considered essential to the welfare of mother and child.

In standards dealing with the employment of women in the prenatal period, the Women's Bureau and the Children's Bureau have outlined policies on hours, shifts, rest periods, and occupations. Exposure to certain toxic substances during pregnancy is considered "extra hazardous," and such substances have been listed with the recommendation that pregnant women should be transferred from workrooms in which any of these substances are used or produced in any significant quantity.

* * *

THE "NEW ORDER" is working so well in captive Belgium that the Nazi radio in Brussels has had to warn Belgians not to try to escape, on pain of death. The Nazis warned the Belgians that if any did make good an escape, their relatives would face reprisals.

Strict new rules govern Federal workers' deferment from Selective Service

Requests for occupational deferment of Federal employees after October 6 will be determined by the nature of the work they already are doing, in accordance with a directive issued September 26 by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The directive specifies the conditions for requesting occupational deferment of employees, and the policy to be followed in cases of those considering voluntary enlistment or the acceptance of commissions.

Must hold key position

Requests to local Selective Service Boards for deferment of induction into the Army will be permitted only if it is shown that the employee is serving in a key position in essential war work, or that there are equally compelling reasons for his retention. Essentially the same rule will govern in cases where the employee applies for release in order to volunteer for service with the Army or Navy or to accept a commission.

The directive required each agency of the executive branch of the Government to prepare a list of key positions and submit it to the Civil Service Commission. Information about these jobs is thereafter to be kept current. The positions are classified according to the training and experience needed to fill them and their relation to the war effort.

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Civil Service authorized to reclassify field office jobs

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, September 26 issued a directive to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government authorizing the Civil Service Commission to reclassify field office jobs. Reclassifications may be made when the Civil Service Commission finds that the present salary classification is resulting in material interference with the effective administration of the President's executive order and the chairman's directive relating to transfers of Federal employees, undesirable competition for employees among departments or agencies, or is impeding the effective use of the Nation's manpower in the war effort.

5 million more women workers needed by end of 1943, McNutt tells committee

Over 5,000,000 women must be added to the total now employed by the end of 1943, Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission told the commission's new women's advisory committee at its first meeting here October 1.

Four-fifths of all war jobs can be performed by women, Mr. McNutt pointed out, but a long tradition has limited their employment. Employment of women is an immediate necessity in some war production centers, he added, because overburdened housing and transportation facilities will not permit further in-migration of outside workers.

The women's advisory committee was appointed early last month by Chairman McNutt to consider important questions concerning the War Manpower Commission program for effective use of women in the war effort.

Prominent women act as advisers

Members of the Women's Advisory Committee include Miss Margaret A. Hickey, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y.; Miss Jenny Matyas, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Bess Bloodworth, vice president in charge of personnel, Namm Store, Broklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, vice president, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lowell Hobart, past national president, American Legion Auxiliary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Beatrice Gould, Editor, Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Blanche M. Ralston, until recently regional supervisor of service programs for Region III of the Work Projects Administration, Coahoma, Miss.; Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, director, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Portland, Oreg.; Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, director, Junior Department, Farmers Union, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ruth Allen, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Local WPA officials get order to speed up training of women, others for war jobs

WPA officials throughout the country were directed October 3 to step up the training of women and older unskilled workers to fit them for skilled and semiskilled jobs in war industries.

In a move to facilitate and speed up the placement of as many as possible of the 400,000 WPA workers remaining on project rolls, George H. Field, deputy commissioner, directed all State administrators, State directors of training and reemployment, project supervisors, and other employees to push the training and reemployment program. In a memorandum of instruction to State administrators, Mr. Field said:

"Recent reports indicate that there is a definite shortage of semiskilled and skilled workers in many parts of the country. This demand must be met by providing training opportunities for unskilled men and women of all age groups.

"The older men and women on our program who a few years ago were not considered employable in private industry now have an opportunity of securing work in war industries."

The War Manpower Commission has placed upon WPA the responsibility for transferring all able-bodied workers on its roll into the various training facilities so that they may take their places in war production as rapidly as possible, Mr. Field pointed out.

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Labor official discourages night shift for women workers

Emphasizing that three shifts are necessary for all-out production, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, declared September 28 that women workers should be employed on the night shift only as an emergency measure to prevent overtime on day shifts.

Her statement highlighted a report recently prepared by the Women's Bureau entitled "Night Work For Women and Shift Rotation in War Plants." Recommendations for reducing the dangers of night work to the worker's health are suggested in the report.

No story is worth a soldier's life

Papers doing a good job on war news but a poor job of explaining why some is withheld, Price tells publishers

American newspapers are doing a good job in striking a balance between what war news should be published and what withheld, but are falling down on the job of informing the public as to why some information is withheld, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, told the annual meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association at Hot Springs, Ark., last week.

A matter of common sense

Mr. Price addressed the convention September 28. Excerpts:

In censorship, as in all things, there is, somewhere, a road of common sense. We must find it.

In my opinion the newspapers of the country have done a good job of striking a balance. Every day they have published many interesting columns of war news. Every day they have taken infinite pains to keep certain other information from the enemy. For this they are entitled to unbounded credit.

On the other hand, I think the newspapers have done a poor job of informing the public why some information has to be withheld. The wartime Code is public property, but I doubt whether a half dozen newspapers have ever published it, either as a whole or section by section over a period of days, or taken any other steps to advise their readers in detail about the requests made by their Government.

What censorship is for

What is the basic consideration behind censorship? It is simply this: That none of us shall provide the enemy, by design or inadvertence, with information which will help him to kill Americans. Just that, and nothing else.

But won't he have most of this information anyway? Why do we ask that an official announcement be awaited when hundreds or perhaps thousands of your readers already know the facts? Well, sometimes the enemy will have the information, but very often he will not; and I know of no good reason why, in a matter of life and death, we should give the enemy the benefit of the doubt.

No editor should form the habit of looking upon our enemies as gods, who see all and know all. No publisher should permit his newspaper to be edited on the assumption that Berlin and Tokyo, like the supersleuths of the thrillers, have hidden wires under every desk and agents in every fence corner. That's the story told boastingly by enemy propaganda, and it simply isn't true.

Enemy seeks news

The enemy may dream and talk of vast fifth column enterprises in America; in practice he is thankful for small favors. We have seen some of his messages to and from his spies; and we know how highly he prizes such commonplace things as collections of stray newspaper clippings, for which he may be able to piece together, little by little, a picture of our resources and our preparations.

It is even a matter of record that one secret agent established the whereabouts of many important ships of war—and how? Merely by noting prosaically the movements of sundry naval officers as recorded in the ebullient columns of the society page.

Some examples

In October 1914 the British superdreadnaught *Audacious* struck a mine and sank off northern Ireland. Thousands knew about it and saw the survivors come ashore. Subsequently a report of the disaster was published in a distant neutral country. But even so, so much secrecy and doubt were thrown about the incident that the German Admiralty, by its own admission, did not believe that the *Audacious* had been sunk until after the war ended, more than 4 years later.

The American aircraft carrier *Lexington* sank in the South Pacific on May 8, 1942, out of sight of the Japanese. Her survivors and thousands more who saw her go down arrived at San Diego on June 2. No newspaper published a line of the story until it was officially released on June 12; and surely there is some sense in the belief of naval experts that Japanese ignorance of the loss led Japan's admirals to overestimate the American force from which they turned tail and ran at Midway.

Every American should resolve his doubts . . . in favor of his own country, in favor of safeguarding that country and preserving it against failure or mischance. I heard quoted the other day one sentence which summarizes it all. It was written by Ray Daniell, of the New York Times, and it deserves to live for duration in the hourly thoughts of every writer, every editor and every publisher in America. It is simply this:

"There isn't any story in the world that is good enough to justify risking the life of a single American soldier."

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Know your Government

NEW MANUAL IS READY

The fall edition of the United States Government Manual, a 700-page reference book on the creation and organization, functions and activities of the Federal departments and agencies, came off the press last week.

The new edition, which contains changes through September 1, includes statements on all the branches of Government, organization charts, a list of principal officials, and separate sections on the emergency war agencies, publications and commonly used abbreviations.

It also contains an appendix on agencies abolished, transferred or consolidated since 1933.

The Manual may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Single copies cost $1; subscriptions covering the three editions a year cost $2.75.

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Inquirers about war housing told to see NHA regional men

Local officials and business men interested in the war housing program were advised last week to get in touch with regional representatives of the National Housing Agency, rather than to send representatives to Washington.

The 10 regional officers of the NHA are located in Boston, Mass., New York City, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Tex., Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, Calif.

DAVIS TELLS LIBRARIANS THEY ARE COMBATANTS

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, last week issued the following statement to American librarians:

One of the first acts of the Japanese in the Philippines was to destroy an American library . . .

They brought directly home to Americans the menace of this war to American civilization, American culture and American books—as well as those who use American books, produce American books and care for American books. . .

The consequence is to underline emphatically the positions of librarians in this war. They are combatants from this time on in all countries where free libraries and a free culture still exist. As combatants they have a right to know what their combatant duties are—in what ways they can fight back and what fronts are committed to their charge. . . Librarians occupy a position in American life which enables them to see to it that the people of this country have the facts before them.

Teachers and writers can and do perform useful services on this front but neither writers nor teachers have at their disposition in their professional work the facilities which the librarian employs. The librarian has around him, or should have, the books in which the facts are presented—the books in which the problems are posed, the considerations are reviewed and the facts are made evident. Librarians in their professional duty are constantly concerned with the problem of directing their readers to the materials which their readers require. In the present war as never before, this duty of librarians assumes a first and pressing importance and librarians in consequence carry a responsibility such as they have never carried in our history.

I have been gratified to note the concern of the various library associations with this problem. The Office of War Information would be happy indeed to be of service to these associations and to individual librarians in meeting the various problems which have presented themselves. A part—and one of the most important parts of the work of the Office of War Information—can only be successfully performed with the cooperation of American libraries and American librarians.

Printers, publishers to meet OPA men in eight regions

A series of eight regional meetings to be held with members of the printing and publishing industry was announced September 30 by the OPA. At these meetings OPA officials will discuss maximum Price Regulation No. 225 and other recent price orders for this industry.

The first meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 13. Attendances averaging several hundred persons are expected at these meetings. A complete schedule follows:

Boston, Mass., Parker House, Tuesday, October 13, 10:00 a. m.; New York City, Hotel Commodore; East Ballroom, Wednesday, October 14, 10:00 a. m.; Philadelphia, Pa., Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Thursday, October 15, 10:00 a. m.; Kansas City, Mo., Hotel Muehlebach, Trianon Room, Thursday, October 15, 2:30 p. m.; Chicago, Ill., Morrison Hotel, Mirror Room, Friday, October 16, 2:30 p. m.; Detroit, Mich., Hotel Fort Shelby, Main Ballroom, Monday, October 19, 10:30 a. m.; Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Cleveland, Tuesday, October 20, 10:30 a. m.; Washington, D. C., Hotel Ambassador, Empire and Colony Rooms, Tuesday, October 20, 10:00 a. m.

Solicitations for Army, Navy relief to be discontinued

The first restrictive orders of The President's War Relief Control Board, approved on September 22, 1942, were issued September 26 at its direction by Chairman Joseph E. Davies.

They provided that all solicitations and benefits for Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society were to be discontinued as of November 15. This action was taken by the board in connection with its acceptance of the registration of these two organizations under Executive Order No. 9205 of July 25, 1942.

The action was based upon the findings in the orders that the Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society appeals were in the public interest but already had received funds adequate for their present requirements.

As to war chests, the orders applied to gifts from all chests whose public campaigns had not actually begun on the date of the orders.

Miller and Fleisher describe Axis dreams of domination

Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler" and now with the overseas branch, Office of War Information, on September 26 disclosed Germany's plans for the future in an address before the Washington Institute for Librarians on War Issues, sponsored by the American Library Association Committee on Libraries and the War and the District of Columbia Library Association.

Mr. Miller revealed that the British have captured a secret high-command document which Hitler has circulated throughout the German Army. In this document, which has been called the S. S. Charter, Hitler proposes to run his "Greater German Empire" through a great army of secret police and S. S. thugs sworn to personal loyalty to the leader and ready to put down opposition wherever it may arise.

Wilfrid Fleisher, Far Eastern correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, gave a newspaperman's on-the-spot views of the past 11 years of Japanese aggression, the gradual advent to power of militarists, and the origin of a pattern of conquest and world defiance. It was the Japanese themselves who coined the phrase "New Order" which has now become the slogan for Axis ambitions and the insignia of the enslavement of the conquered peoples of Europe and Asia. On November 3, 1938, Prince Konoye, then Prime Minister, called for the "establishment of a New Order in East Asia." Mr. Fleisher pointed out that Japanese leaders have since then given the phrase an ever widening scope until it is now clearly apparent that Japan means to extend her "New Order" just as far in any direction she can.

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"ONE-MAN FACTORY" AWARDED PENNANT

A one-man "factory," which turns out spokes for ships' steering wheels when its owner and sole employee is not driving a United States mail truck, has been awarded the Maritime Commission's coveted "M" pennant for "excellence in production," the Maritime Commission announced October 1.

William T. Morris, of Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y., who operates this unique war plant set-up in the basement of his home, was presented with the Commission's highest award.

Schools, hospitals told how to obtain necessary supplies and equipment

Because of the many inquiries being made by schools, hospitals, and other institutions regarding proper procedures for obtaining essential supplies and equipment, the Bureau of Governmental Requirements September 29 issued the following suggestions to such institutions:

When needed items cannot be obtained without priority assistance, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions may apply in A–10 rating for *supplies* used for instruction, repair, operation, and maintenance in accordance with the provisions of Order P–100. This order does not cover *equipment*. No authorization to apply the rating is needed, but the terms and conditions of Order P–100 must be followed carefully.

When Order P–100 is inapplicable, so that it is necessary to request special priority assistance from WPB, application should ordinarily be made on Form PD–1A or PD–200 and *not by letter*. Form PD–1A is used to apply for items or materials in one class (except construction or expansion) when such items cannot be obtained without priority assistance. PD–200 is used to apply for a project preference rating for materials or equipment used in any expansion of facilities involving construction. PD–1A forms are not to be used to apply for any items for which preference rating already has been requested on Form PD–200.

Applications for preference ratings for supplies for stock or resale to students should be made by the retail unit on Form PD–1X and sent to the Distributors Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

A limitation order applying to laboratory equipment and supplies requires that purchase orders for such items must bear a certification that they are issued in accordance with the terms of Limitation Order L–144. This order permits such certification for research, and for expendable *supplies* and reagent chemicals used in instruction. Special authorization is required, however, for *equipment* used for laboratory teaching. Order P–43 allows specifically approved research laboratories to apply a preference rating of A–1–a on equipment, supplies and reagent chemicals used for *research*. Requests for permission to use this rating must be made on Form PD–88.

8 rules for safe driving in black-out

Recommendations for operation of motor vehicles during black-outs have been worked out by the Office of Civilian Defense with the cooperation of the American Automobile Association and are being issued as part of a new OCD handbook for members of the drivers' unit of the United States Citizens Defense Corps. The recommendations are applicable also to other motorists.

1. WAIT TILL YOU CAN SEE IN THE DARK.—After stepping from a lighted area into a black-out and before driving, wait 5 minutes in the dark if you can—but in any case wait until you can see details (steps, door, windows) of a building across the street. DO NOT strike a match. If you use a flashlight, be sure that it complies with official blackout requirements and point it only downward. If it is unsually difficult for you to see in the dark, ask for only daytime assignments.

2. KEEP VIEW AHEAD CLEAR.—If your windshield can be opened you will see considerably better if you open it regardless of weather. Otherwise keep your shield spotlessly clean both inside and out. Keep car well ventilated so that no mist will form on inside of windshield.

3. DRIVE VERY SLOWLY, ALWAYS ON THE ALERT.—Except when specifically instructed otherwise for EMERGENCY runs, drive with utmost caution and extreme alertness. Never go faster than 15 miles per hour in a closely built-up blacked-out area. Slow down even more at intersections. Stay below 20 miles an hour in any other blacked-out area.

4. KEEP YOUR MIND ON YOUR DRIVING.—Give your entire attention to this extremely difficult driving task. Be prepared for an emergency stop at any time. Keep well over on your side of the road; do not cross the center line. Never follow another car closely. Overtaking and passing is much more hazardous than usual.

5. USE SPECIAL CARE AT STREET CROSSINGS AND TURNS.—At intersections, the sides of cars on the cross street are almost invisible. At turns, your black-out vehicle lighting equipment will not light the path ahead at all well. You can increase the visibility of the side of your car by painting side walls of your tires white, by reflectorized material or, if not available, a white stripe (of adhesive tape, paint, etc.) on the edge of the running board and on the fenders. The front and rear bumpers may also be similarly made white.

6. MAKE ALLOWANCES FOR BLACK-OUT HANDICAPS.—Watch carefully for traffic signs and signals; they will be less visible. Yet it is even more important that you obey them. Make extra allowances for errors of other drivers or pedestrians.

7. NEVER BLOCK THE ROAD.—Never leave a car on the street except parked on the right-hand side and close to the curb. Double parking is much more hazardous than ordinarily. Leave extra space near fire hydrants and park at least 25 feet from corners. On a rural road, never leave a car on the paved surface.

8. STAY SOBER.—Do not drink any intoxicant.

OCD offers food protection hints against air raids

Suggestions for protection of foods in the home against contamination during a possible enemy air raid, particularly from the effects of poison gas, have been released by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The recommendations are based upon studies of British experience under actual raid conditions and prepared by G. E. Arnold, regional sanitary engineer of the Ninth Civilian Defense Region.

Four factors of food contamination

There are four major factors attendant on air raids which may result in contamination of food on pantry shelves and elsewhere in the home, Mr. Arnold says. These are: flying glass, smoke and gases from exploding bombs and shells, dust raised by nearby explosions, and chemical warfare agents commonly known as poison gas.

In the home the safe rule is to keep all foods commonly stored in the open—potatoes and other vegetables, cereals in paper cartons, cured meats, etc.—in closets, heavy cupboards, closed wooden bins, or other places where they cannot be reached by flying glass.

Care should be taken in storing food, however, that it is placed in such a manner that it will not be shaken from shelves and the containers broken by falling.

Seal foods against gas

The secret of protecting foods against gas is simple—seal it up. Several types of containers offer complete protection against war gas. Among the best are glass jars or bottles with screw caps or good stoppers and tin cans with tight-fitting lids. Flour, cereals, sugar, rice, and similar nonperishable foods may be stored safely in this manner. If they are reserve supplies, the containers may be carefully wrapped in paper before being put away.

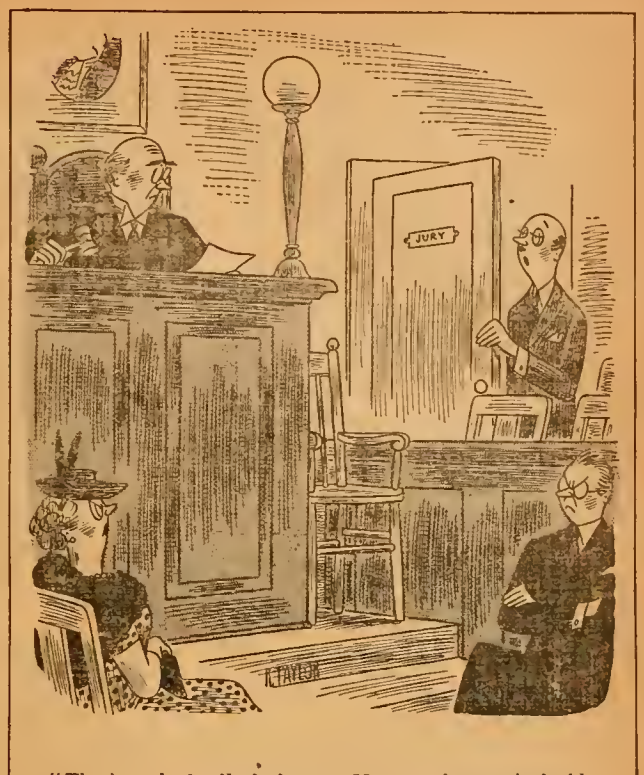
Refrigerators safe bet

The ordinary type of domestic refrigerator is adequate protection for perishable foods if the door forms a reasonably airtight seal. Ice boxes, with a separate door for ice and an open water outlet, may not be adequate. If there is any doubt about the safety of the refrigerator, closed containers may be used in it.

Protection of bulkier foods, such as potatoes in quantity, hams, bread, etc., is somewhat more of a problem than is the case with smaller amounts but can be accomplished by intelligent use of cans, jars, and other containers.

"It can always be turned in to the Government for scrap if you get tired of it."

V-189-1046 *Drawn for Office of War Information*



"The jury is deadlocked, your Honor—they can't decide to whom to award the tires."

V-188-1046 *Drawn for Office of War Information*

"I don't want a doll—I want a welding set."

V-190-1046 *Drawn for Office of War Information*

"Say, are you weighing your thumb with the fat you're selling me?"

V-191-1046 *Drawn for Office of War Information*

WPB launches drive to salvage "dormant" industrial scrap

A Nation-wide industrial "dormant scrap drive," has been organized by the conservation division of WPB, it was announced October 1 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, director.

Seventy thousand industrial executives will be interviewed by the industrial salvage section of the conservation division. They will be asked to make an inventory of all dormant scrap materials and to make a complete disposal of all these materials through regularly organized scrap dealer channels as rapidly as possible.

Dormant scrap is defined as obsolete machinery, tools, equipment, dies, jigs, fixtures, which are incapable of current or future use in the war production effort because they are broken, worn out, irreparable, dismantled, or in need of unavailable parts necessary to practical reemployment.

Industrial salesmen help

The field force of the industrial salvage section has been doubled and now comprises 140 men, supplemented by 2,500 volunteer salesmen and sales executives, who have been certified to serve as temporary field men of the industrial salvage section during this special drive. These salesmen have been drawn from the sales staffs of all the major steel companies, the American Steel Warehouse Association and the Associated Equipment Distributors.

Executives of these organizations, heading the salvage program in conjunction with this special dormant scrap drive, are: George Ross, secretary of the Salvage Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute; Walter S. Doxey, president, American Steel Warehouse Association; C. F. Winchester, executive secretary, Associated Equipment Distributors, and H. R. Doughty, director of field operations on salvage for the National Federation of Sales Executives.

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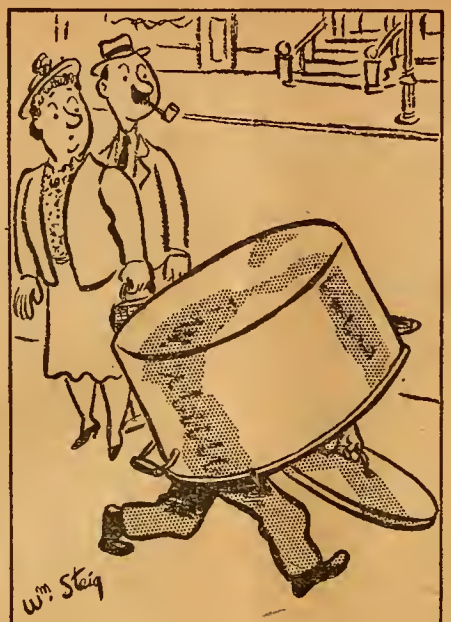
WSA agents urged to search vessels, terminals for scrap

The War Shipping Administration September 30 urged all agents operating its vessels to make an immediate inspection of each vessel, terminal and other location ashore, and arrange with the local office of the WSA for the removal of all items in the vessels or ashore which can be considered scrap.



Drawn for Office of War Information

KID SALVAGE

V-182

KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in VICTORY each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

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THE SCRAP PILE IS A STOCKPILE

"If we are really so hard up for scrap—then why the blazes do they let stuff pile up for days before hauling it away?" Here's the answer:

These mountains of scrap metal and rubber are America's scrap inventory. In this form they can be tallied and sorted and prepared for their journey to the armament plants. As long as the Government and industry know the extent of these reserves, and know where they are, there is no danger of a decline in production brought about by a shortage of scrap. At a moment's notice, as soon as a shortage in a particular area becomes evident, America can dip into her stockpiles and rush sufficient quantities of high-grade scrap to the scene to avert any slow-down in the production rate.

Every pound of this accumulated scrap must be carefully sorted and graded, must be broken up into specified lengths and sizes, must be baled and compressed before it can be sent to the mills. This work requires the skill of expert handlers.

1,300,000 railroad men on hunt for scrap

The 1,300,000 railroad men of the country proposed to report direct to Washington in specific detail the location of all scrap they know to be in existence, Julius Luhrsen of the Railway Labor Executive Association said October 1 in a joint WPB - AFL - CIO - Railway Brotherhood broadcast over Station WOL and associated mutual network stations.

AFL President William Green said:

"Many of our unions, notably the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, already are putting their shoulders to the wheel. Members of this union are giving their own time free to the collection of scrap from homes and factories and they are hauling it to central depots . . . I have asked every affiliated organization to appoint a committee in each community to get the scrap moving at once . . . The local labor committees can further help by furnishing manpower and trucks to the local defense council for the collection of scrap."

Van A. Bittner, assistant to the president of the United Steel Workers of America, representing CIO President Philip Murray, reported that CIO men and women all over the country are "pitching in with their fellow-Americans to bury the Axis under a heap of scrap."

Emphasizing that the scrap drive has to be a continuous effort, Mr. Bittner described some recent union activities in the scrap campaign.

"Down in New Orleans, hundreds of CIO members took their Labor Day holiday for a whirlwind scrap drive that netted 1,500 tons in one day," he said.

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Auto recapping quotas doubled for October

A supplementary recapping quota of 482,379 recaps for passenger car tires in October, slightly more than doubling the 457,561 already provided for the month and making a total of 939,940 available was announced October 1 by the OPA.

As the purpose of the quota increase is to preserve as many tire carcasses as possible in advance of the institution of the full conservation program recommended by the Baruch report, OPA is urging eligibles who have delayed because of uncertainty over their status, to apply now rather than wear their tires beyond the recapping point.

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 13, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 41

ACTION ON THE VITAL MANPOWER FRONT

Manpower in the army fights at the front; in the factory, produces the weapons for the army; on the farm, grows the food the army and the factory workers eat. Wages of the factory worker affect the farm worker's welfare, and quantity and price of food from the farms can raise or lower the factory worker's productivity and standard of living. Besides the details recorded on this page, last week brought the following:

PRODUCTION: WPB closed the gold mines to free miners for copper, zinc, and other war materials. Page 9.

WAGES: War Labor Board, in first decision since the President's wage and farm price control order, refused a pay increase. Page 15.

FOOD: Department of Agriculture predicted manpower and other problems would hold next year's total farm output to 1942 proportions. Page 4.

PRICES: Administrator Henderson permitted increases on 11 classes of food products to get them back on the shelves of low-profit stores. Page 19.

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson on October 11 directed Government agencies which place war procurement contracts to avoid, wherever possible, contracting for the production of war materials in areas where acute labor shortages are known to exist.

The War Manpower Commission will certify to the war procurement agencies communities and areas in which acute labor shortages exist, together with areas in which surplus labor supply is available.

This policy was ordered in an amended Directive No. 2 issued by Mr. Nelson.

To pay higher prices if necessary

The new directive also explicitly authorizes and directs war procurement agencies to pay higher prices, if necessary to comply with procurement policies set out in the directive.

Those policies require that in negotiating war procurement contracts, the following considerations shall govern in the order listed:

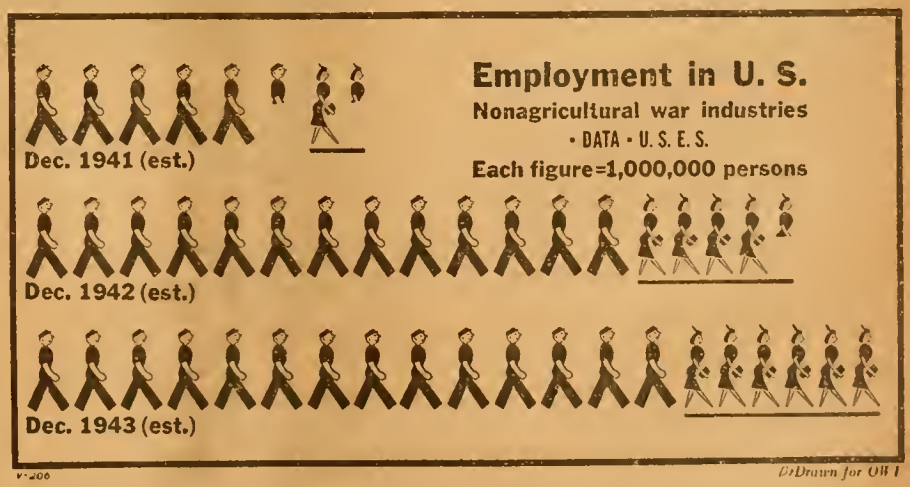
1. Primary emphasis must be placed on obtaining delivery or performance when required by the war program.
2. Contracts should be placed with concerns requiring the least new machinery, equipment or facilities to fill the contracts.
3. Communities or areas where acute labor shortages exist shall be avoided.
4. In general, contracts involving the more difficult war production problems should be placed with concerns best able, by reason of emergency, managerial and physical resource, to handle them. Contracts for items involving relatively simple production problems should be placed with concerns, normally the smaller ones, less able to handle the more difficult production problems.
5. All other things being equal, contracts should be placed so as to spread production among as many firms as is feasible.

Negotiated contracts continued

The amended directive continues in effect the policy of awarding war contracts by negotiation.

Such negotiation "may include not only face-to-face dealings, but also purchasing by securing informal written bids or telephone quotations."

Authority to depart from the policies set out in the amended directive may be granted by the director of the procurement policy division of WPB.



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In this issue

On the Home Front 3

MANPOWER

Nelson orders war contracts placed where labor is most plentiful 1

Four key officials view the problems of manpower 6

Apprentice training doubled to keep factories producing 7

U. S. will help men transferring to copper mines 9

AGRICULTURE

Department believes we have reached limit in total food output 4

Products of our farms arrive to keep our allies fed 5

Wood becomes a critical material 23

WAR PRODUCTION

No copper can be bought except to keep U. S. on its feet and fighting 8

WPB closes gold mines to turn men to copper and zinc 9

Idle stocks of steel sought from 200,000 possible holders 10

Building specifications changed to save steel for war 11

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Henderson applies rent control over the whole Nation 18

Price rise permitted so low-profit stores can restock on food 19

RATIONING

Jeffers predicts great majority will cooperate on motoring rules 25

WAR INFORMATION

American prisoners of Japs set up democratic government 29

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Contracts let for 2,258,000 stirrup pumps 30

STILL THE BEST PROVIDER IN THE WORLD!

V-202

Cartoon by Coakley for VICTORY. Mats or proofs in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V–202. Mats or proofs of other illustrations in this issue are also available. Always order by V–number.

Hull broadcast issued in pamphlet form by OWI

Publication in pamphlet form of the broadcast to the Nation on "The War and Human Freedom" by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on July 23 was announced October 8 by the OWI.

The pamphlet is one in a series presenting important speeches in permanent form.

Visiting journalists from other American republics to tour U. S.

Eighty-five leading newspaper publishers, editors, and writers from 19 American republics will come to the United States this fall and winter to inspect war activities as guests of the National Press Club, it was announced October 5 by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

On the Home Front

For uncounted millions throughout the world this winter's chief concern will be food, and it will be a graver problem next year, and so long as the war lasts. The Nazi boast, doubtful of fulfillment—that Germans will live well though the rest of Europe starves can only strengthen Russian determination to drive the invaders from their richest foodlands. Winter rations in Russia will be scant this year in spite of the increasing quantities of our foods that are being sent to her—a total of about 190 million pounds of grains and cereals alone.

Food for freedom

American agriculture is playing a vital part in the fight for freedom. Already we have sent close to 2 billion pounds of grain and cereal products to the docks for dispatch to the United Nations, about 1 billion pounds of pork, nearly a billion pounds of fruits and vegetables, 600 million pounds of lard, and other foods in staggering amounts, including vitamin products by hundreds of thousands of pounds.

We help to feed our Lend-Lease allies as a primary measure in winning the war against the Axis bringers of death and famine. We give our fighting men the best possible diet for the same purpose. And even such a comparatively minor item as frozen foods for our armed forces runs to huge amounts—600,000 pounds of frozen fruits and vegetables a month, 53 million pounds estimated for next year's supply.

Price danger line averted

These unprecedented demands on our food stores, together with a national income at a rate of 116 billion dollars a year, which has given us far greater food-buying capacity—drove price levels of most foods close to the danger line of uncontrolled inflation. That threat to our household economy ended when maximum prices were fixed for nearly all foods that hadn't previously been placed under control. The only important foods—about one-tenth of the total—not now under control are fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh fish, and peanuts.

The Nazis have almost stripped the occupied countries of their fats and oils, and even in Britain the basic civilian ration now is 8 ounces of fats and oils per week, of which not more than 2 ounces may be butter. Next year we expect to produce more than 11½ billion pounds of oils and fats, two-thirds of which are for food uses. This isn't enough to meet unrestricted demand, but domestic limitation of these products should hardly be noticed if we're not wasteful.

"Honor bound" on meat rationing

Observance of the voluntary "share-the-meat" ration plan—2½ pounds per person per week—will take some figuring if we are to be honest with ourselves and with our country. We'll have to remember that what we eat away from home, in restaurants or as guests, counts as part of the ration just as much as though it came from our own table. Most Americans will be eating larger quantities of foods with nourishment values similar to the limited meats, making more soup stocks of the bones that are included in the ration, and serving such things as kidneys, brains, and heart, not on the ration list, more frequently. Farmers who slaughter their own meats and butchers who handle them are honor bound to keep within the same ration quota as the rest of us.

More war jobs for women

All in all, America's food supply is ample for health and strength. It will be ample next year, too, unless a serious shortage of farm labor caused by the drain of manpower to the armed forces and war industry becomes acute.

If that happens we'll have to channel manpower toward the land—and this manpower undoubtedly will include a large proportion of womanpower. Four-fifths of all war jobs can be performed by women, and next year we'll need another 5 million of them working in war and other employment, including farming.

We'll get it there!

Food and equipment for our fighters overseas and for our allies will not be held up by lack of shipping space. We are in sight of this year's goal of 8 million ship tons, with 3 new ships a day going into service. A good part of the credit for this achievement belongs to the labor-management committees in the ship-building industry, committees which reduced job-shifting and unnecessary lay-offs, speeded construction. Shipyard workers now number more than a million but next year we'll need to have a million and a half to complete a 27-billion-dollar ship-construction program—a figure equal to the United States public debt in 1934. Our ship production already is greater than that of all other nations combined.

Further mileage cuts

Land transportation, especially by vehicles using gasoline and rubber tires, remains a major problem. Operators of newspaper delivery trucks, motor carriers, and tank trucks in local service have been told they must make further cuts in their mileage by reducing deliveries. Automobiles and tires, whether in storage or in use, need careful upkeep these days. Owners of commercial vehicles who are allowed new tires for essential operations must have them checked every 5,000 miles or every 60 days. And all drivers are expected to drive as little as possible, keep to the 35-mile maximum speed limit, be sure tires are properly inflated, share their cars with others.

Many items on way out

After the first of the year we may expect further heavy cuts in the output of civilian goods, saving materials, labor, and plant facilities for war. Already countless oddly assorted products and wares have stopped coming off the assembly lines, or have had their composition altered to save metals and other substances. Articles in which no iron or steel may be used range from awning frames to voting machines and wardrobe trunks, include such various things as bathtubs, B-B shot, croquet sets, fireplace screens, pet cages, skates, and household tongs.

To stop making an article or to limit its production involves relatively little bookkeeping for producers and paper work for Government. But when national stocks of scarce materials are to be equitably distributed, or rationed, it is another story. To set up gasoline rationing for 20 million additional motorists involves printing 60 million ration books and some 160 million copies of various forms and regulations.

Nor is the consumer's job always easy. People using fuel-oil furnaces must determine how much fuel oil they bought last year and must measure the total square foot area of their homes before they can receive oil ration coupons.

REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

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AGRICULTURE . . .

Total food production has hit limit, Agriculture Department believes, urges conservation to meet rising demands

Although record yields in 1942 are expected to push the Nation's crop production beyond the all-time peak of 1937, the Department of Agriculture warned last week that the demand has increased even more than production. For practically every food other than wheat, the Department warned, military and Lend-Lease requirements have grown so large that consumers may not be able to purchase the increased quantities their rising incomes would permit in time of peace.

Looking ahead to 1943, the Department expressed its opinion that total farm production this year is the maximum we can plan for in the coming year. But within this total capacity, shifts are foreseen to get more of the crops needed most, and less of crops not essential to war. To match this year's total production, farmers will have to overcome more serious handicaps in regard to shortages of labor, materials, and equipment, and the weather will have to be favorable, as it was in 1942.

The food outlook

Earlier, Secretary Wickard had warned that we may have to revise our ideas about foods to be available in the next few months, and hold back for the future some supplies not necessary to good diet.

The Department said that the present harvest assures the Nation food enough, and enough feed for livestock, to fill military requirements and take care of the needs of the civilian population. But, because of transportation and processing difficulties, war requirements for special products, and the necessity for conserving supplies against emergencies, consumers need not expect supplies equivalent to what their incomes would buy.

Food production up

In its monthly summary of the agricultural situation, issued last week, the Department showed marketing, processing, and distribution facilities as operating at capacity, preparing the record farm production for military, Lend-Lease, and civilian use.

Food crops, including wheat, rice, fruits, vegetables, and sugar, all approach or exceed past records. The largest quantities of feed in history are being stored to support this season's livestock production. Cattle are going to feed lots in record volume, and the biggest run of hogs ever marketed is just beginning. Production of all livestock continues at peak levels. Oilseed crops will keep the Nation's crushing plants busy as never before, turning out record supplies of vegetable oils and high-protein feed.

Meat supply increases

Due to the ample supplies of feed available for livestock, price ratios favor heavy feeding and hogs and poultry are being marketed at heavy weights. Range and short-fed cattle are going to slaughter in good condition. With sheep and lamb slaughter expected to be about as large as last fall, the aggregate meat supply will be at a high record to meet war demands.

These demands, however, will strain the supply, and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has asked poultrymen to increase the production of chickens to replace about a fifth of the anticipated shortage of meat for civilians which may develop thls winter or early spring.

In line with the Department of Agriculture's report was the statement of Chairman Nelson of WPB at his press conference on October 1.

"In the main," he said, "we have had this year the best harvest we have ever had. This has been an unusual crop-growing year. So, the situation doesn't look particularly acute in the near future."

Wickard urges food conservation

Calling attention to the record crop production this year, but pointing out that the favorable weather conditions, among other factors, had helped us achieve it, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, speaking before the National Association of Food Chains in Chicago, September 22, urged the American people to conserve food products against emergencies that may arise.

"I am convinced that the only way we can provide enough food to win the war," the Secretary said, "is to conserve every bit of this year's production, and to concentrate all of our future efforts on production, processing, and distribution of foods that are absolutely essential.

"It may be necessary to revise some of our ideas about the supplies of food that will be available to American consumers in the next few months, including the foods of which we appear to have comfortably large domestic supplies. It is no longer wise to subtract probable military and Lend-Lease needs from total supplies and say that the remainder is what civilians will get this year. We must begin at once to hold back supplies that are not needed now to maintain good diet levels. The time to conserve food is while you still have something to conserve."

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Agriculture boards to help farm trucks get certificates

The facilities of the 3,022 County War Boards of the United States Department of Agriculture will be used to assist farm truck operators, and other operators who engage in hauling farm supplies to and from farms, in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity under ODT General Order No. 21, it was announced October 6. The plan, announced jointly by ODT and the Department of Agriculture, will make this assistance available 3 days this month—October 22, 23, and 24.

All commercial motor vehicles are required to carry Certificates of War Necessity after November 15. The certificates will govern the miles that may be operated and the loads that must be carrled by all vehicles affected by the order.

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Canned poultry buying finished till late 1943

On the basis of present requests from the allies of this country, it is probable that no further purchases of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey will be made before the fall of 1943, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Since September 1941 when the first purchases were made for Lend-Lease, AMA has bought more than 5,640,000 pounds of canned boned chicken and 1,275,000 pounds of canned boned turkey.

Free French face cuts in meager rations as Nazis raid larder

Spokesmen for Free French representatives in Washington October 8, expressed frank concern over advices they have just received predicting severe food shortages in occupied and unoccupied France during the coming winter.

At the beginning of a fourth winter of war the French people face a new reduction of their already meager rations. The cause: poor crops and increased demands on the part of the Germans.

Not only is the wheat crop under the production of last year but the Germans have this year increased by 60 percent their 1941 wheat demands.

Butter production also is well under the average and the French larder is short of fats.

Nor is that all. Condensed milk is going for the greater part to the German army. It is feared this winter not enough of that milk will be left for French babies.

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Canned herring to supplement Nation's meat diet in 1943

Hope for a 1943 pack of 1,000,000 cases of canned large Maine sea herring, not previously produced in quantity because of unsatisfactory preservation methods, was expressed October 5 by Fishery Coordinator Ickes.

Experimental packs of this species, the smaller members of which are canned as Maine sardines, have been put up for export and have proved satisfactory. More than 100,000 cases had been packed by mid-September.

The million-case pack—30,000,000 pounds—will be purchased almost entirely by the Federal Government. The result of the new experiment, the Coordinator indicated, will result in an increase of 30,000,000 pounds of protein food to supplement the Nation's wartime meat diet.

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Sardine catch to be allocated among West Coast canners

Machinery to allocate the pilchard catch (sardines) among canners or other processors at San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles harbor and other ports is set up by Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-206, issued September 30 by the director general for operations.

Getting through

U. S. FOODS REACHING ALLIES

Deliveries to the United Nations, reported October 7 by the Department of Agriculture, show that American food is getting through to Russia in greater quantities. Russians may be eating a new American cereal—a quick-cooking mixture of rolled oats, soya flakes, dry skim milk, and sugar grown, processed, and packaged here, yet labeled in strange Russian characters—for August shipments of grains and cereals brought the delivered total up to 187 million pounds.

Pork largest item

Pork, canned, cured, and frozen, is the largest single item listed by the Agricultural Marketing Administration as delivered to all the United Nations. The 75,439,000 pounds delivered in August brought the total on Lend-Lease pork deliveries, since April 1941 to 941,715,750 pounds, in addition to more than 600 million pounds of lard. Nearly a billion pounds of fruits and vegetables, too, have been delivered, including 224,715,069 pounds of dry beans, and 102,335,452 pounds of canned tomatoes.

Vitamin products, not long ago measured in pill-sized quantities, are now being shipped overseas in hundreds and thousands of pounds. In August alone, AMA delivered more than 155,000 pounds of Vitamin A, extracted from fish livers and so precious that it goes to the dock under heavy guard, to fortify food for Allied fighters and give that night sight so necessary to successful raiding. Deliveries of synthetically produced thiamin hydrochloride, the nerve-steadying member of the B complex, have totaled 5,738 pounds. Deliveries also include 9,330 pounds of ascorbic acid, or Vitamin C, plus thousands of pounds of sorbose and ketogulonic acid, important raw materials from which infection resisting Vitamin C is made.

Other large August deliveries include 13,076,000 pounds of canned fish, 12,440,000 pounds of cheese, 11,726,000 pounds of dry skim milk, and 3,870,000 pounds of strawberry pulp.

Flour production sped by raising ceilings to conform with sales contracts

Maximum prices for flour will be the highest levels at which each individual seller *contracted to sell* during the September 28–October 2 base period, rather than the top price at which flour *deliveries* actually were made during that same time, the OPA ruled October 8.

Mills get relief

This upward adjustment, ranging from 10 to 15 percent in the temporary ceilings for flour from wheat, corn, rye, and also for cornmeal, hominy, and hominy grits, will permit continued functioning of the milling industry, which otherwise would have found it impossible to mill flour from wheat at present prices. The change is made in Amendment No. 1 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22, effective October 8.

To avoid shortage

Flour inventories generally are kept to about 15 days' supply. Therefore, any reduction in deliveries would have caused a shortage to develop quickly at all levels of consumption.

Flours made from wheat, rye, and corn closely follow costs of their raw material. However, the price at which they are being delivered at any particular time has no relationship to the raw material market at that same time. Contracts for sale often are made 1 to 6 months prior to delivery. In times of rising raw material markets, deliveries often may be made at prices lower than those which a seller now would enter into a contract for sale.

During the past 90 days, wheat grades used in largest volume for flour have increased substantially with corresponding increases in the price of flour.

A similar situation prevails in the case of corn and rye. Thus, sellers' contract prices, based on raw material costs during the base period, were substantially above prices at which these products simultaneously were being delivered.

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MORE PRICE NEWS, PAGES 18 TO 23

MANPOWER . . .

Nelson, Wickard, McNutt, and Davis give their views on manpower problem

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, said last week that we could equip an army of 10,000,000 men, but he made it plain that the question of keeping an army of that size equipped depended on timing and available manpower.

The whole matter, he said, is under discussion and a decision may be expected "soon."

The question of service legislation

In testifying earlier before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Nelson said:

"I think appropriate legislation is going to have to be passed in the form of a national selective service so that men can be directed into spots where they are needed.

"I would much prefer, of course, to see that done, here in the United States, in as democratic manner as possible—voluntarily, if it can be. But I should like to point out to you that our over-all program is of such tremendous size that it is really beyond the concept of man, the thing that we are trying to do. It is going to have to change as strategy changes.

"And it is going to be necessary that we make changes and make them quickly, without delay. To do that, there will have to be the power to switch manpower to meet the emergency situations as they arise; to take care of places where the draft necessarily reduces the amount of manpower; to be able to build up production as in the case of Willow Run. There is a great deal of difficulty in building up the necessary force at Willow Run to make the number of heavy bombers which we feel that plant should make. And you can begin to see the creaks and groans of the economy in manpower now, just as we saw it 6 or 8 months ago in material, because of the very nature of the problem that we as a Nation are trying to undertake, in getting ready to lick the Axis Powers."

When questioned at his press conferences regarding this testimony, Mr. Nelson said it will "speak for itself."

Davis asks clear policy

Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, when he appeared before the House Appropriations Committee, warned that the manpower problem could "get away from us" unless something is done about it soon.

Describing OWI's interest in the problem, Mr. Davis said:

"It is not our business to make a policy but we have got to explain it, and we are doing our best to persuade the agencies that we have got to get something which we can make intelligent."

THIS SYMPOSIUM

contains views expressed several days or more before the President's speech Monday night, which was expected in some quarters to touch on the manpower problem. Readers should bear this fact in mind.

McNutt thinks legislation imperative

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission told the House Appropriations Committee that he considered the enactment of national service legislation "imperative."

Asked if he recommended mandatory distribution of labor to essential activities, Mr. McNutt said:

"I have said before, and I repeat it here, that I feel some kind of national service legislation is imperative; not that it will ever be necessary to use compulsion. It has been the British experience, because they have had such power from the beginning, that it was not necessary to use it. The very existence of the power made it possible to bring about proper allocations. That power does not exist here today. We have had to work by agreement and by persuasion."

In his testimony before the Truman Committee September 30, Mr. McNutt described the urgency of the manpower situation.

The latest estimate of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security indicates that 62.5 million people will be employed in industry and the armed forces by December 1943, he said. If it proves necessary to expand the armed forces beyond 9 million, we may need a labor force of 65 million by the end of 1943, he declared. If requirements of even 62.5 million are met, about 5 million people will have to enter or remain in the labor force who would not normally do so. These additional workers will come from women not now employed, from young people still in school, from older workers, and possibly from certain groups in agriculture.

Mr. McNutt summed up his testimony before the Truman Committee with these words:

"It is not yet certain how soon the Manpower Commission will recommend legislation to the President, or what form the recommendation will take. It is my considered judgment, however, based on the best available knowledge of the manpower situation, that some type of national service legislation will be necessary to win the war."

Wickard sees farm labor shortage

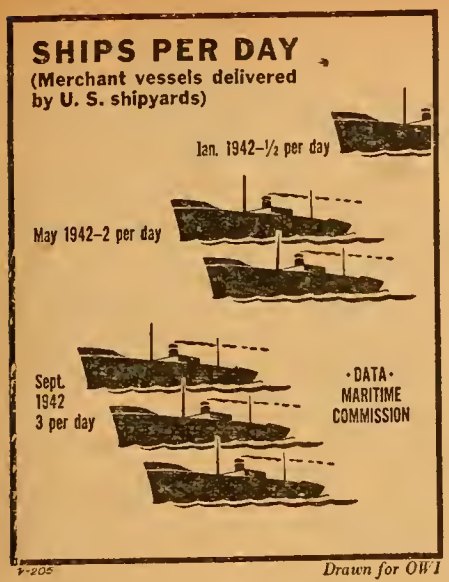
The farm labor situation was described as "serious" by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard when he appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture September 23.

Pointing out that the record production on the farms this year was due to a combination of circumstances, including favorable weather, Secretary Wickard warned against "complacency" in considering the farm labor problem. The farms are constantly losing workers to the armed forces and to industry, he said, and by 1943 this loss will begin to have a serious effect on agricultural production.

"Assuming an army of 8 million men," he said, "it is estimated agriculture will lose 1 million persons from its working force between July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943. By the end of the 1943 harvest season, the total drain on agriculture will, of course, increase proportionately. Not all of those who leave the farm will go into the army. About one half will go into the army and the other half into industry. The only hope for agriculture is to try to replace the experienced workers with women, older people, children, and other inexperienced and less competent workers. And even then agriculture must expect to come out second best in many cases because industry will compete for this type of labor.

"Remember that these are conservative estimates on the basis of an 8-million man army. Step the 8 million up to 10 and the problem facing agriculture is just that much more severe."

Mr. Wickard recommended transporting city workers to the farms, training of inexperienced workers, employment of women and young people in agriculture, and the retention, so far as possible, of experienced managers on the farms.



Seamen:

TORPEDOED, BOMBED, OR SHELLED? JOIN THE CLUB!

Formation of a club for seamen of the United States Merchant Marine who have survived enemy action was announced October 9 by the War Shipping Administration. The purpose of the club is to provide recognition by the Government for men who have been torpedoed, bombed, shelled, or shipwrecked in the war zones.

Many of these heroes have been forced to take to the lifeboats time after time, WSA commented, but when they reach port again they head for the nearest shipping office.

"You bet I'm going back to sea," has become the seaman's slogan.

The new club will have no rules, no officers, no dues, and no obligations other than to foster good fellowship and patriotic effort among merchant seamen. Membership will be optional with those eligible, and will include both officers and seamen. Seamen applying for membership are instructed to give the name of the vessel upon which they have served; their license number or seaman's identification number; and their present address. All correspondence should be addressed to Frank Rusk, War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C., who will be executive secretary.

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THE BETHLEHEM-FAIRFIELD Shipyard, Inc., at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, October 10, received its second merit award for continued excellence in ship production.

More men and still more

APPRENTICE TRAINING DOUBLED

WAR PRODUCTION DEMANDS have almost doubled the number of approved apprenticeship programs during the past 12 months, Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, announced October 7. He said the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, a management-labor committee which has been advising the Federal Government on apprenticeship matters for 8 years, had approved 908 apprenticeship programs since October 1941.

Many craft programs approved

STATISTICS of the Apprentice-Training Service of the War Manpower Commission show 1,974 approved programs now in effect as against 1,066 reported a year ago. Of the total in effect, 1,086 are programs to meet the specific training requirements of individual establishments, most of which are producing war materials or those essential to civilian industries or services. The remaining 888 are trade programs, covering the training of apprentices in a recognized craft within a city or other specific geographical area. During the past year 241 craft programs, slightly more than one-third of the total, were approved.

Machine training leads

PROGRAMS conforming to the minimum standards advocated by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship are now found, the chairman said, in 45 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Covered are more than 50 apprenticeable trades.

THE GREATEST single advance reported for one industry was for machinery and machine tools establishments. Of the 465 approved programs now on the books, 273 were approved since October last year.

IN OTHER KEY war industries, 170 of the 257 metal founding and fabricating, 23 of the 46 aircraft and airline, and 9 of the 17 shipbuilding programs have been approved during the past 12 months.

FORTY NEW carpenters and millmen craft programs have been added during the past year boosting the total for the country to 151. Other conspicuous gains have been in craft programs for electricians from 66 to 100, and for plumbers and steamfitters from 112 to 144.

First hero medal goes to seaman who saved 6 off torpedoed tanker

The first award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal was made to Edwin F. Cheney, Jr., a 25-year-old seaman from Yeadon, Pa., Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, announced. President Roosevelt presented the medal to Cheney at the White House October 8.

Cheney was at the wheel of the Atlantic Refining Co. tanker *John D. Gill* when it was struck by a torpedo amidships on the starboard side on the night of March 12. It was quickly apparent that the ship was doomed and Capt. Allen D. Tucker, master of the vessel, gave the order to abandon ship. Realizing that it was impossible to use the lifeboats, Cheney released the port life raft, which shot out and drifted 200 feet from the vessel through the burning oil. After urging several of his shipmates to follow him. Cheney jumped into the water and swam under water to the raft, coming up only to breathe. He was badly burned about the head and arms. Acting with coolness and judgment at all times, Cheney called directions and guided at least six others to the raft.

Cheney was ready to go to sea again when he received word to come to Washington.

Cheney was born at Scotia, N. Y., and lived there until his family moved 15 years ago to Yeadon, a suburb of Philadelphia. He is married and has one child.

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Sailors exempt from ration rules in buying rubber boots

Members of the crew of an ocean-going vessel operating in foreign, coastwise, or intercoastal trade may purchase rubber boots or heavy rubber workshoes from their ship's slop-chest without getting a rationing certificate, the OPA announced October 6.

COPPER

Can't buy copper for its weight in gold unless it's to keep U. S. alive and fighting

Every pound of copper available currently is going into direct military orders, shipments to our Allies, or into the most essential industrial uses bearing preference ratings of A–1–a or higher, H. O. King, chief of the copper branch, said October 4.

Record supply isn't enough

Current copper supply, in excess of 200,000 tons per month, is the largest in the country's history. Domestic mine and smelter production is larger than ever before, imports exceed any previous year, and scrap collections are at a new high. Approximately 31 percent of this year's total copper supply will come from old and reprocessed mill scrap.

The extreme tightness of the copper situation is demonstrated by the fact that copper currently used for domestic electric systems, communications, industrial motors and fittings, chemical plants, and all of the thousands of industrial and essential civilian purposes which must be met is much less than one-fifth of our total supply. Copper scarcity is further reflected by the recent announcement of the copper branch that even brass and wire mills and foundries would be allotted no copper of any kind, including scrap, except on preference ratings of A–1–a and higher.

The following figures show how the copper industry has responded to war needs, beginning with exports for military purposes to Europe in 1939:

TOTAL UNITED STATES COPPER SUPPLY BY YEARS

Including domestic production, scrap and imports (in short tons)

1939	1,525,500
1940	1,913,800
1941	2,467,100
1942	[1] 2,571,700

[1] Estimate.

The United States always has been the largest producer, and the largest consumer, of copper. Despite our overwhelming superiority in copper production, we have leaned heavily on imports.

How we stand compared to others

The last year for which complete figures are available, 1938, shows how we stood with respect to the rest of the world:

SMELTER PRODUCTION

	Metric tons
United States	570,773
Canada	215,732
Chili	337,508
Germany	70,000
Russia	114,552
Yugoslavia	41,993
Japan	102,000
Africa	353,861
Australia	17,372
Other	117,209
Total	2,041,000

With United States copper supply this year greater than the whole world in 1938, it is clear that, badly as we need copper, we still are far out in front of the Axis powers.

Steel is being substituted for brass in some ammunition today in an attempt to take some of the pressure off copper.

War increases demand

There is just one reason why we must have nearly five times as much copper this year as our mines produced in 1938. That reason can be found by examining the material being used to fight this war.

A medium tank takes almost a half ton of copper; one type of scout car, 150 pounds. One type of fighter plane uses over 800 pounds, and the big Flying Fortress uses over a ton and a half of copper. A battleship uses two million pounds of copper. All these are front-line fighting tools. We must have them in great quantities, and they cannot be built without copper. That is where our copper is going.

Ammunition is one of the largest users of copper. The shell casing on every shell from a .30-caliber bullet to a big 105 mm. shell is made of brass—30 percent zinc and 70 percent copper. Modern warfare burns up ammunition at a rate never before dreamed of.

The copper situation can be summed up with the statement that it is quite possible that copper supply will determine the amount of munitions and war material that we can produce in some of the major categories.

Our attack on the critical copper situation has several spearheads. First of all, we have increased production tremendously—more than doubled it since 1938, in fact. Then, we are importing as much as we can. Two other war measures are the severe restriction of nonessential uses, and the substitution of other materials for copper wherever possible.

FROM OVERSEAS

We will receive larger amounts of copper than ever from some of our Good Neighbors to the south, principally Chile, Peru, and Mexico, and from Africa and Canada. Our copper problem is the problem of all the United Nations. We must expect that some of our copper will have to be sent to others, and it is possible that some of the copper we now get from Canada will, in a few months, have to be sent to Great Britain.

NONMILITARY USES

Some nonmilitary uses of copper are essential and must be continued. Light and power for industry and housing must be provided, communications must be maintained, and a few other uses without which our society could not operate are being taken care of in a limited way.

Aside from these, you could not legally buy a pound of copper with an equal weight of gold! Restrictions on copper use for nonessentials are being enforced by WPB General Conservation Order M–9–c and other orders so that no copper may be used now without specific authorization of WPB.

In industry, many ways are being found to substitute other materials for

STEPS BY U. S. TO ROUND UP URGENTLY NEEDED MATERIALS

GOLD MINES CLOSED to free labor for copper, zinc. Page 9.
IDLE STOCKS of iron and steel sought from 200,000 possible holders. Page 10.
SPECIFICATIONS for buildings changed to save steel. Page 11.
SALVAGE enters new stage as 30 million school children comb Nation for war metals. Page 32.

critical copper. Silver is being used in some electrical equipment, revisions of brass specifications are being made even in Army and Navy munitions to conserve copper, and other switches to less critical metals are being made wherever possible. Simplification of pipe fittings by WPB saves enough copper in a year to put the rotating bands on a million 14-inch shells.

OUR LAST RESORT

A vast mine of copper exists in this country, the obtaining of which can be speeded by every American. That mine is unused scrap and waste copper. By collecting old scrap and channeling it back into production, we hope to make available this year an additional 300,000 to 400,000 tons of copper.

One part of this program is the activity of Copper Recovery Corporation, which acts as an agent of Metals Reserve Co. buying up stocks of unused copper and brass, and even fabricated products made of these metals, which are not being used in essential war work.

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Priestly named to alloy unit

Appointment of William J. Priestly, vice president of the Electro Metallurgical Company, New York City, as chief of the WPB alloy steels unit of the iron and steel branch was announced October 5 by Hiland G. Batcheller, chief of the branch.

A. Oram Fulton, who has been chief of the alloys unit, will assist Mr. Batcheller in connection with general steel distribution problems.

Gold mines ordered to halt production, releasing men for copper, other metals

In order to make manpower available for mining operations more essential to the war program, an order requiring gold mines to cease operations at the earliest possible date, and at the latest to stop breaking out new ore within 7 days, was issued October 8 at the direction of the WPB.

When the mines have been put on a "stand-by" basis, it is estimated, 3,000 to 4,000 men will be freed for other work. About 20 percent of these are miners and muckers, and WPB calculated last week that for every gold miner who turns to copper, nearly 4 tons a month will be added to our supply of that urgently needed war material. Proportionate increases also were envisioned when some men go into zinc, molybdenum, and other nonferrous mines.

The order (L–208) covers all mines in which gold is produced except those to which serial numbers have been assigned under Preference Rating Order P–56 because they produce substantial amounts of other scarce metals needed for war uses.

In addition to the prohibition against breaking out new ore after October 15, the order provides that all operations at the mines affected must stop within 60 days, except for minimum upkeep.

Lode mines which produced less than 1,200 tons of commercial ore in 1941, and placer mines which treated less than 1,000 cubic yards of material in that year are exempt from provisions of the order. Such mines may not hereafter produce or treat more than 100 tons of ore or 100 cubic yards of material a month, respectively.

Mills, machine shops, or other facilities of the mines closed by the order may continue to be used in the manufacture of articles to be delivered on preference ratings of A–1–k or higher, or in milling ores for the holder of a serial number under P–56.

The order applies to territories and possessions as well as to the continental United States.

Commission will help men transfer from closed gold mines to war metals

Gold mine production and maintenance workers, released by WPB order L–208 closing gold mines, will be given positive and immediate aid in finding work in copper and other vital nonferrous industries, Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced October 8.

Transportation expense for workers and in some instances their families will be provided where transfers to new locations are involved, Mr. McNutt said.

As a further measure to relieve manpower shortages that have reduced essential metal output, Mr. McNutt also issued instructions to employers not to "hire in, or hire for work in, Alaska or any State west of the Mississippi River, any person who on or after October 7, has left employment as a production or maintenance worker in connection with gold mining, except upon referral of such worker to such employer by the United States Employment Service."

The directive also instructs the U. S. Employment Service to refer gold mine production or maintenance workers to essential nonferrous metal mining, milling, smelting, and refining activities. Exceptions to this instruction may be made when referrals are in the best interests of the war effort, and when denials of referral would result in undue hardship for the individual.

Worker's best interests considered

"The directive applies the principles of the policy worked out with the National Management-Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission," Mr. McNutt pointed out, "and provides fair opportunity for dissatisfied workers and employers to present their cases before local area War Manpower Committees for reconsideration.

"Every effort will be made to consider the worker's best interests in making referrals to more vital jobs," he said.

"Copper and other industries producing essential metals are all in urgent need of experienced workers," Mr. McNutt added. "We urge miners and other workers displaced by the order closing the gold mines to apply at their nearest U. S. Employment Service office at once."

U. S. questioning 200,000 about idle stocks of steel, needed for war production

First step in the WPB's huge steel recovery program, involving the purchase and redistribution of millions of tons of iron and steel products, was taken October 7 with the mailing by the Steel Recovery Corporation of the first of 200,000 inventory certification forms to known and presumed holders of steel stocks rendered idle or excessive as the result of WPB orders and regulations.

One-page sheets

The report forms now being mailed are simple one-page sheets on which recipients will indicate whether they hold steel inventories and, if so, the types of iron and steel of which they consist. Following receipt of this information, WPB will mail detailed questionnaire forms to cover each type reported, together with schedules of prices to be paid by the Government for material needed for the war effort.

The forms now being mailed must be completed and returned to WPB, c/o Steel Recovery Corporation, 5835 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa., not later than 5 days after their receipt by the firms to which they are addressed.

To sell to qualified users

Officials of WPB's materials redistribution branch emphasized the immediate need of steel in war industries, and pointed out that owners are permitted by Priorities Regulation No. 13 to sell directly to qualified users. They urged that those holding needed materials in idle or excessive inventories institute an immediate and intensive hunt for such customers.

In cases of direct sale, the owner receives the going price for his property and war industry benefits by speedy delivery of material which can be used in its present form. In this connection, it was pointed out that while Government prices will be considerably above scrap prices, they will not equal the value of fabricated material, if the material must be remelted before it can take its place in the war effort. Scrap metal, as such, will not be purchased by the Government and should be disposed of through authorized dealers.

The Steel Recovery Corporation, organized for the purpose last August, will carry out the purchase and redistribution program arranged by WPB and, as agent for Metals Reserve Company, will handle all fiscal matters involved in the thousands of transactions.

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Ban lifted on use of carpet wools for floor coverings

Over 30,000,000 pounds of previously restricted carpet wools were released for the manufacture of floor coverings October 9 by the WPB.

Floor-covering manufacturers had been prohibited from using this wool in the belief that it could be adapted for the manufacture of clothing. However, only a very small part of these fibers were consumed by the apparel industry during the period they were restricted for apparel use.

Consumption quotas unchanged

The action rescinding the previous restriction was taken in an amendment (No. 2) to Order M–73, as amended, the Wool Conservation Order. While the bulk of the carpet wool can now be used in the manufacture of floor coverings, it was emphasized that the consumption quotas set up by M–73 for carpet wool are not changed.

A few of the better types of carpet wool still are restricted to use by apparel manufacturers. These include: Persian Gulf fleece, New Zealand fleece, Criolla, Joria, and Thibet number one white.

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"Second" grade cloth banned for officers' uniforms

Cloth which has been graded as "second," or which has been rejected by any Government agency or department, can *not* be used by manufacturers for production of officers' uniforms, the WPB textile, clothing, and leather branch emphasized October 8.

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APPOINTMENT

Appointment of Ross E. Jones, Jr., as chief of the newly formed transportation and distribution section of the WPB food branch, was announced October 9 by Douglas C. Townson, chief of the branch.

U. S. frees materials to rework old oil wells, increase supply in Pacific war area

California operators now are authorized to use materials to rehabilitate old oil wells under certain conditions in specified fields as a result of a WPB order issued October 8 upon recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

The order, Supplementary Conservation Order No. M–68–3, will make materials available for the rehabilitation of several hundred wells in 84 designated fields in the Los Angeles Basin, San Joaquin Valley, and Santa Barbara-Ventura regions, on patterns closer than the minimum 40-acre spacing permitted under M–68.

"California is our only source of petroleum supply west of the Rocky Mountains," said Deputy Coordinator Davies. "The necessity for increasing the supply in a location so strategic from the standpoint of the war in the Pacific area is paramount.

"The quickest way in which this demand can be met without large expenditure of critical materials is through a program of reworking the many wells susceptible of rehabilitation."

The original M–68 order, requiring 40-acre spacing (except in cases where specific exceptions are obtained) still applies to the other 150 oil pools in California, Mr. Davies emphasized.

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Hacksaw blade sales

Sale of low-alloy steel hacksaw blades which are used in ordinary hand frames is permitted in an amendment (No. 1) to General Preference Order E–7, issued October 6 by the WPB.

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WPB announces new health, safety supplies branch

The safety and technical equipment branch has been consolidated with the health supplies branch, the WPB announced October 3.

The new combined branch will be known as the health, safety and technical supplies branch. Francis M. Shields, formerly chief of the health supplies branch is chief of the combined branch.

George W. Angell, formerly deputy chief of the safety and technical equipment branch, has been named deputy chief under Mr. Shields.

Specifications for reinforced concrete buildings issued to save steel for war

National emergency specifications for the design of reinforced concrete buildings were established October 5 by the WPB.

In WPB Directive No. 9, signed by Chairman Nelson, it is ordered that a manual of specifications apply to and govern the use of reinforcing steel for all buildings which are constructed, financed or approved by governmental agencies on contracts placed after December 4, 1942.

Economies in reinforcing steel

The allowable compressive unit stresses in concrete have been reduced, thus requiring larger structural members, with corresponding reductions in the amount of reinforcing steel needed. Further economy in the use of reinforcing steel is obtained by increasing the allowable unit tensile stress from 18,000 pounds per square inch to 20,000 pounds per square inch for structural grade bars and from 20,000 pounds per square inch to 24,000 pounds per square inch for intermediate and hard grade bars.

It is estimated that the use of these specifications will result in a saving of about 25 percent of the amount of reinforcing steel entering into building construction. The annual savings, it is estimated, may run between 150,000 and 250,000 net tons.

Certificates of compliance

Agencies undertaking or approving wartime construction are directed to obtain from the person in charge of the design of each building a certificate to the effect that he has complied with the emergency specifications. In cases where forms PD–200 and PD–200–A must be filed with WPB in order to obtain authorization to begin construction, this certificate should be filed with the forms.

Although the effective date is December 4, the agencies are empowered to put the directive into immediate effect, wherever possible. Where contracts have already been placed or will be placed before the December 4 deadline, Mr. Nelson directed that they should be reviewed by the sponsoring agencies promptly and changes made in accordance with the emergency specifications unless such changes will result in a substantial delay in the war effort.

Auto industry gave 95 percent of effort to direct war work in July, WPB reports

The automotive industry devoted 95.1 percent of its efforts to direct war work in July, R. L. Vaniman, chief, automotive branch, WPB, announced October 6. This is an increase of 3.5 percent over June, and an increase of 14.8 percent over May of this year.

These figures are derived from employment data covering 396 plants owned by 133 companies: 7 automobile manufacturers; 11 truck companies; and 115 parts producers. This group of companies is the one for which comparative statistics long have been gathered, and represents over 68 percent of the entire industry.

Total shipments, including shipments of parts by subcontractors to prime contractors, rose for another consecutive month in July, reaching a total of $540,979,000. This compares with $494,113,000 in June and $427,598,000 in May. Shipments from prime contractors only amounted to $332,307,000 in July.

The figures also indicate the extent to which employment of women is increasing in automotive plants. This group of companies, representing 68 percent of the industry, had 40,667 women wage earners in May, 52,135 in June and 59,700 in August.

Growth in war output of the automotive industry is shown by these employment figures:

	May	June	July	August
Total wage earners	542,380	576,098	605,264	641,575
Total man-hours	106,008,000	114,176,000	125,246,000	----------
Man-hours war work	85,176,000	104,621,000	119,160,000	----------
Percentage war work	80.3	91.6	95.1	----------

Steel, iron makers get higher repair ratings

Producers of iron and steel, ferro-alloys and blast-furnace coke will be permitted to use higher ratings during the fourth quarter for repair and maintenance supplies, it was announced October 3 by the director general for operations.

Such producers may apply ratings of AA–2X for operating material consisting of fabricated metal parts, lumber and all metals—ferrous and nonferrous—appearing on the revised materials list of Form PD–25A. Ratings of A–1–a may be applied to all other operating material.

May be applied in advance

These ratings may be applied by producers in advance of receipt of PRP certificates for the fourth quarter.

Smaller producers, and Canadian producers who have not yet been brought under PRP, were granted the use of the same ratings by Preference Rating Order P–68, as amended.

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TINY LEAD SEALS for the covers of meter boxes were saved by meter repairmen in Fairmont, W. Va., who turned in 42 pounds of precious lead scrap.

Use of nickel restricted to implements of war

Use of nickel, except where specifically authorized by the director general for operations, was restricted by the WPB October 3 to implements of war and other products certified by the Army-Navy Munitions Board to be essential in the successful prosecution of the war. This tightening of control over nickel is contained in a revision of Conservation Order M–6–b.

Implements of war defined

Implements of war are defined as combat-end products, complete for tactical operations. The purchase includes aircraft, ammunition, armament, ships, tanks, and other military vehicles, and parts to be incorporated in such implements. The term does not include facilities or equipment to be used in the manufacture of such items.

The amended order also contains a rephrased provision relating to the use of nickel, under permission by the director general for operations, for products not appearing on the prohibited list. No substantial change in control is involved here, the section being rewritten only for the purpose of clarity.

Operating supplies for firms outside PRP provided by amendment to priority rules

Priorities Regulations Nos. 3, 11, and 12, governing the extension of preference ratings, use of ratings by companies under the Production Requirements Plan, and reratings have been amended in several important respects.

Under Regulation No. 3 as now amended, a more flexible procedure is provided for the extension of preference ratings to obtain operating supplies by companies *not* under the Production Requirement Plan. A corresponding amendment has been made in Regulation No. 12. Under these amendments, the former restriction which allowed the extension of ratings only for such operating supplies as would be actually consumed in processing production materials to which the same ratings were applied, is removed. The new regulations provide simply that a person who is not a PRP unit may extend ratings for operating supplies in any month up to 10 percent of the cost of production materials to which the same ratings are extended during the month.

Operating supplies defined

Items for repair of production machinery (but not of building) are included in the definition of operating supplies. The new definition includes materials such as small hand tools which are generally considered operating supplies but which were excluded under the old provisions. The new regulations also permit extension of ratings for operating supplies in cases where the customer provides the materials to be processed.

Under Regulation No. 11 as amended, companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan are given the privilege of extending ratings served on them instead of using the ratings assigned on their PRP certificates to obtain materials which are not included in the materials list accompanying the PRP application.

Priorities Regulation No. 12 as amended cancels the permission formerly granted PRP units to revise their own "rating pattern" twice a month on the basis of the ratings appearing on their unfilled orders. This change becomes effective for each PRP unit when it receives its PRP certificate for the fourth quarter. Before receiving the certificate the PRP unit may continue to operate under the provisions of Regulation No. 12 before it was amended.

Change in quantities rule

Another important change confines restrictions on quantities of materials which may be received by a PRP unit to those on the materials list. Hereafter a PRP unit will not be restricted by its PRP certificate in the quantities of other materials which it may receive. PRP units will, of course, remain subject to the general inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1.

An additional change in Priorities Regulation No. 3 with respect to the manner of applying and extending ratings requires a PRP unit to include on its endorsement its PRP certificate number as well as its name.

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Production of agave cordage restricted to necessities

Production of agave fiber cordage for nonessential civilian purposes has been completely prohibited by the WPB.

In order M–84, as amended, processors of agave cordage are directed to cancel immediately all orders for nonessential civilian purposes. The 21 manufacturers in the industry have been notified by telegram of the action.

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Manila and agave cordage affected by 2 WPB orders

Two actions affecting purchasers and processors of manila and agave cordage were taken October 5 by the WPB.

Order M–84, as amended, provides that until November 16 agave cordage can be used for wire rope centers as one of the permitted essential uses. The wire rope industry is about 95 percent engaged in war work. Cordage processors and wire rope manufacturers have been notified of the amendment by telegram.

At the same time, the textile, clothing, and leather goods branch declared that any cordage processor who has on his books a rated order for procurement of cordage can, if the purchaser agrees, extend the rating to producers of jute or cotton yarns in the event agave or manila are not available or allowed. In this connection, it was pointed out that Order M–70 provides for the manufacture of jute yarns for use in cordage sold on defense orders.

Armstrong heads branch for foreign requirements

Thomas R. Armstrong, associate head of the producing department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, October 5 was appointed chief of the WPB foreign requirements liaison branch.

The branch has just been created in the program coordination division, which itself was established to recommend an integrated over-all national program to WPB's vice chairman on program determination.

Mr. Armstrong, who begins work immediately, will maintain liaison with the BEW, Lend-Lease, and all other agencies concerned with foreign purchases or requirements. In addition, he will review all other purchases by, or on behalf of all foreign governments, following and expediting the preparation and presentation of their requirements estimates to meet the specifications and time schedule of the program coordination division.

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WPB tightens control over tung, oiticica, rapeseed oils

Tightened control over three imported oils—tung, oiticica and rapeseed—was ordered October 6 by the director general for operations.

The new order, amending M–57, requires specific authorization of the director to use tung oil after November 1, except for users of 35 pounds or less in a month.

Controls over oiticica and rapeseed oils follow the controls set up for tung oil.

The standard chemical forms PD–600 and PD–601 are provided for requests for allocations for all three oils and for reports from distributors.

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Oil operators must use specified priorities form

Mandatory use of Form PD–311 by oil operators requiring priority assistance and export authority for materials used in operations outside the United States, its possessions and its territories has been ordered by the WPB in Preference Rating Order P–98–d.

Equipment for sound-recording radio facilities covered in new WPB regulations

Assignment of preference ratings to facilitate the acquisition of equipment and supplies for the maintenance and repair of radio communication and commercial sound-recording facilities is provided in Preference Rating Order P–133, issued October 5 by the WPB.

The order may not be used for any expansion, improvement, or change of design of equipment. It covers only materials needed for maintenance and repair and assigns the preference rating A–1–j to all operators of radio communication facilities, including broadcasting, police, direction-finding and aviation facilities, as well as all commercial sound-recording studios. The rating, however, is assigned only after the operator has complied with the conditions stipulated in the order.

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Maximum amount of steel for bedspring set at 15 pounds

Fifteen pounds of steel will be the maximum allowed for a full-sized bedspring after December 1, the WPB ruled October 8. For a single or twin-size bedspring, the maximum steel content will be 9 pounds.

In an amendment (No. 2) to Order L–49, covering production of bedsprings, the WPB also reduced the total amount of iron and steel available for manufacture of bedsprings. Producers are now limited in each calendar quarter to this total iron and steel consumption: (1) 3⅛ percent of their total consumption for coil, flat, and fabric types during the year ending June 30, 1941, plus (2) 6¼ percent of what they used during the base period for production of box bedsprings.

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Vinyl acetate placed under allocation control

Vinyl acetate, used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes and in the synthesis of sulfa drugs, was placed under complete allocation control October 8 by the director general for operations. Allocation will take effect on November 1. Deliveries of 25 pounds or less in any one month may be made without regard to allocation.

Nelson defines cases where advertising costs may be figured in war contracts

Instructions which will guide Price Adjustment Boards in determining the circumstances under which advertising expenses may be figured as allowable costs in war contracts were made public October 7 by Chairman Nelson of the WPB. The instructions were contained in letters sent to top procurement officials of the War Department, Navy Department, and United States Maritime Commission.

Where costs may be added

Broadly speaking, the instructions lay down these policies:

On cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, the costs of advertising placed for the sole purpose of selling goods are inadmissible. Industrial or institutional advertising, however, which properly can be classed as an operating expense incurred for reasons of policy, may under certain circumstances be admitted, and a contractor who is in doubt as to the admissibility of such expense should take the question up with the contracting agency with which he is dealing.

Reasonable expenditures allowed

In a different classification are advertising expenditures paid for out of the contractor's fee, on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, or as part of the general overhead and management expenditures on fixed-price contracts.

The substance of the instructions in regard to such expenditures is briefly as follows:

When Price Adjustment Boards review the profits of war contractors they will note the sums spent for advertising; they will allow a "reasonable expenditure" for advertising; and their definition of "reasonable expenditure" will be substantially the definition previously announced by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Boards are instructed, however, that where a company has been wholly or in large part converted to war work, fairly sharp limits can be placed upon such expenditures.

No set formula

Mr. Nelson pointed out that no set formula can be laid down to govern all cases, and that in general the rule of reason must apply in each particular case. The WPB, he said, does not wish to set up arbitrary rules which might work undue hardship on manufacturers converted to war work who desire to preserve their investment in trade-marks and goodwill.

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WPB limits production of heavy forged hand tools

Production of heavy forged hand tools was limited October 3 in a new schedule of L–157 issued by the WPB.

Schedule No. 4 of the order states that no heavy forged hand tool which does not conform to the size, type, grade, finish, weight and standard established by it may be produced except on approval of WPB.

Heavy forged hand tools covered by the schedule include bars; blacksmiths' anvil tools; mauls and hammers or sledges weighing 4 pounds or over; hoes weighing 3½ pounds or over; mattocks, picks, railway track tools, tongs, wedges; mine blasting hand tools, mine breast drills and miscellaneous other forged hand tools.

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Asphalt use in nonessential paving banned for duration

Deferment, for the duration of the war, of all nonessential paving uses of asphalt, asphaltic products, tar, and tar products in the 10 Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States was requested October 5 by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

The request, as embodied in an amendment to the Coordinator's Recommendation No. 45, was addressed to all Federal, State, and local road-building and repair agencies and asphalt and tar suppliers.

Affected by the amendment are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

As a result of the amendment, conservation of asphalt is now on a Nation-wide basis.

* * *

THE NICKEL which went into the 1941 output of nickel-plated tableware would have supplied all the nickel needed in the production of 43 heavy tanks.

Life will be simpler

120 FORMS ABOLISHED

More than 120 forms formerly used by the War Production Board have been abolished and an additional 130 have been simplified since the formation of the Committee for the Review of Data Requests from Industry on July 1, Joseph I. Lubin, chairman, announced October 6.

A list of "PD" forms which remain in use will be published in the next issue of Priorities, which will be available for inspection in all regional and district offices of the War Production Board about October 15. Approved forms other than the "PD" series also will be listed in the issue of Priorities which will be published about November 1. It is expected that lists of approved forms may be obtained after that date at a nominal price from the Superintendent of Documents.

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SHOES with features prohibited by Order M–217 (such as the placing of full overlay tips) may be completed if the prohibited feature is incorporated in the shoe before October 31. This is made clear by Interpretation No. 1 of Conservation Order M–217, announced October 7 by the director general for operations.

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LIMITATION ORDER L–183, controlling the distribution of electronic devices, has been amended to exempt military equipment from its provisions. The amendment (No. 1) was issued October 3, the date on which the order itself was effective.

* * *

The compliance branch of the bureau of priorities control is undertaking a survey of the entire suspender and garter manufacturing industry to determine the degree to which the WPB's regulations covering the use and delivery of elastic fabrics are being met.

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Schedule VI to Limitation Order L–20, designed to standardize toilet tissue manufacture, was issued October 6 by the WPB paper and pulp branch.

* * *

Further limitations on export shipments of certain fats and oils have been established by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare.

War to take all new distilled spirits

The entire production of the Nation's distilled spirits industry will be diverted for war purposes from now on, the WPB announced October 2.

Directives have been issued to the industry to ship the entire production of "high wines" to redistilling plants for conversion into 190 proof industrial alcohol.

Approximately half the industry, by volume, has been converted to making industrial alcohol since early in the year. This action enlists the output of the other half. The combined output of the entire industry is expected to reach 240 million gallons a year of industrial alcohol.

Galvanized material placed in heavy melting steel category

New specifications for No. 2 heavy melting steel scrap permitting the inclusion of galvanized material meeting size specifications in the No. 2 heavy melting grade, as well as uncut bumpers, rear ends, and front axles of passenger automobiles, were announced October 10 by the OPA.

To speed flow

This action reflects the recommendation of the scrap and consuming trade that heavy galvanized material and uncut automobile parts can be efficiently used in the production of steel. The inclusion of these materials in No. 2 heavy melting steel was designed to speed the flow of this grade to consuming mills.

The change is contained in Amendment No. 8 to Revised Price Schedule No. 4—Iron and Steel Scrap—effective October 15.

In another change, the price schedule's section governing brokerage commissions has been amended to incorporate established interpretations of that portion of the schedule which provides that no commission shall be payable to a person for scrap he prepares.

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Silver ban relaxed

Foreign silver may continue to be processed until November 15, 1942, if it had been put into process before October 1, 1942, by the terms of Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M–199, announced September 29 by the Director General for Operations. The original order required processing of foreign silver to cease October 1 except on orders bearing preference ratings of A–3 or higher.

Date extended for report on autos held in storage

The deadline for reporting maintenance operations specified by Conservation Order M–216 on automobiles and commercial motor vehicles held in storage for rationing has been extended to November 1, 1942, by an amendment to the order issued October 2 by the director general for operations.

Order M–216, as originally issued, required persons in possession of these reserve vehicles to file with the automotive branch of the WPB a report of the condition of such vehicles on Form PD–641. The initial report was to be as of October 1, 1942, and was to be filed not later than October 10, 1942. The extension of these dates to November 1, 1942, and November 10, 1942, respectively, has been necessitated due to inability to perform certain of the maintenance operations within the time specified.

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Export rules to Canada eased

Removal of export license requirements for commercial shipments from the United States to consignees in Canada and that part of Labrador under Canadian control was announced October 8 by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare. As a result, exporters no longer will be required to obtain general, individual or any other kind of license to ship articles, materials, supplies and technical data to those destinations.

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Indian reservations contribute

By disposing of obsolete and worn-out Government equipment, superintendents of Indian reservations have contributed 1,640 tons of scrap metal to war production, Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier reported October 7 to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

LABOR . . .

Board adopts four general orders to speed action under new powers; exempts wage adjustments made by small companies

Acting swiftly under the new responsibilities granted it by the President's Executive order for stabilizing the cost of living, the National War Labor Board last week unanimously adopted four general orders, the most important of which exempted wage adjustments made by employers of eight or less individuals. Another of the orders approved provisionally all wage increases put into effect on or before October 3.

General orders under new powers

The WLB, under the authority vested in it by the President's order of October 3, issued the following general orders:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1:

All increases in wage rates which have been directed by the War Labor Board prior to October 3, 1942, shall be put into effect in accordance with the terms of the Directive Order in each particular case.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2:

The procedures in the National War Labor Board for the adjustment of labor disputes affecting wages established under Executive Order No. 9017 shall remain in full force and operation, and in all present or future cases in which the jurisdiction of the Board has attached or shall attach by certification or otherwise, the parties shall be deemed to have given notice within the terms of Title II, Section 1, of Executive Order No. 9250.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3:

The National War Labor Board hereby approves all increases in wage rates which were put into effect on or before October 3, 1942, provided, however, that the Board reserves the power under the provisions of Title III, Section 3 of the Executive order to disapprove any such wage rate which it may find to be inconsistent with the policy enunciated in the said Executive order or hereafter formulated by the Economic Stabilization Director and in case of such disapproval to order the discontinuance of further payment of such wages.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4:

Wage adjustments made by employers who employ not more than eight (8) individuals are exempted from the provisions of the Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942.

General Order No. 4 was issued in accordance with Title II, Section 4 of the Executive order, which requires the Board, "by general regulations, to make such exemptions from the provisions of this Title in the case of small total wage increases or decreases as it deems necessary for the effective administration of this Order." The Board has taken advantage of this authority under the Executive order to lighten tremendously its administrative burden.

Small retail and service establishments such as small barber shops, grocery stores, filling stations, tailor shops, jewelry, radio and drug stores and parking lots, etc., are typical of the type of establishments exempted by the order.

WLB denies wage increase

In deciding the first case since the new Executive order, the WLB unanimously denied a general wage increase to the 800 employees of the Sterling Engine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., on the ground that "no increase is necessary in this case to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war." The UAW-CIO had asked increases of 7 cents to 30 cents an hour.

T. P. & W. case settled

The long-pending dispute between the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Co. and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was decided by the WLB last week. Under the terms of the decision the railroad, which has been operated by the Office of Defense Transportation since March 21, will not be returned to its owner "unless and until there is full and complete compliance with this directive order."

President Roosevelt ordered the railroad seized last March when George P. McNear, the road's president, refused to abide by a WLB decision that his dispute with two brotherhoods be settled by arbitration. His refusal was sent the White House in a long collect telegram.

When the road was taken over by the Government, the 104 men, who had been on strike since December 29, returned to work. The WLB then appointed Judge Benjamin C. Hilliard of the Supreme Court of Colorado to arbitrate the dispute over wages and working conditions. The Board's decision upheld Judge Hilliard's award of the standard rates for class I eastern railroads and made it retroactive to September 1, 1941, when these rates were put into effect by all roads except the T. P. & W.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

		Percent change from September
MANPOWER		
September 1942:	*Number*	*1941*
Labor force	54,100,000	− 1.3
Unemployed	1,700,000	−62.2
Employed	*52,400,000	+ 4.2
Nonagricultural	*42,200,000	+ 5.0
Male	29,600,000	+ 0.7
Female	12,600,000	+16.7
Agricultural	*10,200,000	+ 1.0
Male	8,600,000	None
Female	1,600,000	+ 6.7

FINANCE	*In millions of dollars*
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, June 1940-September 1942	**204,555
War expenditures from Treasury funds:	
Cumulative July 1940–September 1942	***47,074
September 1942	5,384

PLANT EXPANSION		
June 1940 to latest reporting date		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; August 31	****13,310	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; #9,690 projects, August 31 (certicates of necessity approved)	+3,277	
All manufacturing industries—		
July:		
Average weekly earnings	$38.52	23.4
Average hours worked per week	42.4	5.2
Average hourly earnings	85.0¢	14.2
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100:		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
August 1942	117.4	10.5

* New series starting August 18.

** Preliminary. Net commitments by Government corporations and Congressional authorizations for which funds have not been made available increase the total to $230 billion.

*** Expenditures by Government corporations increase the total to $50 billion.

**** Revised series.

Preliminary.

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Get most out of available materials, Kanzler urges firms

Production Requirements Plan application forms (PD–25A) for the first quarter of 1943 were being mailed to manufacturers October 6 by the WPB.

At the same time Ernest Kanzler, Director General for Operations, issued the following statement with respect to operations under PRP for the fourth quarter of 1942:

"It is of vital importance that all companies under PRP should make adjustments in their fourth quarter production schedules to get the most out of the materials authorized on their PRP certificates. . . ."

Manufacturers are expected to return the completed applications for the first quarter of 1943 by October 25.

Posters can help win the war. Use them and use them wisely

HOW TO GET RESULTS IN USING POSTERS

1. Pick a good spot and stick to it. People will get accustomed to looking in this place for new posters.
2. Put the poster where it won't be soiled. We want to use them, not waste them.
3. Above eye level is where posters are seen best, experience has shown.
4. Expected locations are best. Unusual positions attract attention to placing, not to poster. However:
5. Motion is a decided asset. Posters on doors that are frequently opened and closed, delivery trucks, giant cranes and other machinery, are endowed with life that still posters do not have.
6. Use enough posters. Experience has demonstrated that posters in a ratio of less than one for each 100 workmen on a shift are usually too thinly spread to be wholly effective.
7. Put them up securely; gummed tape will usually do for inside locations, but outside you may have to use all-over pasting or a glass cover.
8. Use your ingenuity in displaying a group of posters. Choose those you want and order them from the Distribution Section of OWI.

"What you're making may save my Daddy's life"

POSTERS INCREASE PRODUCTION IN WAR PLANTS

A RECENT SURVEY shows that posters, properly displayed, increase the output of weapons. Government posters like the ones on these two pages reach the workers through a logical appeal to the emotions—loyalty, patriotism, humor, sympathy—and the instinct of self-defense.

THESE POSTERS may be obtained from the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Newspapers or magazines can get two-column mats of any of the illustrations printed here by writing to the same address, or, if their method of printing requires, glossy proofs are available.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

OPA extends rent control to entire Nation, fixes March 1942 level on new areas

Taking the first formal step to extend rent control from coast to coast and border to border, Price Administrator Henderson October 5 designated 45 additional defense rental areas embracing every section of the Nation in which OPA had not previously moved to place a ceiling on rents. For the new areas, Mr. Henderson recommended that the ceiling be placed at the rents in effect March 1, 1942.

This step, following the procedure laid down in the Emergency Price Control Act, is similar to the method used in the areas already under rent control. The act requires OPA, after designating a defense rental area, to wait 60 days for any local action before it places an absolute ceiling on housing rents in the area. The Act thus does not permit OPA control of rents in the new areas until December 5 at the earliest.

However, in 206 areas previously designated where rent control has not yet been ordered, the 60-day waiting period has expired and final Federal action will be taken as quickly as administratively feasible, Mr. Henderson said.

"Until the machinery of Federal control can be placed in operation, we ask landlords and tenants to cooperate with the President's wartime program for controlling the cost of living, and to keep rents from exceeding those in effect last March."

The order designates a separate defense-rental area in each of 45 States, covering the portion of the State which has not yet been designated. Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware were unaffected since defense rental areas previously designated embraced the whole of these States. In North Dakota, the only State which had no rental areas previously, a single new area covers the entire State.

8 mines get higher prices to assure local coal

Price adjustments on bituminous coal produced in eight Central Illinois mines were authorized October 5 by the OPA in order to allow the mines to continue production of certain sizes and prevent a local shortage.

Domestic sizes 1, 3, and 6, produced for shipment from the mines by truck to nearby neighborhoods, were reduced from 5 to 25 cents per net ton while the maximum prices for industrial sizes for shipment by truck were increased by amounts ranging from 10 cents to 45 cents per net ton. Also size group 14, industrial coal for shipment by rail, was increased from $1.45 to $2 per net ton.

Mines affected by the adjustments are: Mines "A" and "B" of the Mine "B" Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., Mines No. 2, 4, and 5 of the Panther Creek Coal Co., Springfield, and Mines Woodside No. 53, Capitol, No. 57 and Peerless No. 69 of the Peabody Coal Co., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

A STANDARD nonportable typewriter contains enough aluminum for 22 magnesium incendiary bombs, enough rubber for a pair of rubber boots for the Army.

OPA extends service rate for moving coal by barge

Temporary maximum prices applicable to the transportation of bituminous coal by barge from Hampton Roads to New York and New England, and from New York to New England, established August 1, on October 5 were continued in effect until December 2 by OPA.

The rates, which take into consideration increased shipping costs due to the war, were originally established in Amendment 4 to Supplementary Regulation 14 under the general maximum price regulation. They were to have expired October 2. Amendment No. 36 to Supplementary Regulation 14 extends the rates for another two months.

* * *

ALUMINUM SCRAP

If borings, turnings, and similar machinings of aluminum scrap contain oil, water or other forms of contamination, maximum prices may be paid only on the basis of the actual weight of aluminum or aluminum alloy contained, the OPA said October 8.

OPA gives formula for setting prices of die castings

Producers of die castings were given a speedy procedure by the OPA October 6 for determining prices of castings of designs or metallic composition not sold in March 1942—base pricing month of the general maximum price regulation.

Sales of die castings are subject to the general maximum price regulation except as they have been exempted from it by Supplementary Regulation No. 4, which applies to sales to United States agencies. Under the general maximum price regulation a die caster who cannot determine his maximum price on the basis of the highest price he or his closest competitor charged during March 1942 (Section 2), must apply to OPA for authorization to determine his maximum price and for instructions as to the method to follow.

Speeds delivery

Order No. 84, issued under section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation and effective October 6, provides that instead of applying to OPA for a ceiling, a die caster unable to set a maximum price under Section 2 shall apply the same pricing formula or method of calculating prices which he would have used on March 31, 1942. In applying the pricing formula he is to use material costs, manufacturing costs, allowance for plant and administrative overhead, and the margin of profit used March 31, 1942.

The formula will permit a producer of a die casting which is new as to design or composition and cannot be priced on the basis prices he or his competitor charged in March to make sales and deliveries immediately without taking each case to OPA.

* * *

Wearing apparel containing rubber included under MPR

Manufacturers' prices of apparel items which contain rubber or elastic webbing as a component material—such as corsets, girdles, suspenders, elastic-top hosiery, bloomers, panties, shorts, drawers, pajamas, and gloves—are included under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 220, the OPA stated October 8.

OPA allows low-profit stores to raise prices on certain food items to replenish dwindling stocks

Price Administrator Henderson October 9 formally anounced the new alternative pricing formula by which food stores and wholesalers severely squeezed under OPA's March ceiling will be able to restock hundreds of individual items.

To relieve squeeze on retailers

This is the first of three types of food regulations on which OPA has been working since last summer. All three are designed to relieve the squeeze on those food wholesalers and retailers who have had difficulty in transacting business under their March celling prices. Immineence of the new orders was disclosed when Mr. Henderson froze the prices of butter, eggs, poultry, canned milk, flour, potatoes, and other key foods at the direction of the President. The second regulation will permit specific price increases on some new-pack canned goods other than vegetables. The third will cover a number of highly seasonal items, such as maple syrup, apple cider, and holiday candies. Both will be issued shortly.

11 groups affected

The new regulations become effectlve October 15 and apply only to the following groups of foods:

Breakfast cereals, canned fish, cooking and salad oils, sugar, canned vegetables, coffee, rice, hydrogenated shortening, other shortening, dried fruits, and lard.

Housewives will notice two effects when grocers and wholesalers begin to use the new formula:

First, slightly higher prices—a cent or two for the most part—for the affected foodstuffs in those stores which have been squeezed severely under the March celling; and

Second, the reappearance on the shelves of these same stores of many brands and products that have been in scant supply or missing entirely.

Compulsory for lard, dried fruits

On 9 of the 11 groups of foods involved, the optlon of taking a new ceiling price obtained by using the alternative pricing method, or of retaining his March ceiling price, rests with the individual wholesaler or retailer. On lard and dried fruits, however, the compulsory new ceilings *must* be used and present maximums abandoned, whether such ceilings result in higher or lower price tags. The dried fruit group includes prunes, which by this action are placed under price control for the first time.

The adjustments in retail prices will extend over a limited period, from October 15 to December 31. Wholesalers must complete their adjustments by November 30. At first, on the basis of OPA studies, the housewife probably will find that only one store out of five in her neighborhood will have higher price tags. As the adjustment period progresses and additional stores restock at higher net wholesale prices, retail price advances will be in greater evidence.

However, Mr. Henderson said, it is expected that the majority of distributors—both wholesale and retail—will continue to find their March prices on the food groups other than lard and dried fruits more attractive on most items and will retain them.

Excerpts from the statement by the Administrator highlight the main features of his action as it affects the public:

"This action was taken by OPA to permit certain essential foods to flow through wholesale and retail channels to the consuming public. Many stores have found themselves unable to restock these items because increases in costs at the growing and processing level have meant that neither the wholesaler nor retailer could stock and sell the goods under his March ceiling prices.

Increases will vary

"This regulation applies to a llmited group of foods—not all foods.

"Not every item in these groups will be marked up, either—only those where a grocer's March ceiling was abnormally low. Increases will vary from store to store, but none of them will be large.

"Many of the items are 'cost-of-living' items. That means that your storekeeper should already have his ceiling prices displayed where you can see them easily. If he increases his ceiling price under this regulation, he must change the ceiling price he has on display.

"Remember, your cost of living and your neighbor's are vital to the war effort. You can help in our national battle against rising prices and the danger of inflation by refusing to pay more than the legal ceiling."

Two regulations are being issued to accomplish the alternative pricing plan—Maximum Price Regulation No. 237 (Adjusted and Fixed Mark-Up Regulation for Sales of Certaln Food Products at Wholesale), applies to wholesalers; Maximum Price Regulation No. 238 (Adjusted and Fixed Mark-Up Regulation for Sales of Certain Food Products at Retail), applies to retailers. The mechanics of both regulations are essentially the same. They divide sellers of the 11 groups of food products into classes—three in the case of wholesalers and five in the case of retailers.

Each class is given a specified mark-up over net cost for each group of foods.

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Price additions permitted for export pork

At the request of Lend-Lease Administration, the OPA October 2 authorized Government agencies buying canned pork products for export to pay certain additions to prevalling ceiling prices in order to cover special packing costs.

These additions include 50 cents per hundredweight for packing in solid wooden boxes; 50 cents per hundredweight for packing in fiber boxes overcased in wirebound wooden boxes; and 10 cents per hundredweight for certain other types of boxes.

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Report dates for purchasers of railroad ties postponed

Purchasers of railroad ties were granted additional time October 9 for filing with the OPA required information regarding purchases in the first quarter of 1942 and for filing applications for adjustment.

In Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 216 (Railroad Ties) OPA extended two filing dates. One sets back from October 1 to November 1, 1942, the time within which persons who bought railroad ties between January 1 and March 31, 1942, must submit information concerning these purchases. The other permits purchasers to file special applications for adjustment within 60 days of the effective date (September 5, 1942) of the regulation instead of 30 days.

The amendment, issued October 9, is effective October 15.

* * *

THE 2½ POUNDS of meat per week for each of us—our present voluntary ration—is 6 ounces less than tlie combined weekly allowance per person of the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Italy.

OPA amendment speeds Government buying of new products, building materials

Action to prevent delays in procurement of many newly developed manufactured consumers' durable goods and building materials by the United States armed forces and by governments of friendly nations was taken October 6 by the OPA.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, which controls the prices of new goods developed in over one hundred industries.

May bid immediately

Under the new provision the manufacturer may make bids on Government orders immediately after his new product has been produced. He may enter a contract to sell, may make delivery, and may collect his payment for the sale. But within 10 days after entering such a contract he must file his report with OPA. After another 15 days, if no word to the contrary has been received from OPA or if OPA has given its approval, the reported price becomes official. If, on the other hand, OPA rejects the reported price the manufacturer must refund any overcharge to the procurement agency.

The amendment also includes an enlarged and revised appendix which clarifies the scope of MPR 188 by detailing at greater length the commodities which it controls.

Amendment changes

Other changes contained in the October 6 amendment include:

1. The date by which manufacturers must report prices on new products which have been finally determined under the general maximum price regulation was changed from August 20 to November 1 in the case of articles sold to Government procurement agencies and governments of friendly nations.
2. Manufacturers were given explicit aid in determining "What is a purchaser of the same class?" in case of sales to Government procurement agencies.
3. Provisions were made whereby under certain circumstances orders will be issued allowing large groups or lines of articles to be priced by the fourth pricing method instead of being priced individually.

Ceilings revised for butyl alcohol acetate

Revision of the maximum prices for fermentation acetone, normal fermentation butyl alcohol and normal fermentation butyl acetate, to reflect recent changes in market conditions for these basic chemicals, was ordered October 3, by the OPA.

The revision, contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 36 (Acetone) and Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 (Butyl Alcohol and Esters Thereof), establishes ceiling prices of 14.25 cents per pound for normal fermentation butyl alcohol and 7 cents per pound for fermentation acetone, delivered in tank cars in Eastern territory. In addition, the maximum price for normal fermentation butyl acetate is fixed at 14.75 cents per pound. The amendments were effective October 3, 1942.

* * *

WORST HEADACHES for engineers laying war-oil pipelines are river crossings. The 2-foot pipe from East Texas fields to Illinois has already tunneled beneath six rivers on its way to the main crossing at the Mississippi.

Dealers told how to set prices of carried-over furs

Methods by which retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of women's fur garments may set up their ceiling prices for "categories" of such apparel which they did not sell during the last selling season are announced October 8 by the OPA.

Replacing the previous provisions requiring sellers to apply to OPA for an authorization to determine their top prices in cases where the regular pricing formulas of the regulation could not be used, this amendment is expected to speed up pricing under the regulation.

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Southern pine deliveries

To prevent suspension of bids and deliveries of southern pine during a period when immediate procurement and delivery of lumber is critically needed in the war effort, the OPA October 9 allowed adjustable pricing on deliveries of southern pine for a limited period.

The action came through Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 19—Southern Pine Lumber.

Premiums cut on wide woven cotton goods

Premiums for wide woven cotton goods provided by two OPA price schedules were reduced October 10 by the OPA on the basis of a study of production costs showing that "conversion" costs are uniformly less on wide goods than on narrow goods.

The October 10 revisions set premiums at manufacturing levels of 5 to 7½ percent for the affected goods—42 inches and wider—over the maximum prices for narrow fabrics of the same type. The previous premiums allowed by the two price schedules ranged from 10 to 17½ percent. The reductions of from 2½ to 10 percentage points will affect goods made for industrial purposes, as well as some consumer cotton goods.

Other provisions

Wide goods whose premiums are reduced through the issuance of Amendment No. 12 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) include sheetings (other than bed linen), drills and four-leaf twills, sateens, print cloths (other than wide window-shade cloth) and grey soft-filled sheetings.

In addition, through Amendment No. 8 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35 (Carded Grey and Colored-Yarn Cotton Goods) ceiling prices for wide osnaburgs, a coarse cloth used chiefly for bagging, are lowered from a premium of 10 percent over narrow osnaburgs to 5 percent. Both amendments affect new contracts entered into on and after October 12.

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Appalachian hardwood

Sales of "non-recurring" special grades of Appalachian hardwood lumber by a wholesaler direct from the mill must be reported by the producing mill but not by the wholesaler, the OPA announced October 10.

Specific exemption of wholesalers from the reporting provisions as regards direct mill sales of nonrecurring grades of Appalachian hardwood is contained in Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 146 (Appalachian Hardwood Lumber), effective October 15.

The regulation, which contains a pricing formula for nonrecurring items which cannot be specifically priced by the measure, provides that the seller must report to OPA details of all transactions in this special stock within 30 days.

WPB simplifies work clothes, OPA tells how to buy

American war workers, on farms and in factories, soon will be making the acquaintance of a new label on their work clothes, the letter "S" which indicates that the garment complies with the recent order of the WPB for the simplification of men's work clothes. Similar simplification orders are expected for the clothes which will be worn by the fast growing army of women who are stepping into the production line gaps left by men going into the armed forces.

Buying tips

Because these new simplified work clothes are going to get the hardest wear work clothes ever have had, they should be bought with the weather eye fixed on the details which stand for quality. The Office of Price Administration offers the following tips on buying them:

Unless the garment is guaranteed not to shrink more than 1 or 2 percent, play safe and buy one size larger than usual.

Look for colorfastness guarantees on the types of garments which have carried them in the past.

Try to check the weight of the fabric. A 2.20 denim, for example, which has 2.20 yards to the pound, is good for either factory or farm work. A 2.00 or 1.60 is heavier, more durable and more expensive. Denims lighter than 2.20 should not be purchased for heavy duty work.

Thread count and breaking strength should be checked. A good 2.20 denim will run about 60 threads per inch in the warp (lengthwise) and about 40 in the filling (crosswise). Breaking strength should be about 140 pounds lengthwise and 60 pounds crosswise.

By holding the material up to the light you can see if it is tightly and evenly woven. Rub two pieces of the fabric together to see if it deposits any of the starchy sizing powder which may indicate poor quality.

Close, even stitching is important—about 16 stitches to the inch for a work shirt, 10 or 12 for overalls. Seams should be well lapped, without ragged edges.

Buttons should be sewed securely and the fabric beneath reinforced. Buttons with four holes will prove more durable than those with two. Buttonholes and the ends of seams should be bartacked to prevent raveling. If buttons are riveted on, the rivets should be rustproof.

And don't let work clothes get too soiled before laundering. The dirtier they are, the harder the laundering they'll have to endure . . . which means shorter life.

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Stephenson named

Appointment of William W. Stephenson as chief of the rubber footwear branch of the OPA miscellaneous products rationing division was announced October 8 by Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator in charge of rationing.

OPA alines processors' prices to aid normal lard production

In a definite move to assure continued production and normal distribution of lard, the OPA October 7 established uniform methods of computing maximum prices at the processor level. This action, taken to bring lard prices in line with shortening prices, raises maximum prices of processors of lard and supplants the present processor method of computing maximum prices on the basis of each processor's February 1942 selling prices.

OPA officials stressed that separate action is being taken through a regulation which will provide for the establishment of wholesale and retail ceilings on lard by the addition of a fixed percentage markup over replacement cost. This step is being taken to eliminate the present squeeze at the wholesale and retail level and to equalize by types of retail stores the wide variation in retail lard prices now existing.

Three base points

New price ceilings for loose lard at the processor level are established in Amendment No. 10 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53, effective October 13, through the use of three base points:

1. Chicago and East St. Louis basing area, including that part of the continental United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the northern boundaries of Tennessee and North Carolina.
2. Kansas City basing point area, including that part of the continental United States east of the Mississippi River and south of the southern boundaries of Kentucky and Virginia.
3. Multiple basing point area, including that part of the continental United States west of the Mississippi River.

Loose lard sales

The processor may figure his ceiling price for loose lard sales to any community by the following method:

First, he should determine in which basing point area the place is located to which he intends delivering the lard. Second, he should put down the basing point loose lard price for that area as set forth in the schedule. Third, he should find out the tank-car freight rate per pound from the nearest basing point in the area involved to the community of sale. Fourth, he should add this freight rate to the basing point loose lard price. The resulting figure is the processor's ceiling price for loose lard delivered at that particular community. No other charges may be added to this delivered price.

The ceiling for base or standard commercial refined lard in tierces is determined in similar fashion. The processor must determine the basing point area in which his buyer operates from, as well as the basing point area price. Then, the processor must ascertain the packing house product freight rate per pound from the nearest basing point in the area involved to the community of sale. This freight rate then may be added to the refined lard price of, for example, 14.55 cents per pound Chicago area, and will constitute the final refined lard maximum price at processor level.

Other lards

In computing maximums for lards other than loose and base refined, the processor will use the quality differentials representing increases or decreases from the refined price as set forth in the new schedule. Package differentials for lard sold other than in tierces also are spelled out in the amendment.

Government purchases will be continued in adequate flow under the new amendment by establishment of a maximum price for Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation buying of 14.25 cents per pound in export boxes, Chicago basis.

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OPA announces method for adjusting clothing prices

A method by which individual adjustments can be made for sellers of men's and boys' tailored clothing who are affected by the "highest price line" rule was announced October 5 by the OPA.

At the same time, the entire text of the adjustment section of Maximum Price Regulation 177 (Men's and Boys' Tailored Clothing) was revised and the date for filing of manufacturers' and wholesalers' reports under the regulation was postponed from October 10 to October 25, by Amendment 3, effective October 10, 1942.

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Auto maintenance operations

The deadline for automobile dealers to complete required maintenance operations designed to protect the stock pile of new passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles still in storage October 6 was extended for 1 month to October 31, 1942, in an action announced by the OPA.

Price formula simplified for fall and winter seasonal commodities

In order to permit retailers and wholesalers of "fall and winter seasonal commodities" to avoid costly delays in determining maximum prices, the OPA October 5 set forth circumstances under which they may use a simplified pricing formula provided by Maximum Price Regulation No. 210.

The regulation, which establishes retail and wholesale prices for specified fall and winter seasonal commodities, calls upon a seller to set his ceilings by applying the "initial percentage mark-up" he used during the last 6 months of 1941 to the cost of the article being priced this season.

Seller to use Rule 1 if possible

In calculating the "initial percentage mark-up" a seller is required, if possible, to use Rule 1 of the regulation. His mark-up calculations under Rule 1 are based on his invoices or other records and information showing purchases and sales for all the lots of the same commodity as the one being priced which he bought to sell during the last half of 1941.

If a seller uses Rule 2, the amendment expressly prohibits evasion of the regulation through the device of shifting commodities from one department to another if the result is to obtain a higher percentage mark-up.

Rule 2 permits a seller who dealt in the same commodity during July–December 1941 to use the average of the "initial percentage mark-ups" taken during the last half of 1941 on all commodities sold in the same department. If he did not sell by departments, he then uses his average store or establishment mark-up.

Conditions are set forth in the amendment under which a seller who could use Rule 1 may choose to use Rule 2. The following three conditions must be met—

1. His records must satisfactorily show the *average* of "the initial percentage mark-ups" which he took during the last 6 months of 1941 on all commodities sold in the same department in which he sells the commodity being priced;
2. Rule 2 must be used in pricing *all* fall and winter seasonal commodities to be sold in this department; and
3. The commodity must not have been sold during the last 6 months of 1941 in another department which had an average "initial percentage mark-up" lower than that of the department where the commodity is now to be sold.

Amendment No. 3 was effective October 9, 1942.

Top prices set on kraft, bag papers in lots under 100 pounds

Maximum prices for distributors' and merchants' sales of kraft wrapping and bag papers in less than 100 pound lots were established October 7 by the OPA in an action which effects 10 other important changes and additions to the price regulation controlling all sales of these paper products.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 182—which becomes effective October 12, also specifies the conditions under which distributors and merchants may apply manufacturers' differentials and increases the conversion allowance for distributors who convert rolls into sheets.

Other provisions

The other features of the amendment are as follows:

1. Retail put-ups of kraft wrapping papers are excepted from the provisions of the regulation when sold by retailers. These sales remain under control of the general maximum price regulation.
2. Manufacturers may now sell on a gross weight basis when using chipboard packing for sheets instead of net weight basis as required for other types of packing.
3. Certain differentials may be applied in sales between merchants or distributors.
4. Local delivery or cartage expenses to customers who have no railroad sidings may be added to prices charged by merchants or distributors for carload lot sales.
5. Definitions for imitation kraft wrapping paper and standard unbleached kraft butchers paper are broadened so more of the papers in this field are included in the scope of the regulation.
6. All rolls and bundles of imitation kraft wrapping paper must be stencilled or labeled as such.
7. Quantity differentials which may be charged by manufacturers must be calculated on the basis of total weight of any combination of paper items covered by this regulation and by Maximum Price Regulation No. 129.
8. Three northern manufacturers are specifically granted higher prices for machine glazed kraft papers.

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Restriction on sale of machines, parts revised

Sale of a machine or part under a rental contract entered into before July 22, 1942, which provided for the transfer of title to the lessee when rental payments over and above a monthly carrying charge equalled the value of the machine at the time the contract was entered into, was excluded October 6 from price control.

The exclusion was made by the OPA through Amendment No. 27 to Maximum Regulation No. 136, as amended (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), and is retroactive to July 22, 1942, the effective date of the regulation.

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Battery ceiling postponed

The application of price ceilings to sales of electric storage batteries by manufacturers and wholesalers was postponed by OPA from October 1 to 15.

NEW OPA BAG REGULATIONS

Several changes applying to the determination of replacement price of burlap used in the manufacture of new textile bags are supplied by the OPA through the issuance of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 151—New Bags.

Provisions

In determining the replacement cost of the burlap textile material from which new burlap bags are manufactured, the following three provisions are made by the October 5 amendment.

1. The War Shipping Administration's low rate for war risk insurance is to be used in determining the replacement cost of burlap textile material of the enumerated constructions.
2. Specific prices for 22 additional burlap constructions recently added to the burlap schedule are enumerated in Regulation 151.
3. The provision for determining "in line" prices for constructions of burlap textile material for which cents-per-yard prices are not specifically enumerated is revoked.

Sales or deliveries of new cotton or burlap bags containing a commodity "packaged therein" are excluded from the operation of the regulation.

Formula for paper specialties

Manufacturers of converted paper products were provided additional formulas October 8 for pricing certain new, specialty and off-standard items which they could not price under the regulation for industrial and converted paper products. (Maximum Price Regulation No. 129.)

OPA action, taken in Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129, becomes effective October 13, and affects specialties and items which in one or more characteristics deviate from standard items covered by the regulation.

Formula simplified for special Southern hardwood

Simplification of the procedure for pricing special grades and items of Southern hardwood lumber for which specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices are not established is contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 97 (Southern Hardwood Lumber), issued October 6 by the OPA.

The amendment, effective October 10, 1942, revokes the provisions regarding pricing of so-called "recurring and non-recurring" special grades and substitutes one procedure for all special grades and items of Southern hardwood. This modification, which was proposed by the Southern Hardwood Industry Advisory Committee, is desirable, as a relatively small quantity of Southern hardwood lumber is sold in the form of "recurring special" grades. Accordingly, the amendment places all special stock under the same pricing provision, thus simplifying the method for establishing maximum prices for this stock.

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Soles, lasts containing wood put under single pricing rule

Wood soles and lasts—used in the manufacture of shoes—whether made exclusively of wood or of wooden parts assembled with other materials such as leather or metal are placed under one price regulation through an OPA action announced October 8.

Maximum prices for such products differing only slightly in construction or assembly will now have a consistent relationship with each other by making them subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 196—Turned or Shaped Wood Products. This action is taken through Amendment No. 2, effective October 14.

The definition of turned or shaped wood products is amended to include wood soles and lasts however made and regardless of whether the soles or lasts consist exclusively of wooden parts or of wooden parts assembled with other parts.

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Ceiling price adjusted on Douglas fir doors

Higher transportation costs caused by increased freight rates on Douglas fir doors may be included in the manufacturer's selling price, the OPA said October 6.

This provision is inserted in the maximum price regulation for Douglas fir doors (Revised Price Schedule No. 44), by Amendment No. 1, effective October 6.

Wood becomes a critical material; increased goals, restrictions forecast

Increased goals in the harvesting of nearly all forest products which are being used to replace other critical materials are called for in the current year, on the basis of estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Since Pearl Harbor, wood has become a critical material, needed in large volume for Army and Navy construction, and for replacing other critical materials. Examples are: Veneer and plywood in place of light metals in aircraft; wood for steel in sub chasers, mine sweepers, and torpedo boats; and tight cooperage for metal drums.

Survey being made for WPB

At the request of WPB, the Department's forest service is surveying requirements and supplies of forest products, as a basis for action to stimulate production of needed materials. Included are investigations of needs and sources for a number of specialty items, such as wood for aircraft, ship timbers, gunstocks, wood and bark for tannin extract; also of equipment, labor, and transportation problems affecting timber production.

Latest estimates place total lumber requirements at more than 39 billion board feet for the current year, as compared with an average annual production of less than 25 billion feet in the 1936–40 period. Bulk of the increases are for direct war use, only about 16 billion feet, or one-third less than the quantity used in 1941, being included for civilian purposes. The estimates include about 8 billion feet for boxing and crating of military, Lend-Lease, and civilian supplies for shipment. Current indications are that this year's production will fall short of meeting estimated needs by from 4 to 6 billion board feet, some of which will have to be met by restrictions in less essential uses.

Pulpwood requirements—for paper, containers, plastics, rayon, and similar products—are estimated at more than 15 million cords, compared with a 1936–40 average of 9.3 million cords. About 2¼ million cords of the current year's requirements are expected to be supplied by imports. Fuel wood, with 1942 requirements estimated at 75 million cords, will be 15 percent above the 1936–40 average and equal in fuel value to about a million carloads of coal. Fence post requirements will reach 400 million, to make possible the saving of much of the 60 thousand tons of steel annually used for posts in past years. Increases in requirements are also estimated for mine timbers, cooperage stock, veneer logs, cross ties, poles and piling, and a number of other forest products.

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Changes made in regulation governing softwood lumber

Several changes were made October 5 by the WPB in Conservation Order M–208, which rigidly controls the distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber.

In the original order, preference ratings applying to Lists A, B, and C were assigned "unless a higher rating is applied or extended thereto under a preference rating order or certificate." This amendment (No. 2) provides that no preference rating is assigned by M–208 to any delivery of softwood lumber if the user is entitled to apply or extend a preference rating assigned on any other preference rating order or certificate.

The amendment also makes minor adjustments of classifications.

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Limitation order revised for Douglas fir plywood

Several revisions in Limitation Order L–150, covering moisture-resistant type Douglas fir plywood, were made October 8 by the director general for operations.

One change permits the manufacture of sound-two-sides, sound-one-side, and concrete form grades in 60-inch width and 108, 120-, 132-, and 144-inch lengths. Under the original order the limits were 48-inch width and 96-inch length.

In another section of the amended order, Lend-Lease governments are added to the agencies excepted from its provisions.

A further change permits producers to sell rejects, reclaimed plywood, plywood produced from short length veneers and core stock. Permission also is granted for the manufacture and sale of door panels in 22-, 26-, and 28-inch widths and 60-, 72-, 84-, and 96-inch lengths. Previously widths were restricted to 24, 30, 36, and 48 inches.

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HUDSON, OHIO, collected 333 pounds of scrap metal per person, a total of 400 tons.

RATIONING . . .

No standing in line to register for fuel oil under OPA system

OPA plans to issue rations throughout the 30-State rationed area to home heating oil consumers without requiring them to stand in line at registration places.

Consumers may expect to get their ration application forms from their dealers soon after October 13, OPA announced. The forms are to be filled out as soon as possible and mailed, or delivered, to a local War Price and Rationing Board. The Board will compute the ration on the basis of information in the application and will notify the consumer when his coupon sheet is ready.

Meanwhile, the consumer may make any purchases that are necessary by signing a coupon delivery promissory note as announced recently by OPA and WPB.

Under coupon credit consumers may make fuel oil purchasers by signing a coupon note, promising to surrender to the dealer coupons for the gallonage he delivers within 15 days after the coupons are available.

Dealers were to register with local rationing boards about mid-October, and receive at that time application blanks for all of their customers. While the dealer may choose his method of distributing the blanks, OPA suggested that this might be done by mail, the application blank being enclosed in the same envelop with the dealer's certified statement of the customer's last year's purchases.

ANOTHER WAY to help win the war. Mats of this FOTOFACT will be available as usual in two-column size for newspaper or magazine reproduction. Requests for mats and glossy proofs should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V–153.

Fuel oil ration forms issued for 30 States; families with children get more

The application form showing what information will be expected of householders seeking fuel oil rations for private dwellings in the 30 rationed States was made public October 6 by OPA.

The blank (OPA R–1100) asks for detailed, exact information pertinent to the heating requirements of the applicant's dwelling. Particular emphasis is placed on facts about the convertibility of any oil burners to coal, and about any available equipment using other fuels than fuel oil or kerosene.

However, the forms can be filled out readily if the applicant has taken these steps beforehand—

(1) measured the floor area of the living space in the house;
(2) noted the amount of fuel oil in his tank as of October 1; and
(3) obtained from his dealer a certified statement of last year's fuel oil purchases.

To get forms from dealers

Generally home heating oil consumers will receive copies of the application form from their dealers, who will get supplies from local War Price and Rationing Boards when registering some time in mid-October. Dealers will also furnish their customers with certified statements on the amount of fuel oil purchases for the 12-month period ending May 31.

Consumers should fill out the blanks and mail them to local boards as soon as possible. The board will notify the applicant when the ration is ready to be issued.

In answering one question on the number of persons occupying the dwelling, the applicant will include any children under 4. Families with small children will be entitled to a supplemental allowance.

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BAYOU PIPE LINE NEARS COMPLETION

Construction of the Bayou Pipe-line System, part of the comprehensive pipeline program to increase oil deliveries to the East Coast, is well under way and should be completed some time in December, it was announced October 5 by Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

Additional pumping stations are being installed on the Plantation Line which will increase its capacity from 60,000 to 90,000 barrels daily. Plans also are being made to extend the northern end of the Plantation Line from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va.

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THE ONLY TYPES of footwear rationed are men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes.

Experts to advise commercial coal users on storage problems

To assist commercial coal users in minimizing storage losses, the Division of Solid Fuels Utilization for War of the Bureau of Mines is organizing a group of experts to advise industries on best methods of stockpiling coal to avoid spontaneous heating and degradation of the stored product, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau, announced October 9.

Industrial users of coal have established or are planning to accumulate larger reserves to avoid possible transportation difficulties, Dr. Sayers informed Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and it is extremely important that damage to stock piles be controlled so that war production will not be impaired.

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Extra gas allowed American businessmen in Canada

Canadian regulations governing the supply of gasoline for nonresidents have been modified to allow certain American businessmen a greater quantity of gasoline in Canada than that available for motorists who visit Canada for pleasure, the OPA reported in Washington October 7.

RUBBER BOOTS UNFROZEN FOR RATIONING

Rationing of rubber boots and rubber work shoes to those who need them in jobs essential to the war effort or to the protection of public health or safety began October 5 with the lifting of an OPA order which kept all sales of these items frozen for a 5-day period that ended October 4.

Footwear made available

Sales of the rubber footwear covered by the rationing program—six types that require a high percentage of crude rubber in their manufacture—may be made to consumers hereafter only on presentation of a rationing certificate. Local War Price and Rationing Boards on October 5 will begin accepting applications for certificates from consumers and company purchasing agents who wish to buy the footwear for employee's use.

Ordinary civilian types of rubber footwear, which can be made largely of reclaimed rubber and are not rationed, may be purchased as usual.

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New tire plan for group-riders eases driving burden

Cars of all members of a group-ride "club" in any war-essential establishment employing over 100 persons were made eligible for recapped tires or Grade II new tires by an amendment to the rationing regulations announced October 7, by the OPA.

All cars eligible

Previously, only one car for each group was eligible under a plan announced last June.

Grade II new tires are available only when the casings an applicant has on his car are not recappable. Recaps will be available for the most part to those newly made eligible by the October 7 amendment. Issuance of recapping certificates also is subject to quota restrictions, but this quota was recently substantially increased, it was pointed out.

Previously, with only one car eligible for tires, that car naturally bore most of the burden of daily driving. The new eligibility status for all members' cars will bring them into use in the group plan.

This action is contained in Amendment No. 37 to Ration Order No. 1.

Americans ready for rigors of war

Great majority will support driving rules, says Jeffers, but for those who try to beat the game he warns "Look Out!"

The American people are better prepared to accept the rigors of war than some are likely to think, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers asserted last week in explaining regulations on driving. These rules, he said, are not to take cars off the road but to keep them going until an adequate supply of rubber can be had. He predicted the great majority of Americans would give voluntary support, but:

"For that small segment of our population who will try to beat the game I only have this to say—Look Out."

Excerpts from his radio address to the Nation, October 6:

It has been my experience, and it is my belief that the American Nation, as President Roosevelt discovered on his recent trip around the country, is far better prepared to accept the rigors of war than some are likely to think.

Military needs first

Of course, the essential side of it is, that the military must be provided with rubber first, and then we must provide rubber for essential defense and civilian uses.

What the public wants to know, and what I wanted to know before I came to Washington is this: Precisely what is expected of the public?

First of all, these regulations are not being made just because of a whim, or because I think you need be brought to a realization of the fact that this country is at war—in a war for its very existence. So, rather let us think of these restrictions as a plan whereby we can keep automobiles operating, rather than to restrict their use, because this is a nation on wheels, and it must be kept on wheels.

So, you will readily understand what I mean when I say that our aim is not to take automobiles, trucks, buses, or farm equipment out of active service. Rather, our aim is to keep them in service until the day when we will have an adequate supply of rubber substitutes.

The Baruch report to our President is my textbook. That report had as a direction sign, that the road would be rough. It made specific recommendations for the production of synthetic rubber. It declared that it would be necessary to take its conclusions as of this day and "bull them through." I shall do just that.

I have been given all the power that I shall need. But you may be assured I will not abuse it. My duty, as I see it, is to you, the people of this country. And in serving you we want to help you to help yourselves stay on rubber.

Stresses three rules

That job is yours, and yours alone. I shall endeavor to direct you in what seems to be the simplest, the quickest, the fairest way of doing it.

What we are talking about, for you and for me, are three rules:

First, gas rationing, which, of itself, does not restrict the use of gas because of necessity to conserve gas; it is only a means of conserving rubber; or, rather, it is simply a means to an end, namely, conservation of rubber. It is really rubber rationing, except in the East, where it is both rubber and gas rationing.

Second, speed restriction of 35 miles an hour. Experts with whom I have discussed speed restrictions tell me that it will make your tires last nearly twice as long. It will at the same time give you more miles per gallon of gasoline, and it will reduce accidents.

Third, is the necessity for tire inspection. But this, of course, needs no elaboration from me to an intelligent public.

Now, these three things are only three of many regulations that were pointed out by the Baruch report, but in essence they are the ones with which you personally are most concerned. I think you will agree that these are not stringent regulations. It is not too much for our country to ask you to do to help win the war. You will be advised and instructed of the ways to do these things at the time the rationing plan goes into effect, which will be about November 22. But in the meantime the need for this conservation is just as vital today as it will be November 22, so, of your own volition, start practicing.

I am sure that what I have said and what the regulations will provide, will meet with the voluntary support of the great majority of all of our citizens. For that small segment of our population who will try to beat the game I only have this to say—Look Out!

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IF THE U. S. CUT its use of fuel oil to 10 percent below 1941 consumption, the saving would fill 566 sea-going tankers.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Control of commercial vessels on Great Lakes tightened to speed war hauls

In a further step to make available sufficient cargo space for the transportation of iron ore and other war materials on the Great Lakes, ODT Director Eastman October 7 assumed control of all commercial vessels operating in domestic traffic on the Lakes.

Mr. Eastman issued General Order ODT No. 25 requiring that, with certain exceptions, permits be required for the movement of such vessels. The new order will enable ODT to put into effect a new schedule of domestic shipping priorities recently transmitted as a directive to the ODT by the War Production Board.

Ore permit rules suspended

Under the order, the ODT may at any time order the vessels to operate between any Great Lakes ports and serve under the charter or lease of any persons ODT may specify.

Concurrently with the issuance of the general order, Mr. Eastman suspended permit requirements with respect to the transportation of iron ore and certain other commodities shipped under specific conditions and the operation of craft of less than 1,000 gross tons.

Exemptions

Mr. Eastman also announced the issuance of an order (Revocation of General Order ODT No. 8) revoking an earlier general order which restricted grain shipments on the Lakes. These movements are controlled by the general order issued October 7.

Specifically exempted from the order were (1) the transportation by vessel of property consigned by or to the United States Government or any of its agencies or departments and (2) vessels owned, controlled, or operated by the Federal Government or any of its departments except governmental corporations.

Suspension Order ODT No. 25–1, announced by Mr. Eastman October 7, to become effective October 19, suspends certain provisions of the general order.

Mileage rules reconciled to allow maximum for trucks

Two general permits designed to rationalize possible conflicts between mileage reduction requirements in ODT orders and mileage provisions of Certificates of War Necessity governing operations of commercial motor vehicles have been issued by ODT Director Eastman.

The two permits (General Permits ODT Nos. 6–9 and 17–15) will enable motor truck carriers to operate the maximum mileage allowed by their Certificates of War Necessity, despite mileage reduction requirements in General Order ODT No. 6, governing local delivery operations of common carriers, and General Order ODT No. 17 governing both local and over-the-road operations of contract and private carriers.

The permits will not apply until the Certificates of War Necessity governing individual operations of carriers become effective. Meanwhile, mileage reduction requirements in General Orders 6 and 17 remain in force for all carriers affected.

The Certificate of War Necessity order is to become effective November 15.

ODT orders immediate return of tank cars

In a further step toward keeping the Nation's 143,000 tank cars rolling continuously, the ODT October 5 ordered all common carriers by rail to return tank cars to their "last point of origin" immediately after unloading, unless other provision has been made for their disposal.

A special direction (Special Direction ODT 7–1), which took effect October 10, is expected to save many thousand car-days monthly for the transportation of petroleum to the East and the movement of other war-essential materials shipped in tank cars.

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APPOINTMENT

ODT Director Eastman October 7 announced the appointment of Patrick B. McGinnis, of New York City, as executive administrator for the newly established railway protective section in the division of railway transport.

ODT lifts restriction against use of chartered rail cars for suburban commuting service

In order to make available additional equipment for railroad passenger service, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has taken special action to permit the continued operation of rail cars chartered for group use in suburban commuting service. Operation of such cars was prohibited by a recent ODT order freezing railway passenger schedules.

Mr. Eastman announced the issuance of a general permit (General Permit ODT 24–1) exempting chartered car operation, under certain conditions, from the provisions of the freezing order (General Order ODT No. 24). The permit became effective October 4, simultaneously with the general order.

Limits use of chartered cars

The permit limits the use of chartered commuter cars to schedules on which they already have been operating continuously for one year at least five days a week. Application of the permit is further restricted to rail carriers operating a scheduled passenger train which furnishes daily round-trip commuting service not less than five days a week, exclusive of holidays.

The permit provides also that unoccupied seats on the chartered cars must be available for use of overflow passengers from other cars on the train without extra charge and that operation of the chartered cars must not prevent inclusion of any other cars in the train.

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Bus service authorized between New Jersey cities

The ODT October 5 authorized the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines to substitute motor bus service for steam passenger, express and baggage train service operated between Fifty-first Street, Ocean City, N. J., and Sea Isle City, N. J. The authorization was granted in a supplementary order to General Order ODT No. 2, which prohibits such substitutions without authorization of ODT.

Top prices set on grates, ash-pit doors, other parts for oil-to-coal conversion

American home owners were assured October 10 of reasonable prices for grates, ash-pit doors, and the other parts necessary for converting boilers from oil heating to coal heating with the issuance by Price Administrator Henderson of a specific price regulation governing these conversion parts at all levels of distribution.

Regulation provisions

Applying initially only to sales made in the eastern United States, the new regulation established dollars and cents maximum prices at levels currently prevailing for most sellers. It also sets a ceiling on installation costs at the highest hourly charges in effect last March, adjusted to take account of any increases in wage rates up to July 1.

The schedule, titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 236 (Heating Boiler Conversion Parts, and effective October 14, does not affect warm-air furnace parts or boiler parts other than those required for conversion, such materials remaining under the general maximum price regulation.

Covers Eastern States

The regulation covers the Eastern States where the fuel oil shortage is most acute and where conversion from oil-fired to coal-fired boilers is being encouraged to offset this shortage.

The regulation will be extended to other States where conversion is being encouraged as soon as details of an appropriate program for these areas can be worked out.

Four-country program to speed manila hemp output

The Board of Economic Warfare and the Defense Supplies Corporation jointly announced October 7 that contracts have been signed with the United Fruit Co. which provide for the cultivation of 40,000 acres of abaca in four Central American countries—Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras. It is estimated that 40,000 acres will yield at least 40,000,000 pounds of dried abaca fiber annually.

Abaca, or manila hemp, is a tropical plant which yields a tough hard fiber used chiefly for making marine cordage.

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Rail shipments of coal to New England decline

Shipments of coal into New England by all-rail routes declined an average of 55 cars per day in the week ended September 26 from the level of the preceding week, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said October 5. The total movement of 6,898 cars or approximately 379,390 tons was above a number of the earlier weeks this year.

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AN INTERPRETATION making it clear that only one delivery may be made on the same day by a truck operator to an apartment house or office building, was issued October 7 by Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the ODT.

Better to run your own show, Scott tells motor truck firms

Jack Garrett Scott, ODT General Counsel, warned the motor truck industry in an address October 9 that unless a greater effort is made by the industry to conserve equipment in line with ODT orders and policies, more drastic governmental control may be necessary. He spoke before the Michigan Trucking Association at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Scott expressed disappointment that more carriers had not taken advantage of opportunities to conserve equipment and improve the efficiency of their operations through the establishment of Joint Information Offices, and also criticised the industry for failure to submit more joint action plans.

Mr. Scott declared:

I would think it far better for the carriers to carry through and run their own show as much as they can, rather than to force the Government into such an expedient.

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WOOLPERT NAMED

ODT Director Eastman announced October 8 the appointment of Elton D. Woolpert, of Chicago, Ill., to the staff of the division of transport personnel to handle transport personnel training matters in cooperation with the established training agencies of the War Manpower Commission.

NEW JERSEY STAGGERS HOURS

New Jersey October 6 became the first State in the Nation in which a staggered hours program was ordered officially by government authority. The ODT viewed the action as the possible forerunner of similar steps by other commonwealths and municipalities throughout the country in order to meet the transportation crisis.

The New Jersey staggered hours program was drawn up by the New Jersey War Transportation Committee, appointed by Governor Charles Edison several months ago at the request of ODT Director Eastman. Subsequently, Governor Edison appointed Joseph E. Conlon, President of the State Board of Utility Commissioners, State Coordinator of Transportation, with full wartime authority to coordinate public transportation facilities in line with the recommendations of the War Transportation Committee.

As his first official act, Mr. Conlon issued three directives—

Directive No. 1 ordered public schools, parochial schools, and high schools in cities throughout the State to adopt opening and closing hours in conformance with a schedule drawn up by the War Transportation Committee.

Directive No. 2 ordered all retail businesses in the business district of Newark not to open their doors to the public for the start of the day's business between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 a. m., and not to close their doors to the public between the hours of 4 p. m. and 6 p. m.

Directive No. 3 ordered six companies employing large office forces to change the opening and closing hours of their offices to approximately an hour later than usual so as not to coincide with change of shifts at war plants.

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OPA pamphlet explains rationing in wartime

America's rationing program—what it is, why the Government is forced to ration goods, what makes certain commodities scarce, how things are rationed—is the subject of a pamphlet released October 5 by the Office of Price Administration.

The pamphlet is a simple explanation to the public of the important role played by rationing in the wartime life of this Nation. Rationing, which has been established in each of the belligerent countries since 1939, is "a community plan for dividing fairly the supplies we have among all who need them" according to OPA.

"Rationing, Why and How," is a revised and illustrated edition of a former OPA publication. Copies may be obtained from all Regional and State offices of OPA.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS

ANTI-FAICTION BEARINGS SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section, automotive branch.

Members:

E. H. Austin, Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; V. A. Dupy, United Motors Service, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; L. R. Murphy, Roller Bearing Company of America, Trenton, N. J.; J. H. Thorsell, Marlin Rockwell Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section, automotive branch.

Members:

K. J. Ammerman, assistant to president, Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Bachman, vice president and chief engineer, Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.; F. C. Bahr, vice president and general manager, Chrysler Corporation Parts Division, Detroit, Mich.; V. E. Doonan, general sales executive, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; M. D. Douglas, manager, parts & accessories division, Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Johnson, Warner Machine Products Co., Muncie, Ind.

BAKING POWDER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. R. Bishop, chief, grain products section of the food branch.

Members:

C. G. Mortimer, Calumet Baking Powder Division, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Jacques, Jacques Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lucius H. Tilley, Jr., Rich-Maid Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va.; B. E. Snyder, R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.; J. Luce, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Authony Hulman, Hulman & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; A. E. Marshall, Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.; Wilmer J. Kahle, Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.

CORN REFINING

Government presiding officer—J. R. T. Bishop, chief of the grain products section, food branch.

Members:

Theodore Sander, Jr., American Maize Products Co., New York, N. Y.; Homer F. Ziegler, Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Clizbe, Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa; Morris Sayre, Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; Robert S. Fisher, Hubinger Co., Koekuk, Iowa; W. G. Irwin, Union Starch & Refining Co., Columbus, Ind.; G. J. Jenks, Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich.; C. J. Kurtz, Keever Starch Co., Columbus, Ohio; Frank Greenwall, National Starch, Inc., New York, N. Y.; F. T. Bedford, Penick & Ford, New York, N. Y.; E. K. Scheiter, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

FLOOR SURFACING AND MAINTENANCE MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—N. G. Burleigh, chief of the services branch.

Members:

Ernest Cooper, Clarke Sanding Machine Co., Muskegon, Mich.; W. B. Crew, American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. L. C. Finnell, Finnell System, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; Lloyd Hale, G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert E. Harris, Modern Floors Manufacturing Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.; Fred C. Hild, Hild Floor Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Holt, Holt Mfg. Co., Oakland, Calif.; R. F. Johnson, H. F. Staples & Co., Inc., Medford, Mass.; Gorden E. Kent, The Kent Co., Rome, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL AIR-COOLED ENGINES

Government presiding officer—George H. Cherry, chief of the industrial internal-combustion engineering section, construction machinery branch.

Members:

Charles D. Ammon, The Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Nebr.; J. A. Allan, Kiekhaefer Corporation, Cedarburg, Wis., E. Ginn, Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.; R. B. Harvey, Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich.; E. A. Jacobsen, Jacobsen Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.; E. A. Longenecker, The Hart Carter Co., Lauson Division, New Holstein, Wis.; J. R. Merriam, Waukesha Motor Co., Waukesha, Wis.; Edward V. Oehler, Briggs & Stratton Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. W. Onan, D. W. Onan & Sons, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. A. Tanner, Johnson Motors, Waukegan, Ill.; H. A. Todd, Wisconsin Motor Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.

INDUSTRIAL FILES

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

M. E. Gere, vice president, Morcott & Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank P. Green, vice president, Delta File Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward L. Noll, president Nolvex File Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Harry Marshall, assistant general manager, Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I.; A. A. Murfey, president, Cleveland File Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. E. Shurts, president, American Swiss File & Tool Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Fred Stout, vice president, Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J.

LUMBER INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—H. E. Holman, chief, lumber production section.

Members:

K. C. Batchelder, traffic manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Assn., 364 Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.; H. A. Gillis, traffic manager, Western Pine Association, 510 Yeow Building, Portland, Ore.; H. A. Hanlon, Cotton & Hanlon, Odessa, N. Y.; J. D. Mylrea, president, Thunder Lake Lumber Co., box 719, Wausau, Wis.; C. A. New, manager, Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, 1524 Commerce Title Building, Memphis, Tenn.; G. H. Shafer, general traffic manager, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Hubert Whitaker, Ozan Lumber Co., Prescott, Ark.

MERCURY PRODUCERS

Government presiding officer—R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch.

Members:

B. C. Austin, president, B. C. Austin & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Worthen Bradley, president, Bradley Mining Co., San Francisco, Calif.; H. W. Gould, president, New Idria Quicksilver Co., San Francisco, Calif.; A. E. Humphreys, president, Humphreys Gold Corporation, Denver, Colo.; W. W. Kelly, president, Texas Mercury Co., Study Butte (Brewster County), Tex.; F. Eugene Newbold, president, New Almaden Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. K. Requa, president, Idaho Almaden Mines Co., Weiser, Idaho; H. D. Tudor, president, Mercury Mines, San Francisco, Calif.; S. H. Williston, vice president, House Heaven Mines, Inc.,, Portland, Oreg.

PAPER INDUSTRY TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Government presiding officer—John G. Strange of the pulp and paper branch.

Members:

C. M. Connor, Glassine Paper Co., W. Conshohocken, Pa.; Walter G. Hendrich, Byron Weston Co., Dalton, Mass.; L. S. Johnson, Cornell Wood Products Co., Cornell, Wis.; Harold R. Murdock, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.; H. A. Rothchild, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.; M. O. Schur, Brown Co., Berlin, N. H.; W. R. Barber, Crown Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco, Calif.

PRIMARY CHROMIUM CHEMICAL PRODUCERS

Government presiding officer—J. W. Wizeman, chemicals branch.

Members:

George A. Benington, Mutual Chemical Co. of America, New York, N. Y.; Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; H. A. Goman, Natural Products Refining Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Clyde Marlatt, Martin Dennis Co., Newark, N. J.; H. B. Prior, Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.

PYROXYLIN AND VINYL RESIN COATED PAPER AND FABRICS

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

Members:

L. E. Carpenter, L. E. Carpenter & Co., Newark, N. J.; Frank V. Friedlander, C. R. Whiting Co., Inc., Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Harper, Holliston Mills, Inc., Norwood, Mass.; G. M. Jackson, Western Shade Cloth Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Lippmann, Textileather Corporation, Toledo, Ohio; John W. F. Young, Federal Leather Co., Belleville, N. J.; F. J. McCormack, Permatex Fabrics Corporation, Jewett City, Conn.; W. E. Masland, Masland Duraleather Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter V. Shearer, The Plastic Coating Corporation, Holyoke, Mass.; F. F. Sommers, Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., Racine, Wis.; J. K. Weidig, Zapon-Keratol Co., Stamford, Conn.

THERMOPLASTICS PROCESSORS

Government presiding officer—Frank H. Carman, chief, plastics and synthetic rubber section, chemicals branch.

Members:

Frank Allen, Vulcan Corporation, Portsmouth, Ohio; Joseph C. Foster, Foster Grant Co., Inc., Leominster, Mass.; A. G. Frost, The Esterbrook Pen Co., Camden, N. J.; W. H. Fryling, Erie Resistor Corporation, Erie, Pa.; George S. Hendrie, Detroit Macoid Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Warren E. Hill, Pro-phylac-tic Brush Co., Florence, Mass.; I. N. Hultman, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles C. Livingston, Cruver Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Harry G. Long, Allied Plastics Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; David Swedlow, Swedlow Aeroplastics Corporation, Glendale, Calif.

Government steps in to assure enough food for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Every possible measure will be taken to assure adequate supplies of foodstuffs and other essential commodities at reasonable prices in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under a cooperative plan put into effect by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, it was announced October 5.

The plan was instituted because of curtailed shipping space and the shortage of escort vessels for civilian supplies.

Foodstuffs covered by bona fide outstanding commercial orders will be handled under the plan when possible consistent with the objective of the plan.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture will prepare lists of requirements of foodstuffs, including fertilizers and seed, for these two areas. After review by the Department of the Interior, arrangements for shipping will be made through the War Shipping Administration.

★ ★ ★

Enemy-owned copyrights seized by Alien Property Custodian

The Office of Alien Property Custodian is now regularly seizing copyrights of works of a scientific or technical nature that are owned by enemies. Many of these works are of great value to the war program, and the Custodian is making them readily available to those who can use them.

Some of the copyrights recently seized include those relating to Beilstein's "Handbook of Organic Chemistry," Peters' "Trigonometry Tables" and Fritz's "Luminescent Pigments." Also seized were copyrights relating to Schott's "Geographie des Atlantischen Ozeans" and "Geographie des Indischen and Stillen Ozeans"; various issues of Gasschutz und Luftschutz, Die Gasmaske, and Luftschutz. Others are being seized as quickly as they can be identified and their usability determined.

Any person interested in reproducing any scientific or technical text or treatise the copyright to which is owned by an enemy, or who knows of any such work which should be made available in the interest of the war program, should get in touch with the Alien Property Custodian at Washington, D. C.

Americans interned in Manila organize self governing, democratic community; share work, funds, maintain high morale

(The following information is based on unofficial reports of American citizens returned to the United States from the Philippines.)

Nearly 3,000 American civilians interned by the Japanese in a Manila college have organized themselves on a self-governing basis and, with the exception of infants, the aged, and sick, all are performing some work-duty in keeping their emergency community going, OWI announced October 4.

When the Philippine capital fell, the Americans and a lesser number of British, Poles, Mexicans, Dutch, and Finns were rounded up and taken to the 30-acre campus of the Santo Tomas University, the oldest college in the Orient. The university had not been prepared for use as an internment center. Toilet, bath, and cooking facilities were lacking. Most of the war prisoners, at the suggestion of the Japanese, had taken along food for a few days but many did not have bedding, mosquito nets, and sufficient clothing. Bedrooms measured no more than 4 by 6 feet and dormitories consisted of between 30 and 40 cots closely ranged in 1 classroom. In the first days of the camp's history it was necessary to stand in line for a cup of water. Many of the internees had done no manual work for years, others had done little else all their lives. With Japanese guards in the vicinity, the members of the servantless camp, nearly all of them nationals of democratic countries, proceeded to elect their leaders, organize committees, and formulate regulations.

All keep busy

A chart of the camp's governmental plan recently arrived in this country. It helps to reconstruct some kind of picture of the way life on this former university campus has been organized. The interned who conceived the plan have tried to carry it out well. Internees have volunteered their services for duties best suited to their training. Electrical engineers, for example, have designed and installed wiring systems to carry the heavier loads required for lights, fans, washing equipment, and kitchen stoves. Men and women, handy with a needle, have opened a tailor and clothes-repair shop for the camp's common use. A laundry, a shoe store, carpenter, plumbing, paint, and metal-work shops have also been started. The lumber, nails, mosquito nets, and electric wire that have gone to make the camp liveable were paid for out of the contributions of the internees. An Indigent Relief Fund, made up of contributions by more fortunate internees, was used to purchase necessities for internees without funds.

The main building, an edifice of three floors and two patios, is occupied by 2,000 of the internees, 1,200 men live in the educational building and 300 women and children are housed in one of the smaller university units. The quarters are cramped but so far no epidemic has broken out. A good supply of creosote, a ceaseless wielding of mops and brooms in the corridors, dormitories, rooms, and steps of the university buildings and the diligence of an insect control squad are largely responsible for this.

Eating routine observed

In the chief camp kitchen, which occupies the site of two former classrooms in the Main Building, two meals are prepared daily. Breakfast, served at 8:30 a. m., invariably consists of cracked wheat or corn meal porridge, sirup on porridge, coffee with sugar, and a dash of heavily watered milk. For their 4:30 p. m. supper the internees, passing in line through the kitchen, usually are fed a principal dish of beef stew, vegetable stew, chile con carne, chicken noodles, or white beans and a dessert with a cornstarch base pudding. In the women's and children's annex three meals are served daily and, in line with the internee administration's policy, milk and fruit juices are supplied children and mothers of babies. So far the internees have managed to maintain a healthful existence, but, in general, the camp diet is very starchy and lacking in green vegetables and fruit. There is a shortage of bread, milk and tinned goods.

A further food supply is obtained from uninterned relatives, friends, and loyal servants who daily bring about 500 parcels to Santo Tomas. Communication with these outside people is limited to 25 censored words written on a special 3 by 5 inch form; the word "love," considered by the Japanese an infraction of their moral code, is prohibited and instead the internees employ the phrase: "I like you."

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Contracts let for 2,258,000 stirrup pumps for allocation to Nation's target areas

Office of Civilian Defense, Office of Price Administration and the Defense Supplies Corporation announced October 7 that arrangements have been completed for the manufacture and sale of 2,258,000 stirrup pumps for civilian protection against fires started by incendiary bombs. The pumps are to supplement the $65,000,000 worth of fire fighting equipment to be supplied in target areas by the OCD.

At less cost

Maximum prices for the stirrup pumps have been established by the OPA, and the Defense Supplies Corporation has signed contracts with six manufacturers for production of the equipment. The retail price ceilings fixed by OPA range from $3 to $3.80, far below the prices charged for other stirrup pumps bought in the open market.

Will be sold

Stirrup pumps, like other fire-fighting equipment, will be distributed in accordance with the strategic nature of different areas, but unlike pump tank extinguishers and auxiliary pumping units will be sold to municipalities, defense councils or individual purchasers. The three main considerations in allocating such equipment to a particular area, OCD officials said, are its vulnerability, likelihood of attack and importance to the war production program.

Distribution suggestions

The OCD has suggested that Defense Councils adopt one of three methods for distributing the stirrup pumps allotted to their respective areas:

1. The Defense Council can purchase a municipality's allotment for distribution free to members of the Citizens Defense Corps or other civilians. In the event of resale, the OPA has ruled, the price to the purchaser shall not be higher than the wholesale ceiling price.
2. The pumps can be sold by retailers, without control, to the first purchasers who appear. Retail outlets will be selected by manufacturers or distributors.
3. The Defense Council can arrange with local retailers to sell the pumps only to persons obtaining certificates or some other form of permission from the Defense Council, thus assuring that the pumps reach the persons who most need them.

Stirrup pumps are hand-operated, portable, piston-type devices looking much like a bicycle pump and equipped with a hose to throw a stream of water or other liquid drawn from a separate container. Specifications were drawn by the WPB on the basis of experience in England and revised to utilize a minimum of critical materials. Necessary priorities have been granted by the WPB.

Prices established in the regulation will be sufficiently low to bring the pumps within the buying power of the great masses of consumers, OPA said, and will result in driving down the excessive prices of pumps already on the market.

The pumps will be manufactured at an approximate cost of $4,500,000 by the following companies:

James Graham Mfg. Co., Newark, Calif.; Standard Container, Inc., Rockaway, N. J.; Independent Lock Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Tennessee Stove Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; The Oakes Mfg. Co., Inc., Tipton, Ind.; and Dobbins Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Aerial bombs unsafe for air raid alarms, Landis warns

Aerial bombs, now used by some communities for air raid warnings, involve unnecessary risk and may cause confusion, OCD Director Landis warned in a statement to OCD officials October 6.

Cites report

Director Landis cited the following report from the War Department on this type of warning signal:

Tests conducted by the War Department indicate that since the sound of aerial bombs is easily confused with antiaircraft fire, they have doubtful value for warning purposes. They are also dangerous when handled by unskilled persons and are usually unsafe to store. The sound produced cannot be heard for any distance except under ideal conditions and when expected. Their flashes may serve as a guide to enemy aircraft and reduce the effectiveness of a black-out.

* * *

A NIGHT FIGHTER needs 5,000 units of Vitamin A per day to aid night vision.

Aviation training extended to high school cadets sponsored by CAP

Formation of a young people's volunteer aviation corps, to be known as the Civil Air Patrol Cadets, was announced October 9 by OCD Director Landis. The organization will parallel that of the senior Civil Air Patrol.

Not assigned to flying duties

The purpose of the CAPC is to extend the same opportunity for training, under the guidance of seasoned airmen, to younger age level. Membership in the cadets will be limited to native-born students in the last or next to the last year of senior high school. These young civilian volunteers will not be assigned to flying duties, but on completion of their cadet training and graduation from high school, they will be eligible for full membership in the Patrol, where 18 is the minimum age for flying assignments.

Sponsored by senior members

"There will be a father and son relationship between CAP and its junior corps," Director Landis explained. "Each member of the Patrol will be permitted to sponsor one young man—the boy of his acquaintance most likely to succeed in aviation. The CAP member will be personally responsible for helping his recruit make good. Likewise, a woman member of the Patrol, which enlists the woman fliers on an equal status with the men, may sponsor one girl in the CAPC."

The number of local units at present will be held within the number of active CAP units in the United States, totaling upwards of 1,000.

Ground training the same

Ground training will be the same as for the senior Patrol. The cadets will learn navigation, meteorology, radio, and other aviation subjects. Emphasis is placed also on military drill, courtesy, and discipline, together with such defense subjects as first aid, gas protection, and code signaling.

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THESE CARTOONS

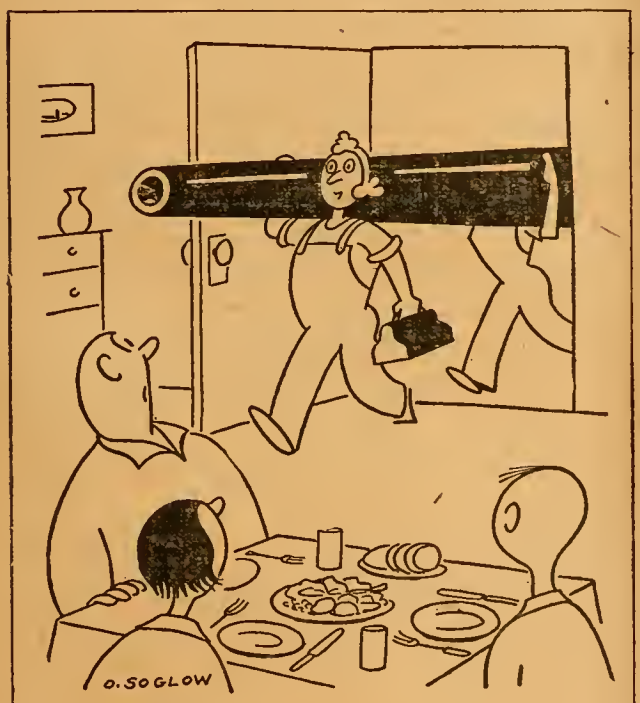
drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.

"I used to be able to do 60 miles an hour—now I'm lucky to be able to do 60 miles!"

V-199-10/13 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

"Sure, I'll lend you my hose—but because of the rubber shortage, you'll have to use it here."

V-198-10/13 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*



"We brought back some home work."

V-200-10/13 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

"Okay, fellahs, but you'll have to show your ration card."

V-201-10/13 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

30 MILLION SCHOOL CHILDREN COMB NATION FOR SCRAP

America's Junior Army, the school children of the Nation, October 5 began officially their part in the Nation-wide scrap collection campaign. They will comb the entire country for scrap material.

The children have been mobilized for this task by school teachers everywhere, under the guidance of the U. S. Office of Education and the Conservation Division of the WPB. Certain lines of procedure have been suggested in order to assure "complete coverage."

Under the recommended canvassing program, the younger children have been advised to go in pairs, the older children by themselves. All children will canvass homes and farms assigned to them and will collect small articles of scrap and make lists of large items to be collected later by transportation facilities furnished by the local salvage committees.

Private schools included

Public, parochial, and private school children all are included in this extensive program and have been given a send-off by President Roosevelt, who said the "boys and girls of America can perform a great patriotic service for our country by helping our national salvage effort. Millions of young Americans are turning their energy to collecting all sorts of scrap metals, rubber, and rags and can help turn the tide in our ever-increasing war effort."

The school teachers have taken their share in the campaign with a bidding from Donald Nelson, Chairman, WPB, that "in this hour of need we can depend upon you to direct and organize the school children in carrying to a successful conclusion the plan" for the collection of scrap by school children.

The United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, assured the Conservation Division that the program would be successful. He said "I am sure that you can count on the enthusiastic cooperation of superintendents, principals, and teachers in carrying out the school salvage plan."

Playgrounds collection points

Public, private, and parochial schools will open their play-yards as salvage depots, where the children may bring the scrap they have collected.

It has been predicted by Lessing J. Rosenwald, director of the Conservation Division, WPB, that the 30 million school children of America will "produce a huge tonnage of the vital iron and steel scrap, rubber, and other materials that must be had at once for war production." He added that "it will give to every school boy and girl the desired opportunity for patriotic participation in backing up their fathers and brothers at the fighting fronts."

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Construction amendment frees materials for insulation

Certain types of construction using nonmetallic materials and equipment designed to insulate buildings so that fuel can be conserved, may be undertaken without specific authorization, the WPB announced October 2.

In a supplement to Construction Conservation Order L–41–b, it was provided that the order will not apply to construction begun prior to January 1, 1943, which is necessary to the installation or application in buildings of certain materials and equipment.

These include insulation materials, air cell pipe coverings, weatherstripping and storm windows and doors. It was provided, however, that no rubber, cork or metal, other than fasteners, may be used in such installations or applications.

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General Somervell says

LACK OF SCRAP MAY MEAN LESS ARMOR

"If scrap metal doesn't flow to market at a faster clip—the Army and Navy of the United States may be forced to cut down on the thickness of armor plates protecting ships and tanks." That sentence is not part of a propaganda broadcast by Goebbels' Lord Haw-Haw. The Axis didn't make that catastrophic prediction; it was made by Lt. Gen. Brehon G. Somervell, Chief of the Services of Supply of the United States Army. It will take approximately 45 million tons of scrap metal to meet minimum production requirements for 1942.

WPB watching dairy industry's rubber substitute experiment

The following statement was issued October 1 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers:

"Experiments in the development of a rubberlike substance from byproducts of dairy processors have been carried out for some weeks by scientists of the National Dairy Products Corporation. The B. F. Goodrich Co. has in turn carried on developmental work looking toward practical utilization of the product. The work done to date has been examined in detail by officials of the War Production Board.

"At present the process is still in the test tube stage. Experiments carried out thus far give some reason to hope that material suitable for recapping tires might eventually be developed in this manner . . .

"The War Production Board has expressed interest in the process . . . This project offers no immediate relief as a rubber substitute. Its potential promise is of value in connection with the long range program."

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Point on automatic pencils sharpened

A clarifying amendment to the Iron and Steel Conservation Order (M–126) relating to mechanical and automatic pencils was issued October 2 by the director general for operations.

Since Order M–126 was first issued on May 5, the item "Pencils, automatic" has appeared among the prohibited items on List A of the order. This has been generally construed to cover all types of mechanical pencils. There has been some contention, however, that the term "automatic" as applied to pencils has acquired a secondary or specialized meaning in the trade.

To eliminate any possible controversy on this point, the item is changed by the amendment to read "Pencils, mechanical or automatic," where it appears in List A. A corresponding change is made in List C of the order.

* * *

ARMY ENGINEERS are surveying navigable rivers in the Middle West to locate sunken wrecks that may have metals and other materials for the scrap drive.

Rec'd
OCT 20 1942
B. P. L.

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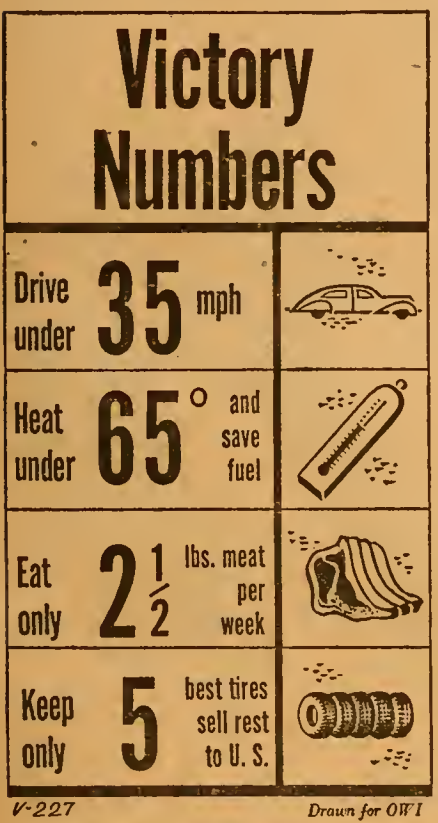
VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. | OCTOBER 20, 1942 | VOLUME 3, NUMBER 42



V-227 *Drawn for OWI*

VICTORY NUMBERS available in mat or proof form for publication. Best way to get them before public is to leave metal cut standing and use it as often as convenient.

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35-mile limit for "everything that rolls on rubber"

Everything that rolls on rubber, military vehicles excepted, October 15 went under the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit by ODT order.

Auto owners must give up all tires over 5 to get any gasoline ration

Steps to put the Nation's idle passenger car tires to work in the Nation-wide mileage rationing program were announced October 15 by Price Administrator Henderson. They are:

Act now to get rations

1. Gasoline rations will be issued to private passenger cars only after their owners list all their tires by serial number and certify that they have no more than five tires in their possession for each such car. In the East where gasoline ration coupon books have been issued already, the certification will be necessary for continued use of the books. In all cases falsification of the tire statement becomes an offense punishable by a fine of up to $10,000, and a maximum prison term of 10 years.

2. The Government, beginning October 15, was to start purchasing from car owners, at ceiling prices, all new or used tires the owners wish to sell. Those possessing excess tires thus may act immediately to qualify for their basic gasoline allowance under the general mileage rationing plan, registration for which starts November 9.

For tire stock pile

The two steps announced by Mr. Henderson are intended to build a great national stock pile of new and used tires and recappable carcasses for rationing to auto owners on the basis of need.

The method for selling tires to the Government has been designed for the utmost simplicity for the car owner. The Defense Supplies Corporation has advanced $150,000,000 for the purpose, and has designated 160 warehouses throughout the country as delivery points.

Each auto owner is asked to keep his five best tires and to sell or give the rest to the Government, regardless of their condition.

To sell his tires to the Government, the individual only has to telephone or write the Railway Express Agency office nearest his home, and a truck will be sent to pick up the tires. The owner will be given a receipt for the tire and will receive his check, or war bonds and stamps if he desires, in payment from the Government shortly after the tire has been inspected at the warehouse for official determination of its value.

The rubber situation—pages 9, 10, 11

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Coal industry hires women; has lost over 50,000 men

Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes said October 13 that the coal mining industry, faced with a shortage of manpower, has begun to hire women to keep pace with the Nation's expanding wartime fuel requirements.

However, no instance has been reported yet where women are being substituted for actual mining or other underground work in American mines.

The coal mining industry has experienced a net loss of more than 50,000 men since January 1, according to surveys made by the Solid Fuels Office.

Other manpower news—page 15
Fuel rationing—pages 12, 13

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In this issue

No gasoline ration for those holding more than 5 tires ---- 1

On the Home Front ---- 3

AGRICULTURE

Government speeds buying to supply winter needs of Allies ---- 4

U. S. shifts crops to assure best diet for wartime ---- 5

HOUSING

Federal leasing of private homes will combat shortage ---- 6

NHA turns to temporary construction to house Willow Run workers ---- 6

Rents rolled back in 97 more areas of war production ---- 7

RATIONING

Test of "ration banking" will begin on October 26 ---- 8

Plans complete for Nation-wide gasoline rationing ---- 9

Nations agree to sell rubber exclusively to U. S. ---- 10

Periodic tire inspection required under new plan ---- 11

Answers to your questions about fuel oil rationing ---- 12

WAR PRODUCTION

New warehouse system to govern emergency supplies of steel ---- 18

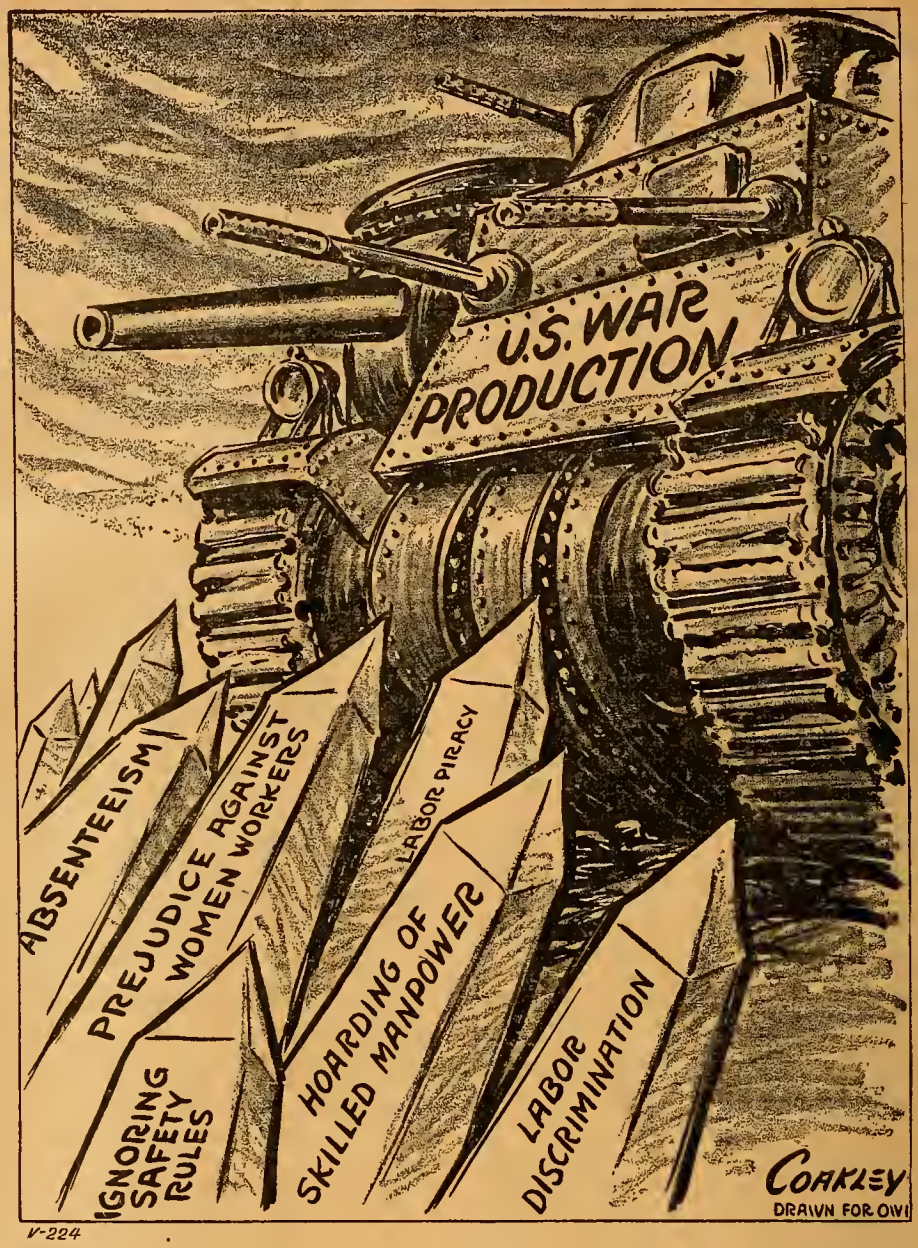
PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Henderson sets up division to control food prices ---- 23

TRANSPORTATION

Wartime travel habits surveyed in 101 cities ---- 26

BEWARE OF TANK TRAPS !



Railway reduces freight rate to speed shipments of coal

The Virginian Railway has taken action to increase the freedom of coal movement through New York harbor, ODT Director Eastman said October 14.

The Virginian has extended from October 10 to December 31 the rate of $4.14 per gross ton on West Virginia coal moving from mines on its lines through the Roanoke gateway to the Edgewater coal pier of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad and to the Hoboken pier of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for transshipment to New England.

OPA vetoes higher prices for metal containers

Acting to encourage the substitution of cheaper containers to replace steel and other critical materials no longer available for packaging numerous chemicals, the OPA October 14 informed the chemical industry that, except in special and unusual cases, upward adjustment of ceiling prices to permit producers to pass on to purchasers increases in container costs would not be authorized.

On the Home Front

The clock of Nazi aggression has been set to "slow" in the bloody rubble of Stalingrad, the chilling wastes of the Caucasus, the barren desert of North Africa. In warfare, time is as important as men and weapons. To get there first with the most men—and with the best equipment—is always sound strategy, although it doesn't always guarantee victory, since there is another factor which cannot be measured in advance—the courage of unalterable determination. The "Battle of Britain," the heroic delaying action of Bataan, the defense of Malta and Stalingrad have shown that a well planned program of world conquest, geared to a time schedule, may be thwarted by the unshaken will to resist.

Vast distances confound efforts

Time, in global strategy, also is measured in distance. If distance has helped bog down the Germans in Russia and in Africa, the Japs in China and at Kiska and in the South Pacific, it has made our own problem of transportation and supply continually difficult. Our convoy lines, lines that must be protected by ships of war, now extend a distance many thousands of miles greater than that around the earth. Immediately after Pearl Harbor we could not cover immense spaces and at the same time guard our Atlantic coastal shipping, so we lost a great many oil tankers. And soon it became necessary to send the remainder of this tanker fleet to join the tankers carrying oil and gasoline to overseas bases.

Transportation problems complex

Before we entered the war, oil tankers docked on the Atlantic Seaboard at an average rate of 18 a day, right around the clock, carrying 95 percent of the light and heavy fuel oil used in the homes, buildings, and factories of the East and crude oil for refining into gasoline and other petroleum products. Had we lost the use of our tankers then, we would have lost a carrying capacity equal to some 30,000 trains of 60 tank cars each. From this we can judge the transportation problem which developed during the summer of 1942, in spite of all our efforts to meet it—in spite of the fact that we put inland barges into oil service, extended oil pipe lines and built new ones, transferred tank cars from the Midwest to Eastern service until they amounted to 70 percent of all available tank cars in the country. The final step to combat inevitable shortage of fuel oil was to divide up what supplies we could get, by coupon rationing in the East and Midwest.

Fuel oil, however, is only a minor item in war transportation. Goods or people, or both, must be carried by ships, railways, planes, trucks, buses, private autos. Nor is it merely a matter of more railway cars, more trucks, more buses—we must take into account the materials that go into the making of these carriers and that must not be wasted—wood, metal, fabrics, the rubber in tires, motor fuels. Scarce labor is a factor and, once more time emerges as a vital element. To raise our complicated transportation system to the highest level of service, hundreds of details must be arranged and numerous restrictions imposed.

Calls for day-by-day sacrifices

All these moves affect us immediately—not more than one delivery a day from the store, and no call backs; increasing difficulties with travel by rail or plane or bus, and less travel; fewer local bus stops for ourselves and our school children. And on all of us the compulsion to save our tires, be sparing of gasoline, share our cars. For we know that our day-by-day savings and sacrifices, the attitude we take toward travel, rubber, gasoline, luxury items, meats, fats and oils, and countless other things, has a direct bearing on the tougher job of fighters thousands of miles away.

More manpower needed for staggering job

Materials and time—rate of production—are bound together by manpower. From our aggregate manpower we must constantly subtract a growing figure for the armed services, soon to include 'teen age youths if we are to avoid calling up classes of older men. The 15 million workers now engaged in direct war work could not begin to do the staggering war job called for by next year's production goals, even were there no losses through military induction. Their numbers must be increased by millions, hours of work must be lengthened, individual skill multiplied by time and labor saving devices and by extensive training within plants.

But all these expedients will not solve the manpower problem in its entirety. Just as we are beginning to lack many of our peacetime civilian goods and services, and will miss many more after the first of the year, so we will have to forego many civilian occupations not necessary to war. Adequate war labor we must have—by voluntary means, if possible, but by whatever means may be necessary.

Housewife now key figure

In this tightly woven pattern of war economy the housewife is a figure of growing importance. She'll be bringing more parcels home herself instead of having them delivered. She'll help keep down the cost of living, not merely by careful buying but by checking the prices of foods, newly brought under price control—poultry, mutton, butter, cheese, eggs, canned milk, onions, white potatoes, dry beans, cornmeal, fresh and canned citrus fruits and juices—all of which should not be priced above the levels charged between September 28 and October 2. She'll have to watch the quality and quantity, as well as the prices, of these items. And this winter and next spring she must expect to find at her market fewer cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, and artichokes. The Department of Agriculture has urged reduced plantings of these foods to make room for more essential farm products.

Smokeless powder bags from old hose

Women who save their old and discarded silk and nylon hosiery for salvage committees will be furnishing smokeless powder bags to the armed services . . . And sportsmen who collect for scrap all their discharged shells and rifle cartridges know what the "shooting's about" overseas. If they save the short down feathers of the wild ducks and geese they shoot, too, they'll help clothe our airmen flying at high altitudes. For in "total" war there's nothing that doesn't count.

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PASSENGER TIRE recapping quotas remaining unused in the closing days of the month will be available for careful rationing to drivers regularly carrying other passengers to and from work in a group-ride or share-ride arrangement, the OPA announced October 18. (Amendment No. 38 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulatioo, effective October 20.)

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AGRICULTURE . . .

AMA steps up buying to meet winter needs of Allies for food, clothes

Anticipating the increased needs of Allied soldiers for food and clothing during the coming winter, the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture stepped up the volume and frequency of its purchases during September.

With the first large open-market purchase of cotton made during the month, and substantially increased buying of grains, dairy products, fish, fruit, and other commodities, total September purchases amounted to $115,000,000 compared with the relatively small August total of $83,000,000—an increase of 38 percent.

Having recently accelerated its purchasing schedule for many commodities, AMA is now buying 17 key foodstuffs every week, 11 every 2 weeks, and more than 200 other agricultural commodities as required to maintain inventories, or meet specific Allied requests for immediate delivery.

Commodities now on the weekly purchasing calendar are: dried apples, dried beans, pork, lard, fats, beef, lamb, canned meats, butter, cheese, dried whole milk, dried eggs, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned Maine sardines, North East mackerel and North West salmon.

Purchases every 2 weeks include: dried peas, tomato paste, evaporated and dry skim milk, concentrated orange juice, fish liver oil, canned fish including herring, and California mackerel and pilchards. Milled rice is bought at 10-day intervals.

Total AMA purchases of agricultural commodities in 18 months under the Lend-Lease program have amounted to $1,750,000,000 nearly two-thirds of which has been delivered for shipment to British, Russian, and other Allied destinations.

Wickard urges farmers to store soybeans on farms

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has urged farmers to store soybeans on their farms wherever possible, because of insufficient commercial storage and transportation facilities to handle the large crop, and in order to prevent the possible loss of this valuable product. Only a limited quantity of soybeans can be marketed immediately, and the Secretary said that farmers will be protected on farm-stored beans through Commodity Credit Corporation loans, storage payments, and purchases.

Farmers assured of sale

Commodity Credit Corporation officials point out that crushers in the entire northern area can take about 100,000,000 bushels of beans during the entire marketing year ending September 30, 1943. The United States crop has been estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels. Of this, about 170,000,000 bushels will be available for crushing for oil.

Farmers were assured that all beans in farm storage will be purchased on or before September 1, 1943, by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Local committees to plan movement of farm produce

A two-purpose program designed to keep the growing volume of farm products and supplies moving with the least possible wear and tear on the approximately 1,500,000 motor trucks now engaged in such transportation until the war has been won was announced October 16 by ODT Director Eastman.

To develop joint plans

Mr. Eastman recommended that industry transportation committees be set up, comprising representatives of processing plants, truck operators, and producers of farm commodities or livestock, and that these committees assume responsibility for the development of joint transportation plans in their areas.

Each conservation plan should contain two parts—one dealing with the proposed relocation of routes, the other with the proposed zoning of markets.

Each plan should be submitted by the industry transportation committee to the ODT division of motor transport.

Give us this day . . .

EUROPE'S CROPS EVEN POORER

The 1942 harvest of bread grains in Continental Europe probably will be considerably below average and below the subnormal crop of last year, according to information received and estimates made in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Crop yields vary

Considered on a regional basis, the 1942 production of wheat shows a reduction from last year's below-average crop in the Balkans, Central Europe, and Denmark, little change or small increases in Italy, Spain, and France, and generally improved production in Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, and northeastern Europe. The rye harvest in Central Europe is estimated to be slightly smaller than last year, but larger in northern and eastern Europe. Harvest of barley, oats, and mixed grains generally have been larger, especially in north central Europe, where these spring grains were used for reseeding, after an unusual winter-kill of winter grains.

In the Danube Basin, the corn acreage was increased and larger crops are indicated for most areas. In Italy, a favorable season for most crops has been reported. Potato planting was increased in most countries, and especially in the important potato producing areas of Germany. Growing and harvesting conditions for potatoes to date have been reported as quite favorable.

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Meat scraps, digester tankage

Guaranteed minimum percentages of protein for meat scraps and digester tankage—animal feeding stuffs—have been established, the OPA announced October 12, in order to prevent a diversion of such supplies from their normal channels of distribution through the recent tendency of some producers to make sales on a basis of "mill-run" protein content.

These guaranteed minimum levels of protein, now formalized in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 74 as amended (Animal Product Feedingstuffs), effective October 16, are 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65 percent; for digester tankage 50, 55, and 60 percent.

U. S. SHIFTING CROPS TO A WARTIME DIET

In order that farmers who produce vegetables for marketing during the winter and early spring may shape their plans to make the greatest possible contribution to the wartime agricultural program this season, Claude R. Wickard, Chairman of the Foods Requirements Commltee and Secretary of Agriculture, October 13 announced 1943 goals for these crops. The goals are designed to bring about increases in production of vegetables of most value in the wartime diet and are aimed toward substantial shifts away from less essential crops.

The goals were considered and approved by the Foods Requirements Committee.

The winter vegetables covered in the announcement are produced chiefly in 10 States—California, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Arizona, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Total same as 1942

On a national scale, the 1943 acreage of winter vegetables requested will be about the same as the acreage for 1942. However, emphasis has been put on the value of the various vegetables in the wartime food program, with goals calling for increases ranging from 15 to 30 percent on carrots, lima beans, snap beans, and onions, and with the acreage of green peas, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, beets, and spinach at about the 1942 levels.

The percentage of increase in acreage goals will not apply uniformly to all States. The national acreage goals for the various crops will be broken down to State, county, and farm goals according to land available for production of the crops and other such factors. State and county goals will be made available to State and County U. S. D. A. War Boards within a few days.

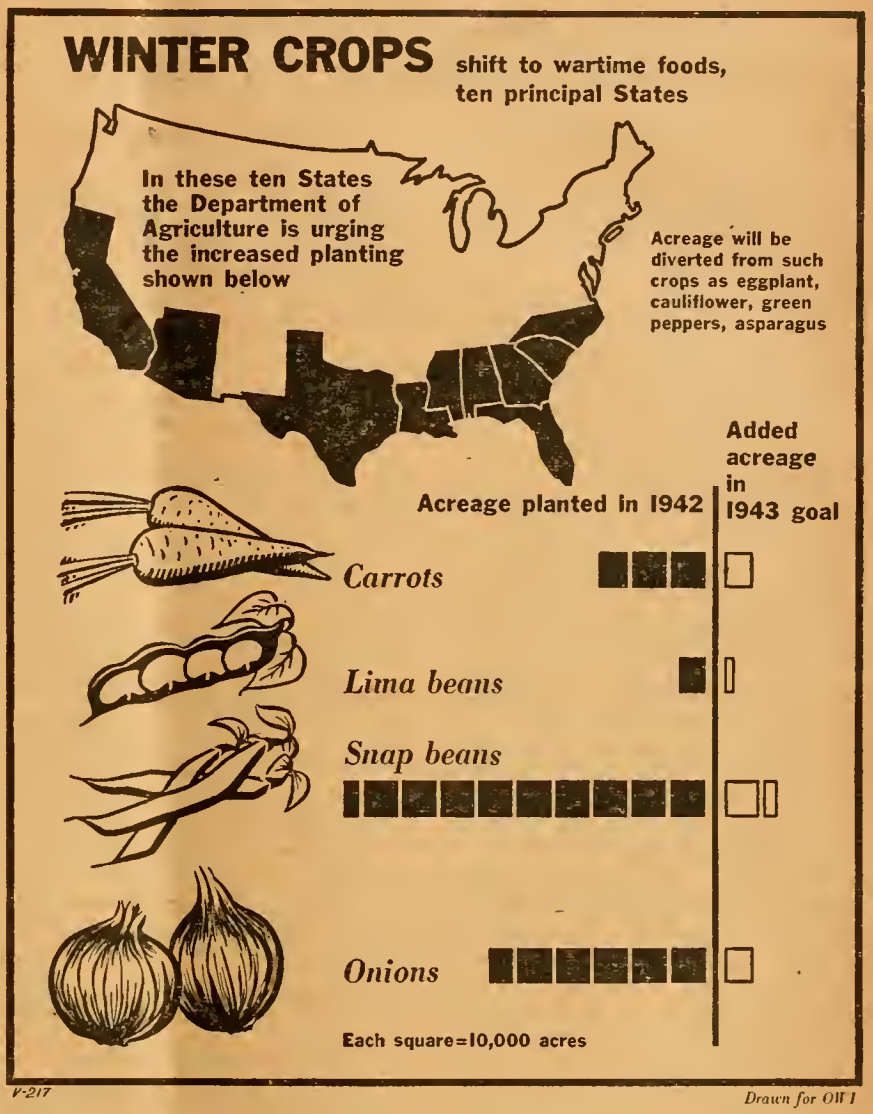
The 1942 acreages of vegetables in the 10 States named above and the approximate percentage of increase requested for 1943 follow: carrots—38,400 acres, 30 percent; lima beans—9,600 acres, 25 percent; snap beans—109,150 acres, 15 percent; onions—65,600 acres, 15 percent.

The 1942 acreages of the vegetables for which production is requested at about the same level include: green peas, 44,900 acres; cabbage, 86,500 acres; fresh tomatoes, 138,100 acres; beets, 9,150 acres; spinach, 48,750 acres.

The Department of Agriculture pointed out that at least part of the land which ordinarily would be used for producing such crops as cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, and artichokes should now be shifted to crops more essential to the wartime diet. Marketing, transportation, labor, and other facilities should be used for more essential production.

The Department said that so far as possible measures would be taken to obtain transportation facilities, labor, fertilizer, containers, and other production supplies needed for the growing of crops for which increases are requested, or for crops of which it is desirable to maintain 1942 levels of production. The Department has under consideration price support facilities to safeguard producers of the crops for which increases are requested where such price assistance is found necessary. On the other hand, in view of prospective shortages of labor and other supplies, the Department said it could not assist with production or marketing of the less essential winter vegetable crops.

Secretary Wickard commenting on the winter vegetable goals, said: "Growers of the Nation's supply of fresh winter and spring vegetables marketed in 1942 a 9 percent increase in production, at prices well above those of 1941. In our wartime diet we especially need an adequate supply of fresh vegetables. In general, the demand for the coming crop will be as good if not better than for the one marketed in 1942."



HOUSING . . .

Government to lease private homes as building fails to meet war needs; voluntary programs to be tried first

Faced with a demand for war housing accommodations that cannot be supplied in time through new construction, the United States Government will lease privately owned homes and buildings and remodel them to provide additional living quarters for war workers and their families, National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., announced October 14.

War production weakened

Mr. Blandford said the decision was based on wide-spread evidence that war production already was being affected adversely by loss of trained workers and that new workers could not be recruited for the Nation's expanding plants unless they were provided with decent places to live. He added that these voluntary programs would be pushed to the limit, but if they did not yield sufficient homes, requisitioning, commandeering, and billeting would be necessary.

The conversion program will be inaugurated within the next few weeks in more than 50 over-crowded war production centers through a Homes Use Division headed by Frank Bane. Operations will be carried out through the 10 regional offices of the NHA.

Must meet conditions

The Government will offer to lease private homes which meet certain basic qualifications:

(1) That they can be converted into additional accommodations speedily and with a minimum use of critical materials; (2) that they are located in districts within reasonable transportation distance of war plants and where conversion is permissible under zoning laws. Vacant houses and those with a large amount of unused space will, of course, be the types favored.

The Government will lease the properties at a satisfactory rental, make alterations to meet the needs of war workers and their families, rent and manage the converted properties for the duration—and then return them to their owners within a reasonable period after the end of the war. The owners will be permitted to occupy part of the converted structures, if necessary. The Homes Use Division will concentrate on houses, combination business-and-residential properties, and small apartment houses and flats. Larger structures which are suitable for reconditioning and conversion will be leased or purchased through the Federal Public Housing Authority, another unit of the NHA.

Urge home owners to accept "war guests"

The NHA will intensify its drive to induce home owners to accept "war guests" for the duration, and at the same time will continue to seek a maximum amount of conversion through the use of private funds. Existing War Housing Centers and Homes Registration offices in all these areas will be utilized for this work.

The new conversion program in no way substitutes for the new construction program now under way. But all the new housing that can be built by June 1943 through either public or private resources, cannot possibly care for the 1,600,000 new workers expected to be drawn to war production centers in that period. At least 650,000 workers must be cared for through existing housing and experience has proved that only a conversion program can supply enough family accommodations.

Blandford outlines needs

Excerpts from Mr. Blandford's statement follow:

"War plants need workers, and workers need housing. The present national emergency has developed a housing emergency. Between July 1942 and July 1943, 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 war workers are moving from other places into centers of war production activity. When these workers come in too slowly because they cannot find houses, war production suffers. When these workers leave their new war jobs because they can find no decent place to live, war production suffers. When these men lose efficiency because they are not housed decently, or because they have to travel too far each day to get to work, war production suffers. These things are happening now—and war production is being affected.

"To make war housing move faster, the National Housing Agency must speed up every part of its present program. It must also initiate at once new types of voluntary effort and must contemplate more drastic measures if these fall short.

"To speed up new construction the National Housing Agency has simplified procedures and put operations into the

(*Continued on page 7*)

U. S. shifts to temporary housing to speed 2,500 units for Willow Run

To have houses available for workers at the Willow Run bomber plant 4 months earlier than otherwise would be possible, Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, announced October 12 he had decided to change 2,500 dwelling units immediately adjacent to the plant from permanent to temporary construction.

In a letter to John B. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, Mr. Emmerich said, "Under the authority granted by you, I have determined in the interest of speed, saving of time, and critical material and manpower that the 2,500 family dwelling units programmed for construction by the Federal Public Housing Authority near the Willow Run plant should be constructed in a temporary manner rather than the permanent type originally designed for that location.

"The employment at the Willow Run bomber plant is now reported to have reached the number of 32,000 persons and is growing rapidly. The best estimates of our Detroit office indicate that if standard permanent construction is employed for these 2,500 dwelling units we cannot expect to have the whole project ready for occupancy before next September. By using a temporary type of construction it will be possible to have the project completed by June."

Work already is under way on the construction of 3,000 dormitory units at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1,900 permanent family dwelling units at Wayne, and preliminary work is in progress on an additional 500 family units at Inkster, and 100 family and 100 dormitory units at Ypsilanti. All of these projects are intended to serve Willow Run workers.

U. S. to lease homes

(*Continued from page 6*)

field. Schedules call for the completion of more war housing units in the next 12 months, private and public, than were completed from the beginning of the defense program in 1940 to date.

"New construction cannot do the whole job. We must speed up the use of existing structures to house war workers.

On voluntary basis first

"To get this full use of existing structures, the NHA is expanding its Home Utilization Unit for an intense drive."

The three methods outlined by Mr. Blandford for fullest use of existing structures follow:

THE FIRST METHOD of using existing structures is on a voluntary basis. It is an effort to induce owners or occupants of existing structures with extra space to make this space available at an appropriate rental for the housing of in-migrant workers. In volume, this is the largest part of the task. Toward this end, Homes Registry Offices were set up on a Nation-wide basis some time ago. These offices with the machinery to serve them, are being reorganized and strengthened as War Housing Centers.

Conversion program initiated

THE SECOND METHOD of using existing structures is also on a voluntary basis. It is the so-called conversion program, now being initiated. In this program, the National Housing Agency will acquire, by voluntary lease for the duration of the emergency and a reasonable but short period thereafter, such privately owned dwellings as can be made suitable for occupancy by war workers with alterations and repairs, where the owners assent to such conversion but are not prepared to do the job themselves.

THE THIRD METHOD of using existing structures upon which we are placing more intensive emphasis is a canvass of possibilities for developing public accommodations for war workers through the remodelling and repair of large vacant structures, such as warehouses, abandoned hotels, et cetera. Such properties will be purchased for a fair price and made suitable for occupancy by war workers under the supervision of the Federal Public Housing Authority, in cases where this type of development proves cheaper in material and money costs, and speedier than new construction.

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Softwood lumber order adjusted

Lumber dealers who need priority assistance to purchase softwood lumber for use in important war and civilian construction may now apply to the WPB on Form PD–IX, WPB's distributors' branch announced October 16.

Conservation Order M–208, rigidly controlling distribution and use of all types and grades of soft lumber, imposes restrictions on the extension of preference ratings for replacement of inventories.

OPA to roll back rents in 97 new areas November 1 by applying Federal control

Rapidly expanding its rent control program in accordance with the President's directive, the OPA October 11 announced its most sweeping move against inflated rents.

Orders reducing and stabilizing rents on November 1 for all living quarters in 97 more defense-rental areas spread across the entire Nation and including Alaska are being issued immediately. Rents are being cut back to the levels prevailing on March 1 of this year in 96 areas and in the other 1—Orlando, Fla.—the maximum rent date, or freeze date, is being moved back 5 months from March 1, 1942, to October 1, 1941.

Entire Nation covered

The November 1 action will bring under Federal control the residential rents in every large city in America with the exception of New York.

By the order, Federal control of rents will be in effect in areas in every State in the Union except North Dakota. That State, with no defense-rental areas designated in it previously, was declared a defense-rental area in its entirety October 5.

The 97 defense-rental areas are:

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah County; Montgomery, Ala., Elmore and Montgomery Counties; Newport-Walnut Ridge, Ark., Craighead, Independence, Jackson, and Lawrence Counties; Lassen County, Calif., Lassen County; Los Angeles, Calif., Los Angeles and Orange Counties; Riverside, Calif., Riverside County; La Junta, Colo., Otero County; Pueblo, Colo., Pueblo County; Wilmington, Del., New Castle County, Del., Salem County, N. J.; Orlando, Fla., Orange County; Sebring, Fla., Highlands County; Tallahassee, Fla., Leon County; Albany, Ga., Dougherty County; Hinesville, Ga., Liberty County; Moultrie, Ga., Colquitt County; Valdosta, Ga., Lowndes County; Quincy, Ill.-Mo., Adams County, Ill.; Lewis and Marion Counties, Mo.

Bedford, Ind., Lawrence and Martin Counties; Connersville, Ind., Fayette County; La Fayette, Ind., Fountain, Tippecanoe, and Warren Counties; Terre Haute, Ind., Vigo County; Topeka-Lawrence, Kans., Douglas, Franklin, and Shawnee Counties; Fort Knox, Ky., Bullitt, Hardin, and Meade Counties; Morganfield, Ky., Union County; Paducah, Ky., McCracken County; Richmond, Ky., Madison County; Baton Rouge, La., East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes; Monroe-Bastrop, La., Morehouse, Ouachita, and Union Parishes; Indian Head, Md., Charles County.

Eastern Massachusetts, Barnstable, Bristol, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk Counties (Essex County brought under control September 1, 1942); Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire County; Adrian, Mich., Lenawee County; Duluth-Superior, Minn., Wis., Carlton and St. Louis Counties, Minn., Douglas County, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties; Columbus, Miss., Lowndes County; Great Falls, Mont., Cascade County; Alliance, Neb., Box Butte County; Manchester, N. H., Hillsborough County; Trenton, N. J., Hunterdon and Mercer Counties.

Deming, N. Mex., Luna County; Hobbs, N. Mex., Lea County; Albany-Troy, N. Y., Albany and Rennsselaer Counties; Binghamton, N. Y., Broome and Tioga Counties; Seneca, N. Y., Ontario, Seneca, and Yates Counties; Syracuse, N. Y., Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties; Jacksonville, N. C., Onslow County; Ashtabula, Ohio, Ashtabula County; Cincinnati, Ohio, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, Ohio; Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties, Ky.

Columbus, Ohio, Franklin County; Lima, Ohio, Allen County; Mansfield, Ohio, Ashland, Crawford, and Richland Counties; Sidney, Ohio, Shelby County; Toledo, Ohio, Lucas and Wood Counties, Ohio; Monroe County, Mich.; McAlester, Okla., Atoka, Haskell, Huges, Latimer, McIntosh and Pittsburgh Counties; Muskogee, Okla., Muskogee County; Norman, Okla., Cleveland and McClain Counties; Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma County; Astoria, Oreg., Clatsop County; Corvallis, Oreg., Benton and Linn Counties.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa., Blair, Cambria, and Somerset Counties; Harrisburg, Pa., Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Perry Counties; Lancaster-York, Pa., Lancaster and York Counties; Reading, Pa., Berks County; Williamsport, Pa., Lycoming County; Providence, R. I., Bristol, Kent, and Providence Counties; Quonset Point, R. I., (now called Washington County Area), Washington County; Columbia, S. C., Calhoun, Lexington and Richland Counties; Greenville, S. C., Greenville County; Spartanburg, S. C., Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties.

Provo-Hot Springs, S. Dak., Fall River County; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.-Iowa-Minn., Lincoln, Minnehaha and Turner Counties, S. Dak.; Lyon County, Iowa; Rock County, Minn.; Bristol-Kingsport, Tenn.-Va., Green, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington Counties, Tenn.; Independent City of Bristol and Scott and Washington Counties, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn., Blount and Knox Counties; Bastrop, Tex., Bastrop County; Dallas, Tex., Dallas County; Fort Worth, Tex., Tarrant County; Houston-Galveston, Tex., Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, and Liberty Counties; Killeen-Temple, Tex., Bell and Coryell Counties; Lower Rio Grande Valley, Tex., Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties; Marfa, Tex., Presidio County; Paris, Tex., Lamar County, Texas; Choctaw County, Okla.; Pecos, Tex., Reeves and Ward Counties; San Angelo, Tex., Tom Green County; Sherman-Denison, Tex., Grayson County; Wichita Falls, Tex., Wichita County; Tooele-Wendover, Utah, Tooele County.

Blackstone, Va., Nottoway County; Yorktown, Va., Independent City of Williamsburg; James City and York Counties; in Warsick County, the Magisterial Districts of Denbigh and Stanley; Bellingham, Wash., Whatcom County; Pasco, Wash., Franklin County; Port Angeles-Port Townsend, Wash., Clallam and Jefferson Counties; Huntington, W. Va.-Ohio-Ky., Cabell and Wayne Counties, W. Va., Lawrence County, Ohio; Boyd and Greenup Counties, Ky.; Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.-Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel Counties, W. Va.; Belmont, Columbiana, and Jefferson Counties, Ohio; Beloit-Janesville, Wis., Rock County; Eau Claire, Wis., Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire Counties; Sparta, Wis., Monroe County; Alaska, entire Alaska Territory.

RATIONING . . .

Ration banking will start October 26 for sugar, gasoline dealers in test area

Thirty-three banking offices in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district of New York State will begin active service in the rationing program the week of October 26.

Eases load on local boards

On that date all businessmen in the area who handle sugar and all dealers above the retail level who handle gasoline will begin to apply at the banks for ration banking accounts. The object is to relieve local War Price and Rationing Boards of the burden of handling millions of ration stamps, coupons, and certificates, which interferes with their administrative duties and makes an accurate check on rationing transactions difficult. After its operation in the Albany area is perfected, ration banking will be introduced nationally.

On and after October 28 ration banking and the new "ration checks" designed for it, will be used exclusively in transactions between suppliers, wholesalers, and retailers of sugar, and all gasoline distributors except retailers in the 18 towns and cities in the Albany area. Individual consumers will not be affected.

Field office set up

In preparation, a staff from the Washington headquarters of the OPA is establishing field headquarters in a Ration Banking Office at 76 State Street, Albany, N. Y. This office will look after details of getting the system into operation, answer questions of businessmen and bankers, and adjust and study problems arising in actual practice.

There will be a number of meetings with retailers, wholesalers, and other suppliers of sugar and gasoline prior to actual operation to explain the system.

Similar to checking accounts

Meetings will be held also with the bankers and bank personnel to discuss final details of how banks are to receive and handle rationing stamps, coupons, and certificates from the businessmen who deposit them; the handling of "transfer vouchers" that will serve as checks against ration credit accounts; and clearing the vouchers as checks for money are cleared. All State and national banks and clearing houses in the test area will cooperate.

Ration banking is expected to be more simple and effective than the existing system. At present volunteer members of local boards are charged with exchanging smaller ration paper for larger certificates, and with keeping track of the millions of coupons and stamps involved. In the banks, this paper is to be handled with the same equipment and in much the same way as checking accounts.

"Overdrafts" are not to be permitted. Buyers may not give vouchers for any amount either of gasoline or sugar for which they have not established a credit in their ration bank account through deposit of ration stamps, coupons, certificates, or vouchers drawn by buyers who have bought from them. Banks are required to report overdrafts immediately to the OPA office, which will enforce the regulations and penalties provided for the offense.

To compile cost data

The chief reason for the volunteer service by the 18 banks in the area which are giving their service during the test without charge, is their recognition of the need to work out a simplified and reliable system for ration credit use and accounting before the advent of additional rationing programs. At the same time they will compile data on cost that will be used to determine the basis of reimbursement of the banks by the OPA when the system is adopted nationally.

RATION BANKING EXPLAINED

Q. What is ration banking?

A. Ration banking is a system for transferring ration credits through banks, much as money is exchanged through checking accounts. It replaces the service of the local War Price and Rationing Board in this one respect only.

Q. Who participates?

A. During the trial period, all suppliers, wholesalers, and retailers of sugar, all industrial and institutional users who buy sugar at wholesale, and all distributors of gasoline (not including gasoline retailers) who are located in the following cities and towns in New York State: Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Cohoes, Rensselaer, Watervliet, Mechanicville, Glenville, Rotterdam, Niskayuna, Guilderland, Colonie, Waterford, Schagticoke, Brunswick, North Greenbush, East Greenbush, Bethlehem.

Q. When does it start?

A. Ration bank accounts may be opened beginning October 26. On and after October 28 all those who are specified above, and are registered with a local War Price and Rationing Board in the area, are required to make sugar and gasoline purchases only through use of transfer vouchers drawn on their ration bank accounts.

Q. How do you open a ration bank account?

A. Apply at the bank where you have your checking account, or if you do not have a checking account, apply at the bank most convenient for you, bringing with you the main facts about your kind of business and location, and also specimen signatures of all the representatives of your business who are authorized to draw ration transfer vouchers against the account.

Q. What do you deposit in a ration bank account

A. All evidences of sales of the rationed commodity that you have made. These establish your ration credit for replacing these supplies.

Q. How do you draw on a ration bank account?

A. You check against it by the use of a transfer voucher much as you check against a money checking account. A supply of these vouchers and credit slips will be given you by the bank when you open an account.

Q. How much will the bank charge you to carry the account?

A. Nothing.

Q. How can you learn more about ration banking?

A. By attending meetings of your trade in the week of October 19, or by telephoning the Ration Banking Office of the Office of Price Administration, eighth floor, 76 State Street, Albany, N. Y. Telephone—Albany 5-7563.

Plans completed for Nation-wide rationing of gasoline in effort to conserve rubber; OPA tells motorists how to obtain cards

Completion of plans to integrate gasoline rationing with the mileage rationing program to curtail the Nation's driving to the level permitted by our critically short rubber supply was announced October 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Under the mileage rationing program, gasoline rationing will become the means used to conserve the rubber in our stock pile and now on running wheels. Application forms for basic rations will be available throughout the country about October 27, exact dates to be announced locally by War Price and Rationing Boards. Registration for A coupon books will take place in school houses beginning November 9, and the plan will go into effect November 22.

The Government's undertaking to keep tires on all passenger cars with driving reduced to *essential* mileage, Mr. Henderson said, is a goal which can be reached only if driving is brought within the 5,000-mile-a-year average recommended by the Baruch report, and if there is strict adherence to the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit. Any failure to accomplish the mileage limit or speed cut will result in stricter curtailments to prevent excessive drain on the national rubber resources, he said.

New requirements adopted

In adapting the gasoline rationing plan to the tire conservation program OPA has made these innovations in the plan now operating in the East:

1. Periodic tire inspections as a requirement for any renewal of rations, as well as for any application for tires or recaps;
2. Certification that the applicant for a gasoline ration owns no more than five tires per passenger vehicle; and
3. Revoking of rations held by speeders.

To get coupon mileage books

All car owners when registering next month will receive "A" books, containing coupons for mileage at the rate of 2,880 per year.

Gasoline and tire rationing regulations, OPA officials announced, will provide penalties for drivers who exceed the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit.

In issuing the gasoline rations, and the tire inspection sheets, this procedure will be followed:

Local War Price and Rationing Boards will make copies of the application form available in such conveniently located places as service stations, tire shops, and garages.

List unmounted tires

In addition to the numbers on all tires mounted on the vehicle for which a ration is sought, all unmounted tires in the possession of the car owner are to be listed.

Except in the rationed eastern areas, registration places will be set up, beginning November 9, in local school houses to receive the applications, and registrars, after checking to see that the blanks are properly filled out will issue "A" ration books. Registrars at the same time will detach the tire inspection report from the application form and return it to the applicant.

If the applicant feels that the "A" book ration will not meet his driving needs he may obtain from the registrar an application for a supplemental ration.

In the Eastern States, where car owners already have their gasoline ration books, autoists will be required to fill out the "A" forms, to which are attached the tire inspection reports.

An employee of an industrial establishment hiring 100 workers or more will be expected first to submit his application for supplemental rations to a transportation committee in that shop. If this committee approves the application it will then go to a local rationing board.

All other applicants for supplemental rations will mail their applications, or present them in person to a local board. The board will have the assistance of a panel of transportation experts.

Requirement for extra ration

To qualify for a supplemental ration, the applicant must show that he needs more than the 150 miles per month of occupational driving afforded by the basic A book. Then he must have formed a car sharing club for carrying three, or more, persons, in addition to himself, to and from work regularly. In large cities where rapid transit facilities are available the applicant must establish that they are inadequate for his purpose, even though he has also formed a car club. Applications approved by the panel will be submitted to the rationing board for decision.

Supplemental rations will be issued in the form of either a B or C coupon book. An applicant can get rations for up to 470 miles a month for ordinary occupational driving through an A Book plus a B Book. To receive rations for more than 470 miles a month, the applicant must belong to the preferred mileage class, which includes only a few groups of drivers performing duties held essential to the war effort and the public welfare.

Commercial vehicles, including trucks and buses, will be eligible for transport rations, which on November 22 will replace all outstanding service rations. Transport Rations will be issued only to vehicles with a Certificate of War Necessity, issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, and the rations will provide gasoline only for the mileage allowed on the certificate.

Jeffers names 6 consultants

Appointment of a staff of technical consultants on the Nation's rubber program was announced October 14 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. They will serve under Col. Bradley Dewey, deputy director, upon whom Mr. Jeffers has placed responsibility for the technical aspects of the program.

Members of staff

Those named are:

E. B. Babcock, Akron, Ohio, chief chemist for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

L. D. Tompkins, Wilton, Conn., is vice president of the U. S. Rubber Co.

Dr. E. R. Gilliland, Cambridge, Mass., is professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

W. L. Campbell, New York City, formerly was vice president of Kroger Grocery Co. in charge of manufacturing and plants.

Morehead Patterson, New York City, is president of the American Machine Foundry Co.

Ray P. Dinsmore, Akron, Ohio, is manager of development for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

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The ODT had a message October 12 for the country's high school students. This was it: "When school's over, go on home."

The reason for this parental-sounding admonition were reports from some communities that high school boys and girls were impairing staggered-hour programs by their failure to go home promptly after classes.

15 Latin American countries, British colonies agree to sell crude rubber exclusively to U. S., act to expand output

Fifteen republics and British colonies of Latin America have agreed to sell exclusively to the United States all crude rubber produced above essential domestic needs, at the same time taking definite steps to expand production, Rubber Director Jeffers announced October 11.

Signed agreements implement this Government program to get every possible pound of crude rubber from areas not cut off by war. The program has been developed jointly by the Board of Economic Warfare, which does the general planning in consultation with Rubber Reserve Co., and then issues the final program directives; the Department of State, which negotiates agreements and handles general relations with the countries involved; and the Rubber Reserve Co., which executes directives, financing development and purchase work and carrying out the buying.

Countries included

The countries which have signed include the American republics Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama, and the British colonies Trinidad-Tobago, British Guiana, and British Honduras. Similar agreements are being negotiated with Venezuela, Dutch Guiana and the Windward Islands, in the Western Hemisphere, and with Liberia. The rubber development work in Brazil and Peru was initiated by the Rubber Reserve Co. before the final responsibility for all import programs was centered in the Board of Economic Warfare by the President's Executive order of April 13, 1942.

The Combined Raw Materials Board has assigned rubber development programs in Latin America and Liberia to the United States, and in other accessible areas to the United Kingdom. Rubber produced in Ceylon is allocated by the Combined Raw Materials Board to the United States and the other United Nations as current conditions warrant.

The Baruch Rubber Survey Committee estimated that probably total United States importation of natural rubber would be about 53,000 tons for the 18-month period from July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943. The rubber agreements run through 1946, but no volume estimates are available beyond 1943.

Under the terms of the agreements, general base prices are set for Hevea and for Castilloa rubber, with provision for adjustments if necessary to stimulate and keep up production. Differentials also have been established for different quality, state of preparation, and delivery point. Special premiums are provided in many of the agreements, as additions to the price, for rubber made available and purchased beyond established minimum totals.

Programs financed by U. S.

Active programs to develop the potential rubber production resources of the countries supplement most of the over-all agreements. Financed largely by the United States, with some financing by private interests, these development operations are carried out directly by local government corporations, by private companies of local nationals, or by American corporations. The development work aims directly at increasing the amount of rubber which will be produced, collected, and sold to the United States, but it will at the same time aid the domestic economy of the countries involved.

Essential wartime needs of Latin American republics for rubber and rubber products are to be met, in accordance with the general provisions of the rubber agreements. Rubber producing countries will keep enough crude for their own manufacturing industries, and minimum requirements of finished products will be made available to those countries which lack adequate manufacturing facilities. The countries agree to conserve rubber, limiting use to actual essential requirements.

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Mail-order sales of rubber boots restricted

A special provision under which mail-order houses and others have been permitted to ship men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes to consumers whose orders were postmarked before midnight September 29, when rationing of these goods was announced, was withdrawn at midnight October 15 by OPA. From now on, consumer sales even by mail order may be made only to persons who surrender ration certificates.

WPB takes further control of tire retreading industry; equipment items restricted

Further control of the tire retreading industry has been established by an amendment to Order No. I–61, restricting the production and distribution of a number of additional machinery and equipment items essential to the industry.

The original order controlled production and distribution only of full circle molds, matrices, holders, tables, steam chambers, kettle curing devices, curing rings, bands, and pressure plates. The present amendment extends the control of production and distribution to sectional molds and matrices, repair and spot equipment, tire spreaders, tire buffers, spacer rings, curing rims, mechanical stitchers, rollers, and regroovers.

No items named on the list may be produced, except to fill orders rated A–9 or higher on a Preference Rating Certificate PD–1A or PD–1X, or forms of the PD–408 series. The order and the amendment also provide that no manufacturer or distributor of retreading, recapping, and repair equipment or parts therefor, may sell, lease, rent, deliver, or otherwise transfer any new equipment or parts except to fill orders rated A–9 or higher on a Preference Rating Certificate PD–1A or PD–1X, or forms of the PD–408 series.

The major metals conserved by Limitation Order No. L–61 and the present amendment are steel, copper, brass, and Grade 12 remelt aluminum.

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Cargo planes speed medical supplies for rubber workers

South-bound cargo planes are carrying medical supplies for the new Inter-American health and sanitation program, designed to support development of rubber and other tropical resources in the neighboring American republics, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs revealed last week.

On the north-bound air routes one of the principal cargoes for the skyway carriers is expected to be rubber.

Major projects in the cooperative health and sanitation program center in the Amazon Basin. The great Amazon and its tributaries tap thousands of miles of densely forested territory, estimated to include hundreds of millions of rubber trees.

The miracle of courage

MUST SCHOOL OURSELVES FOR SUFFERING, PANAMA PAPER WARNS CIVILIANS

Civilians in all the American republics were recently warned by *La Estrella de Panama,* in a lengthy front-page editorial, that sacrifices will be necessary to win the war.

Excerpts from the editorial follow:

"Certain restrictions to which the circumstances of war have compelled us, make us Panamanians raise our voices toward the sky as if in great torture we feel moved to implore mercy.

"We have always felt sure of the present, sure of the immediate future, and the distant future, without another interpretation other than a life that might not interrupt the sunny and adventurous days, in which all pleases and nothing torments or upsets.

"We do not know the bloody pain which almost always accompanies the forming of a country. We do not know until now of sacrifice not restricted to the soldier. We have not had, simply because destiny has not led us to its doors, the practical school of suffering through which the collective centers learn to bear the strongest assaults without opening the lips to express resentment and without the spirit flagging for a moment in the determination to conquer all obstacles.

"But if we have not created, through lack of practice in our generation and even in former generations, a temperament for suffering, we should prepare ourselves, through reflection, for that suffering. The will, the meditation, the understanding of the debt, the spiritual culture, in one word, the only things which can realize the miracle of giving ourselves in one day the courage of resistance which we have not acquired in many years. Our small sacrifices of today will be, without doubt, a little thing in relation to those we might have to bear tomorrow."

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MEAT ORDER AMENDED

The OPA food rationing division October 15 amended Restriction Order No. 1—Meat Restriction Order—issued October 1, to include conversion factors for pork trimmings and to correct errors appearing in the original order.

The amendment also corrects the date for registration of slaughterers to November 15.

Tires on all operating vehicles must be inspected periodically under new plan

Details of a Nation-wide program for periodic inspection of the tires on all operating vehicles not only as a means to keep tires in good repair but also as a check against illegal use or sales of passenger car casings were announced October 16 by the OPA as a part of national mileage rationing and rubber conservation.

Will disclose violations

Under the program, neither private passenger automobiles nor commercial vehicles will be certified for continued operation when their tires need repairs or when mechanical faults are causing unnecessary tire wear. Moreover, if a passenger car owner attempts to keep and use a tire in excess of the five permitted under the gasoline rationing regulations, the violation will be disclosed by the inspection system.

Competent tire men to inspect

To get the staff of inspectors necessary to perform the periodic examinations called for under the plan, OPA has called upon local War Price and Rationing Boards to appoint all competent tire men of good repute in their communities.

Original inspection for all passenger cars must be made between December 1 of this year and January 31, 1943. Commercial vehicle inspection starts November 15.

Every 4 months for A drivers

After the initial inspection, passenger car owners who get the minimum ration of gasoline—the basic A book—under the Nation-wide rationing that becomes effective November 22, will be required to get their tires inspected every 4 months at official OPA inspection stations. The same requirement applies to those who hold only the "D" gasoline book for motorcycles. Persons who get gasoline books permitting them to drive greater distances in a given period must get inspection every 2 months. Commercial vehicle tires must be inspected every 2 months or every 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

OPA representatives to explain to tire dealers, recappers

A series of educational meetings with tire dealers and recappers in various cities throughout the Nation will be held over the next month, beginning October 28, by representatives of the OPA.

The schedule follows:

October 28, Portland, Maine; October 29, Boston; October 30, Hartford, Conn. (noon), New Haven, Conn. (eve.), Lowell, Mass. (noon), Worcester, Mass. (eve.).

November 2, New York; November 3, Newark N. J., Scranton, Pa., Philadelphia; November 4, Syracuse, N. Y., Altoona, Pa., Wilmington, Del.; November 5, Rochester (noon), Buffalo, Pittsburgh; November 6, Chicago.

November 9, St. Louis, St. Paul (noon), Minneapolis; November 10, Kansas City, Kans., (noon), Kansas City, Mo. (eve.), Omaha; November 11, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Iowa; November 12, Dallas, Tri-Cities (Davenport, Iowa, and Moline and Rock Island, Ill.); November 13, Houston, Springfield, Ill.

November 16, New Orleans, Little Rock (noon), Memphis (eve.); November 17, Jacksonville, Nashville, Richmond; November 18, Miami, Birmingham, Norfolk; November 19, Atlanta; November 20, Charlotte, N. C., Columbia, S. C.

* * *

TRADE STATISTICS published in Bulgaria show how the Nazis are looting that country. Before the war, Germany took 50 percent of Bulgarian exports, today more than 80.

Sugar stamp No. 9 good for 3-pound purchase

War ration sugar stamp No. 9 will be good for the purchase of 3 pounds of sugar between November 1 and December 15, the OPA said October 15. Stamp No. 8, which calls for 5 pounds, expires at midnight October 31. Both stamps provide sugar for home use.

Allotments for institutional users, including hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions, have been set at 60 percent of the sugar base established by them. An allotment of 85 percent has been established for hospitals treating patients suffering from acute illness and temporarily residing in the hospital.

Industrial users of sugar will receive during the November-December period 70 percent of the sugar base established by them.

* * *

SILICA—General Preference Order M-219, controlling the use and delivery of silica gel, has been amended to provide small order exemption. The order provides that specific authorization shall not be required for delivery or acceptance by any person of 125 pounds or less of silica gel in any one month.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ON FUEL OIL RATIONING

OPA October 11 released the following questions and answers describing the fuel oil rationing plan being applied in 30 Eastern and Midwest States, and how it will operate.

Q. What types of fuel oil are being rationed?

A. All grades of distillate and residual fuel oils, kerosene, and Diesel fuel.

Q. Will all uses of these oils come under rationing control?

A. Yes. All will be controlled by coupons, but with few exceptions the plan restricts only the use of oil for heating purposes and for hot water.

To assure equal comfort

Q. What is to be accomplished by the rationing plan?

A. It is designed to assure consumers of heating oil an equality of comfort despite the necessity for curtailing overall consumption of the rationed oils by one-third.

Q. Does this mean that every home will be assured the same degree of comfort?

A. No. It means that most home owners can have the same degree of comfort—*if* they bring insulation, burner, and heating plant efficiency up to standard.

Will start in October

Q. What temperature will the average home owner be able to maintain under rationing?

A. While a 65-degree daytime temperature is a factor in the heat loss formula, the actual temperature will depend on the individual's preference as to whether he would like a higher or lower temperature for a shorter or a longer period of the day.

Q. When will the plan be instituted?

A. It will be instituted formally as soon as forms and coupon sheets can be distributed, about mid-October.

Q. How will consumers give rationing authorities the information needed to determine their ration?

A. On application blanks to be supplied by their dealers. The blanks when filled out are to be mailed to a local War Price and Rationing Board which will issue the ration. This procedure may vary locally.

Must determine square foot area

Q. What special information is needed for the application for heating oil in a private home?

A. You need to know:

1. The square foot area of each room used as living space in the house.

2. The capacity of your storage facilities, and the amount of fuel oil on hand October 1.

3. How much oil was used to heat the house and to supply hot water last year (June 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942)?

Q. How do I separate the square foot area of my home?

A. Measure the length and width of each room. The dimensions in each case are to be noted on the application blank and multiplied to determine square feet. Do not include basement space, laundries, sleeping porches, sun porches, garage space, recreation rooms, workshops, attics, storage space other than closets opening into heated space. Only necessary living and sleeping space and space used for work should be included.

Allows for differences in climate

Q. Suppose the records of fuel purchased last year are not available?

A. Note this fact and the reasons why on the application. The Rationing Board will give you a ration based on the heat loss formula alone.

Q. How does the plan allow for differences in climate?

A. OPA has divided the rationed area into four thermal zones to allow for disparities in climate in the North, Central, South, and Deep South areas. They are referred to as zones A, B, C, and D, respectively.

Heat loss formula

Q. What is the heat loss formula?

A. It is the square foot of heated floor area multiplied by the degree days, divided by a constant reflecting such house heating factors as insulation, and burner efficiency.

Q. Just what effect does the amount of oil burned last year have on the base ration?

A. If 66⅔ percent of that amount falls within the range set by the formula, then that will be the ration.

Q. But if it falls above the maximum of the formulae range, what then?

A. Then that maximum will be the ration.

Advantage to convert

Q. But what if it falls below the minimum of the formulae range?

A. Then the ration will be 85 percent of last year's consumption or the minimum of the range whichever is smaller.

Q. What sort of stimulus does this place on the consumer of fuel oil?

A. It makes it to his advantage to convert to coal or to conserve fuel oil through improved insulation and burner efficiency.

5 periods in heating season

Q. What about the allotments of fuel oil for the fall and spring months, as compared with the bitterly cold months of December, January, and February?

A. That has been taken care of by dividing the heating season into five periods of approximately equal degree days; that is, equal in fuel needs.

Q. What has this to do with the season's fuel oil allotments?

A. The season's ration of fuel oil will be allocated equally by heating periods.

Q. What does this mean in terms of the issuance of coupons?

A. It means that coupons will be issued for each period. Coupons for Period I will be number 1, etc.

Coupons have indefinite value

Q. What is the value, in gallons of fuel oil, of each coupon?

A. The coupons have an indefinite value, expressed in terms of units. The first period value is 10 gallons per unit. Values for subsequent periods will be announced later.

Q. Will any additional allowances be granted families with small children?

A. Yes. Families in private homes with children under 4 will be eligible for 125 additional gallons of fuel oil in zone A, 100 gallons in zone B, 75 gallons in zone C, and 50 gallons in zone D.

Q. When can this additional allowance be obtained?

A. When the base ration is applied for.

Q. What about private homes in which an occupant is ill, or those occupied by aged persons?

A. Upon presentation of a physician's statement, declaring need for more warmth than that provided by the base ration, a supplemental ration may be obtained.

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OIL UNIT—10 GALLONS

The unit value of private dwelling fuel oil ration coupons for the first heating period—that is, the months of October and November—will be 10 gallons, OPA rationing officials stated October 11.

Oil dealers to register October 20 and 21

With application blanks for home owners now being distributed to local rationing boards, the OPA October 12 moved a step nearer completion of fuel oil rationing plans with the announcement that all dealers and suppliers of fuel oil, including kerosene, must register with their local boards on October 20 and 21.

"Coupon credit"

As fuel oil use is being controlled as of October 1, dealers will be required to state upon registration the amount of inventory on hand at the close of business September 30 as well as total gallons delivered between October 1 and the date of registration. The difference in these amounts—which equals the purchases by customers during the period—represents the "coupon credit" dealers have extended to customers. Individual home owners are required to turn over to their suppliers coupons equal to the total value of the fuel oil they have purchased since October 1 when they receive their coupon books.

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Governors assured New England will get its share of fuel oil

Governors of six New England States were assured October 13 by the Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes that their section would receive its equitable share of all the fuel oil available to the Eastern States this winter.

They were informed that the tank car fleet now serving their area is being augmented to the extent of 450 cars daily, so that approximately 1,300 cars will be moving into the region each day. It was pointed out, however, that the number of cars serving the seaboard area is subject at all times to such factors as bad weather, wrecks, required diversions to military and other service, disrepair, and other unpredictable factors.

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5 Iowa coal mines get relief to avert local shortages

Price adjustments averaging about 35 cents a ton on bituminous coal were authorized October 14, by the OPA for five coal mines in Iowa to prevent a local shortage of fuel.

All A cards issued in Nation-wide rationing of gasoline to expire after 8 months

Unlike the full-year basic ration books issued in the Eastern rationed area, the new A books, which some 20,000,000 motorists in other parts of the country will receive when gasoline is rationed Nationwide, will provide rations for only 8 months.

The A books in use throughout the country thus will expire on the same date next summer, July 21, enabling OPA to issue all renewals at one time.

Three types of books

The coupons will have the same gallonage value (at present 4 gallons). Motorists everywhere thereby will get rations for the same amount of mileage. At the rate of 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline, the A book provides for 240 miles of driving a month.

B books will continue to have 16 coupons and will be tailored by expiration date. No B book can be issued for less than 3 months. The expiration date will be set by the War Price and Rationing Board on the basis of the applicant's need.

C books to be issued to drivers in a preferred mileage category, will contain 96 coupons, but the book will be made to fit the applicant's driving needs by tearing out excess coupons.

Dealers granted price relief on individual kinds of fuels

Solid fuel dealers who have sustained recent increases in cost for individual kinds and sizes of coal and other solid fuels may, within certain limitations, pass on the increased cost under terms of an amendment issued October 1, by the OPA.

Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Solid Fuel Delivered from Facilities Other than Producing Facilities—Dealers), provides relief for wholesale and retail dealers caught in a squeeze on some items between increasing costs and fixed ceilings on resale prices.

Commercial sizes affected

However, officials pointed out:

1. The price adjustment permitted under the amendment will have little effect on prices to consumers generally since commercial sizes of fuel are affected mostly.
2. Adjustments are allowed only on individual sizes and kinds of fuels, not on solid fuels generally. A dealer handling a dozen or more kinds and sizes will be allowed to adjust the prices of only the kinds and sizes affected by increases in the price he pays for that particular fuel.

The OPA is preparing detailed instructions covering every point of Maximum Price Regulation 122 for distribution to all regional and State offices and all War Price and Rationing Boards where dealers may obtain them.

The new amendment, effective October 1, supplies pricing formulas that may be used by persons who cannot determine their maximum prices by means of the "advertising" or "circular" methods or dealers who prefer the new method to either of the others.

Films on U. S. fuel program released for public use

Four motion pictures on subjects related to the Government's fuel oil rationing and fuel conservation programs now are available for release to schools, industries, defense organizations, consumer committees, and other groups, the OPA announced October 14.

These films were produced under the direction of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel for public distribution, free of charge.

"Heat and Its Control," "The Story of Rock Wool Home Insulation," and "The Story of Petroleum," are distributed by the Bureau of Mines as part of an educational film project which reached 10,000,000 persons last year.

"Coal for Victory" is a recent production of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel illustrating methods of using coal economically and so saving valuable transportation space for the war effort.

All four films are available in 16-millimeter size—the Bureau of Mines films in both sound and silent versions, and "Coal for Victory" in sound version alone.

Applications for the Bureau of Mines films should be sent to the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address requests for "Coal for Victory" to The U. S. Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, Box 483, Washington, D. C.

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EASTERN MOTORISTS whose supplemental gasoline rations expire October 22 must apply to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for renewals, the OPA said October 17.

Performance standards to rule used typewriter sales

Performance standards, rather than repairs made will determine whether a used typewriter may be sold as a "rebuilt" or as a less expensive "reconditioned" machine, the OPA announced October 15 in action taken to facilitate Government purchase of serviceable models.

The new measure—Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 162 (Used Typewriters) effective October 19—completely redefines used typewriters so that only second-hand machines, meeting almost all the requirements of performance expected from new models, may be sold at the higher prices allowed by the regulation for those in the "rebuilt" classification. The action also establishes higher ceiling prices and rental rates for used Electromatic typewriters and increases the differentials allowed for used wide-carriage machines. Changes also are effected in the regulation's sections dealing with evasion and licensing. (Maximum Price Regulation No. 162 established specific dollars and cents price for shopworn, rebuilt, reconditioned and rough typewriters at wholesale and retail levels.)

Another change permits the sale as new machines of typewriters which actually have not been used, even though they have been bought and held for a time by a consumer.

Additional changes

Other changes included in the October 15 action are as follows:

1. Dealers are no longer compelled to convert rental payments to purchase credits even if this was their practice during October 1–15, 1941. This change was made to conform the price action with the typewriter rationing program.
2. The effective period of guarantee or warranty customarily given during the base period may be reduced if the price of the typewriter is correspondingly lowered. Dealers closing their businesses will benefit by this action, as will purchasers, such as Government agencies, who have their own repair and service facilities.
3. All persons subject to the regulation are now brought under the licensing provisions, including sellers to industrial and commercial users.
4. In order to make clear that the sale of a used typewriter by an individual to a dealer is a sale at wholesale, and that every sale to an ultimate user or his agent is a retail transaction, these definitions have been modified.

* * *

THE FIRST military unit known as the Rangers served under Robert Rogers in the French and Indian War.

JOE. Quitting time is clean-up time for him. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. This is the last of the Joe series.

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Railway Express to buy excess tires with DSC funds

To correct an erroneous impression in the public mind, the OPA emphasized October 17 that the agency designated to collect the tires which motorists wish to sell under the idle tire purchase plan is the Railway Express Agency, and not the American Express Co.

At the same time, OPA made it plain that the actual purchases are being made by the Defense Supplies Corporation, not the Rubber Reserve Co.

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Exports freed from inventory restrictions in foreign lands

All exports, including Lend-Lease shipments and unrated orders, as well as those assigned preference ratings by the Board of Economic Warfare, are now freed from end-use and inventory restrictions in foreign countries. Their manufacture in this country, however, remains subject to WPB regulations.

Priorities Regulation No. 15, announced October 12 by the director general for operations, effects this change.

SUGAR—General Preference Order M-55, which controlled the distribution of direct-consumption sugar for several months before the sugar rationing program was put into effect by OPA, in April, was revoked October 17 by the WPB. All amendments, supplements, and interpretations of M-55 were also revoked.

WPB's allocation program for raw sugar under Order M-98 is not affected.

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Taxis must give data to get gas, tires, parts

The total mileage each vehicle has run since January 1, 1941, the amount of gasoline consumed since that time, and the total number of individual trips operated are the basic items of information required of taxicab owners in applying to the ODT for Certificates of War Necessity, it was announced October 15.

Every commercial motor vehicle operator must have a certificate after November 15 to obtain gasoline, tires, or parts.

Mileage, gasoline, and trip totals must be given in quarter-year summaries. Furthermore, the mileage total must be broken down into what the taxicab industry calls "live" and "dead" mileage, or miles operated with, and without fares.

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Pamper your old overshoes and galoshes, OPA advises

Better take care of those overshoes which have been thrown so carelessly into the closet in the past; they're a part of America's wartime rubber supply. This advice was given by OPA last week.

The Government is counting on consumers to make their old rubbers and galoshes last as long as possible and to replace them with the Victory footwear only when absolutely necessary.

The Victory lines of rubbers and overshoes, containing more scrap rubber than before, are made for utility wear. Although they won't last as long as the old types, they will give satisfactory service—especially if they are properly cared for. They'll come in black only, and heels of new rubbers will be no higher than 2 inches. Wherever a substantial rubber saving can be made, waterproof fabric is being used instead. No more zipper closings, either, and no fancy boot or fur-trimmed styles for the duration.

"Swapping" or "trading" is one suggestion made by OPA to extend the usefulness of the present supply of rubbers and galoshes.

MANPOWER . . .

11 new areas of labor shortage get voluntary plan; President believes people won't shrink from legislation if necessary

Actions to lower the draft age and to mobilize labor more fully followed President Roosevelt's public discussion of these problems last week. Congress went to work on bills to put men 18 and 19 year olds in the Army, but the manpower move was within the framework of existing authority. In line with the President's desire to give voluntary means a further chance, Manpower Chairman McNutt established supervision on the Baltimore plan over 11 more areas of labor shortage.

May have to legislate on manpower

Mr. Roosevelt devoted part of his radio address October 12 to the vital manpower problem, and told his press conference October 13 that the voluntary method of keeping the right men on the right jobs is not working out satisfactorily. He stated in the conference, however, that he would not ask for compulsory manpower legislation until he was convinced that the voluntary plan would not work.

"It may be that all of our volunteer effort—however well intentioned and well administered—will not suffice to solve the problem," he stated in his address. "In that case, we shall have to adopt new legislation. If this is necessary, I do not believe that the American people will shrink from it."

Troops must be young and well trained

Discussing the lowering of the draft age to include youths of 18 and 19, the President said:

"All of our combat units that go overseas must consist of young, strong men who have had thorough training. A division that has an average age of 23 or 24 is a better fighting unit than one which has an average age of 33 or 34. The more of such troops we have in the field, the sooner the war will be won, and the smaller will be the cost in casualties.

"Therefore, I believe that it will be necessary to lower the present minimum age limit for Selective Service from 20 years down to 18. We have learned how inevitable that is—and how important to the speeding up of victory."

In accordance with the President's speech, the War Department asked Congress to enact immediately legislation lowering the draft age to 18. The War Department's recommendations were delivered to the Military Affairs Committees of the House and Senate in the form of a report on bills which already had been introduced in both Houses to lower the draft age to 18. These bills were under discussion last week.

"We are learning to ration materials," the President said in his address, "and we must now learn to ration manpower.

"The major objectives of a sound manpower policy are:

"First, to select and train men of the highest fighting efficiency needed for our armed forces in the achievement of victory over our enemies in combat.

"Second, to man our war industries and farms with the workers needed to produce the arms and munitions and food required by ourselves and our fighting allies to win the war.

McNutt designates labor areas

"In order to do this, we shall be compelled to stop workers from moving from one war job to another as a matter of personal preference; to stop employers from stealing labor from each other; to use older men, and handicapped people, and more women, and even grown boys and girls, wherever possible and reasonable, to replace men of military age and fitness; to train new personnel for essential war work; and to stop the wastage of labor in nonessential activities."

The President suggested that school authorities work out plans to enable high school students to take some time from their school work each year to help farmers with their crops or to work in war industries.

Calling the shortage of farm labor "perhaps the most difficult phase of the manpower problem," Mr. Roosevelt declared that "every farmer in the land must realize that his production is part of war production, and that he is regarded by the Nation as essential to victory."

In line with the President's suggestions, War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt on October 14 designated eleven areas in which labor and housing problems have become serious and named directors to handle the local situations. He appointed a district director of the Commission for Washington and Oregon and 10 other area directors for Buffalo, N. Y.; Akron, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Portland, Oreg.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and St. Louis, Mo.

"The area directors will be expected to foster cooperation by local management, labor and the public in bringing about the employment of unused labor in their respective fields," Mr. McNutt explained. "This means that they will be expected to provide local men and women the opportunity for training, as well as the opportunity for employment, and that they will do their best to stimulate the hiring of women, physically handicapped persons, older workers, and Negroes."

He said that this plan for the utilization of as many persons in the local labor market as possible will be extended to every area in the country where there is a marked shortage of labor.

Maj. Gen. H. G. Winsor was named as district director of the War Manpower Commission for Washington and Oregon with headquarters in Seattle. The 10 area directors and the cities in which they will have their headquarters follow:

Akron—Harry C. Markle, of Detroit, Mich.; Buffalo—Roy Peterson, acting director, of New York City; Louisville—Harry H. Hansbrough, Jr.; Mobile—Burton R. Morley; St. Louis—Thomas L. Gaukel; Oklahoma City—Joe O'Brien; Portland, Oreg.—Lee Stoll; San Francisco—Stanley V. White, of Redwood City, Calif.; Los Angeles—Hubert R. Harnish; Phoenix—Henry K. Arneson.

ONE WAY TO SAVE MEN

Recent elimination or simplification of 40 percent of WPB requests for data from American industry will save at least 30,000,000 man-hours annually, it was estimated last week. The equivalent of at least 15,000 men, working every week of the year, will be released from unnecessary and costly paper work for more productive pursuits. This estimate of the savings accomplished in the last three months through the combined effort of industry representatives and various WPB units, coordinated by the WPB committee on data requests, is conservative. The time and effort consumed in replying to forms and questionnaires can reach huge proportions. For instance, one large automobile company complained that the preparation of forms in their hands at one time cost $125,000 and would consume more than 100,000 man-hours.

Nelson broadens War Production Drive headquarters staff; 5-man committee to advise on labor-management policies

Establishment of a broadened War Production Drive Headquarters in the executive office of the chairman, and appointment of a 5-man production drive policy committee to advise in the setting of policies for sustained and increased war production through labor-management plant committees, were announced October 11 by Chairman Nelson of the WPB.

Director of War Production Drive Headquarters—and, accordingly, the official who henceforth will guide the far-flung organization of joint committees in war factories throughout the country—is W. G. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, who comes to the WPB on leave of absence from his position as vice president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Committee members

Mr. Marshall also is named chairman of the policy committee whose composition, like that of the plant committees themselves, symbolizes the united effort embodied in the production drive. Under Mr. Marshall, who as chairman represents the Government, there are two representatives of organized labor, one nominated by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and one by the American Federation of Labor; and two representatives of organized industry, one nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce and one by the National Association of Manufacturers.

These members are:

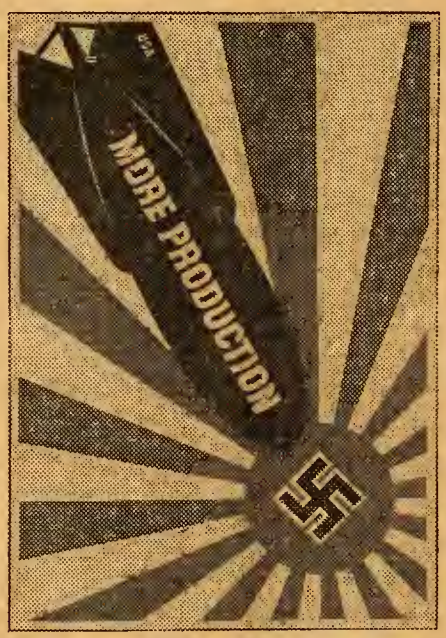
John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO; Frank Fenton, director of organization, AFL; Harry C. Beaver, president, The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York City, nominated by the National Association of Manufacturers; and Otto A. Seyferth, president, the Western Michigan Steel Foundry Co., Muskegon, Mich., nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

This committee was named by Mr. Nelson following recent discussions with leaders of organized labor, who had expressed the wish that the joint committee idea might be incorporated in the very top structure of the Production Drive. The committee is to advise and assist its chairman in the setting of broad policies for the operation of the plant committees, and will meet in Washington at the call of its chairman to explore and handle such matters as Mr. Marshall or the other members feel should come before it.

An administrative order by Mr. Nelson, setting up the new headquarters, directs that Mr. Marshall, subject to Mr. Nelson's general direction, shall determine policies under which the joint labor-management committees in war plants and other productive facilities can best contribute to increased war production, and to implement these policies through contacts with the labor-management committees and with the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, and other agencies.

Straus returns to Interior

Mr. Nelson announced that Michael Straus, who was borrowed by the War Production Board from the Department of Interior last March to organize the Production Drive, and under whose direction the drive has grown to a strength of more than 1,600 joint committees, has been recalled to his original post in Interior.



ANOTHER POSTER to increase war production in your plant. Posters for display, or mats or proofs for publication, available on request to Distribution Section of OWI.

Certificates awarded 22 war workers for suggestions increasing production

Certificates of Individual Merit for suggestions that have increased the quality or quantity of war production were awarded to 22 more workers in war plants last week, War Production Drive headquarters announced. (Seventeen workers were awarded certificates last month.)

Chosen from hundreds

The winning suggestions were chosen by the Board for Individual Awards from among hundreds forwarded by labor-management committees in 1,600 war plants employing more than 3,500,000 workers. Each of the winning suggestions has been successfully applied in the plant where it originated, and each will be available for use in other plants throughout the country.

The suggestions are varied, ranging from simple to highly technical operations, and covering many processes.

The 22 new certificate winners are employed in 10 plants in 6 States.

In addition to the certificate winners, 29 other workers were given honorable mention for their suggestions. These men are employed in 14 plants in 10 States.

Increase machine efficiency

Among the suggestions which won certificates were the design for a hand-operated elbow-edging machine, which saves many man-hours of work per month; the design for a drill square which squares reamers in spot-face surfaces; the suggestion of a new method of grinding crankshaft bearing bolts which more than quadruples production; and a new method of lapping diamond-pointed tools used for dressing wheels for thread grinders, which increases the cutting life of the tools more than 300 percent.

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Iron, steel scrap reports to be filed by 10th day of month

Reports required under the iron and steel scrap order (M–24) must now be filed by the 10th day of each month, it was announced October 13 by the director general for operations. The change was made by a revision of Order M–24, effective October 13.

Japanese evacuees fill gaps in sugar beet, other harvests

Filling gaps left in the ranks of farm labor by selective service and booming war industries, more than 7,000 workers of Japanese descent from the Pacific coast are harvesting the sugar beets and other crops of eight Western States, the War Relocation Authority announced October 14.

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Policies outlined on petitions of textile converter-jobbers

Policies adopted by the OPA with respect to petition by converters who also wish to act as jobbers of finished textile piece goods under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 127 were announced October 16 through the issuance of six OPA orders, effective October 17.

The policies outlined in these six orders will be followed by OPA on approximately 450 such petitions for exception by textile converter-jobbers, officials made known. Final orders on these petitions are to be issued by OPA in the near future.

In four of the six orders, OPA grants petitions to permit disposal of finished piece goods inventories acquired by the petitioners prior to the effective date of Regulation 127, at markups allowed for jobbers by the regulation. One order denies a converter permission to charge jobbers' premiums. Another allows a converter to engage in the jobbing business, but subject to the limitation that his sales of jobbed goods shall not be in excess of 16 percent of his total business.

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Tinsel maker penalized on copper violation charge

Cited for violation of the WPB's copper conservation orders, the National Tinsel Manufacturing Co., Manitowoc, Wis., is denied priority assistance and allocation of scarce materials for 3 months, under the terms of Suspension Order S–108, announced October 12 by the director general for operations.

Excepted from the restrictions imposed by the penalty order are the application or extension by National Tinsel of any preference ratings of AA–3 or higher, and allocations necessary to fill purchase orders bearing such ratings.

TIN CAN COLLECTION REDOUBLES

Collections of prepared tin cans to provide both tin and steel scrap for the war effort have doubled and redoubled in the past 2 months, the WPB conservation division announced October 13.

Detinning plants reported approximately 2,000 tons of prepared cans received in July. Shipments doubled to 4,000 tons in August. September figures reported by the seven detinning plants total 8,000 tons, twice the volume received during August. In the 4 months since the conservation division initiated the tin can salvage program, the housewives and the military "kitchen police" have turned in a total of 153,000,000 prepared cans.

The September shipments indicated that the contributions of prepared cans from the housewives of America are being substantially augmented by the flow of cans from United States Army camps. As the United States Navy also has adopted the prepared can program, it is expected that Navy shipments of cans soon will be pouring in to detinning plants to swell the total still more.

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Higher ratings for mine repairs speed critical metals output

Mines were given further help in maintaining maximum output of critical minerals October 13 with the assignment of preference rating AA–2X for delivery of materials for maintenance and repairs by an amendment (No. 4) to Preference Rating Order P–56, issued by the director general for operations.

At the same time, the rating assigned to delivery of operating supplies was raised from A–1–c to A–1–a.

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All vinyl polymers under control

Order M–10, which sets up an allocation system for polyvinyl chloride, was amended October 10 by the director general for operations to cover all vinyl polymers. All of these materials are used as rubber substitutes and many are interchangeable. No other substantive changes are made in the order. The same forms, PD–33 and PD–36, will be used as in the past.

Supplementary Order M–154–a, which places polyvinyl butyral under allocation control, was therefore revoked.

School children to send 49 Liberty Ships down the ways

Forty-nine Liberty Ships will be named and christened by the school children of the Nation, in connection with the current school salvage campaign, it was announced October 12 by the United States Office of Education and the conservation division of WPB.

Individual pupils throughout the country will send suggested names for these Liberty Ships to a State committee composed of their Governor, their chief State school officer and the chairman of their State salvage committee.

Each State and the District of Columbia will name one ship. The ships will be christened by representative students from the three schools in each State that have collected the largest weight of scrap per pupil during the school salvage campaign, which was to end October 17.

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Excess stocks of heavy sole leather to remain frozen

Excess stocks of heavy sole leather frozen in the hands of shoe manufacturers, tanners, or other sole cutters by Conservation Order M–80 will not be released for civilian consumption, the WPB leather and shoe section, announced October 16.

Supplies of heavy sole leather have been accumulating in the hands of cutters faster than they are used in military or Lend-Lease shoes, but it has been decided to build up a reserve of such leather as a contingency against a shortage of hides or leather in the future.

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Combat measuring instruments under strict control

Strict control was placed over small panel electrical combat measuring instruments by Limitation Order No. L–203, announced October 14 by the director general for operations.

The order provides that no manufacturer shall accept any purchase order for combat measuring instruments of the kind named in List A, unless it is an approved purchase order. An approved purchase order is one that is placed by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration, or one for aircraft, or any other order approved by the director general for operations.

New steel warehouse system adopted to govern supply for emergency uses

To make a reasonable, but limited tonnage of steel products continuously available for emergency purposes, a new system governing distribution of steel products to warehouses will be put into effect November 1, it was announced October 14 by Hiland G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch.

Producers who normally supply warehouses are being directed to ship definite tonnages of specific products to warehouses each month on rated orders.

These "earmarking" instructions are supplemental to the Steel Production Directives which have been issued by the iron and steel branch for the past 2 months.

Steel goes for war use

Virtually all of the steel products obtained by warehouses under the system to take effect November 1 will flow directly into the war production program or into other essential uses such as mine, agricultural, railroad, or power plant maintenance.

Under Order M–21–b, as amended, warehouses are permitted to sell most steel products only on A–1–a or higher rated orders, except for small percentages sold under repair and maintenance orders such as P–100. Certain other items such as wire, nails, staples, and farm fence may be sold by warehouses for repair purposes without a preference rating.

The over-all monthly tonnages needed for distribution by warehouses will be determined by the iron and steel branch. The tonnage required then will be divided among producing mills, according to the pattern of orders they have on hand from warehouses. Varying regional requirements as well as the over-all production obligations of each mill also will be taken into consideration.

Utilities' scarce metals for repair reduced 40 percent; inventories also cut

The amount of scarce metals that public utilities may use for maintenance and repair of transmission and distribution systems during the last quarter of 1942 is cut approximately 40 percent under Order P–46 as amended October 10. A reduction of the same percentage has also been made in permissible inventories.

The amendment brings the WPB power branch's control of materials usage by utilities in line with program determinations recently recommended by the WPB requirements committee.

The amended order also requires, for the first time, that electric utilities make at least 75 percent of their wire, cable, and bus bar purchases from the inventories of other utilities instead of from manufacturers. Gas and water utilities must get at least 40 percent of their pipe and other similar supplies from the inventories of other gas and water utilities.

All ratings assigned by the order for materials required for maintenance and repair have been raised from A–2 to AA5, with a rating of AA–2 for emergency repairs.

Utility inventory defined

The amended order contains a specific definition of what is meant by the inventory of a utility, making it clear that it does not include material which a utility obtained under a project rating for the construction of a specific war project (such as a new transmission line). Of course, any material left after the completion of the war project goes into the inventory of the utility and becomes subject to control under the order.

The amended order also makes it clear, in line with the recent assignment to the bureau of governmental requirements of WPB of all public sanitation utilities, that although such utilities will remain under P–46 until the bureau of governmental requirements gets out its own order, they are to send all communications and applications to the bureau instead of to the power branch.

AUTO PARTS — A revocation of Amendment No. 1 to Limited Preference Rating Order No. P–107, which assigned a preference rating of A–3 to producers of automotive replacement parts was signed October 17 by the director general for operations, extending the terms of the order until December 31.

THE ELECTRICITY used in making a single ton of armor plate would light an average home for 15 months.

Appeals from 31 WPB orders to be filed in field offices

Appeals by manufacturers for relief from the restrictions imposed by 31 of the limitation and conservation orders issued by the WPB must be filed in WPB's field offices, beginning October 22, by the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 16. Issued October 15, the regulation also requires the use of form PD–500 when filing an appeal.

Field office appeals

Appendix A to the new regulation lists the orders which are to be appealed from only through field offices.

They are:

L–5–c, Domestc mechanical refrigerators; L–6–c, domestic laundry equipment; L–18–b, domestic vacuum cleaners; L–21, 21–a, phonographs, etc.; L–27–a, vending machines; L–29, metal signs; L–33, portable electric lamps; L–49, beds, springs, and mattresses; L–59, metal plastering bases; L–62, metal enameled furniture; L–64, caskets, etc.; L–73, office supplies; L–77, metal windows; L–78, fluorescent lighting fixtures; L–80, outboard motors; L–81, toys and games; L–83, industrial machinery; L–84 electric heating pads; L–91, commercial laundry equipment; L–92, fishing tackle; L–93, golf clubs; L–98, domestic sewing machines; L–104, metal hair pins; L–108, metal working equipment; L–131, officers' insignia; L–135, wood upholstered furniture; L–136, church goods; L–161, electric fuses; M–11–b, zinc; M–126, iron and steel.

Appeals from orders not included in Appendix A should be filed directly with WPB in Washington. If no particular form is prescribed, the appeal should be made by letter, in triplicate, (marked Ref: L or M Order No. —.), stating in detail the grounds for the appeal.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: After October 31, 1942, persons who wish to purchase laundry and dry cleaning equipment must submit the revised Application for Authority to Purchase (Form PD–418) before their applications will be considered by the War Production Board.

IMPORTED UNTURNED RIFLINGS, which are the shortest types of pigs' and hogs' bristles, have been removed from restrictions imposed on the use of bristles, by an amendment to Order M–51 announced October 14 by the director general for operations.

ASBESTOS FIBER — Instructions for determining manufacturers' maximum prices of two kinds of "special" products were issued October 15 by the OPA in Order No. 94 for asbestos fiber specials and Order No. 96 for bonded abrasive specials.

V-163

Drawn for OWI

No more repair parts for broken golf clubs

Repair parts for broken, bent, and otherwise disabled golf clubs won't be available once current stocks are gone, under the terms of an amended order issued October 12.

The WPB ordered that iron, steel, and other such critical materials henceforth can not be used for the manufacture of repair and replacement parts.

Making of balls already stopped

This action, in the form of an amendment to Order L–93, is the third WPB order directed against golfers. The first cut off production of golf balls last April 1, while the second stopped production of new golf clubs completely last June 30.

Equipment firm penalized on chrome steel charge

Cited for violation of War Production Board orders governing the use and delivery of chrome steel, Curtis Equipment Corporation, 419 Lafayette Street, New York, is denied all priority assistance and allocation of restricted material for a period of 3 months, and is prohibited for the same length of time from processing, assembling or in any way using corrosion—or heat-resistant alloy iron or alloy steel containing 4 percent or more of chromium. Charged against the Curtis company in the penalty order (Suspension Order S–111) is the fabrication during last March of some 750 pounds of chrome steel to fill an unrated order for restaurant equipment.

140,000 pounds of copper products seized by Government for war industries

The first requisitioning order to become necessary under the WPB copper recovery program was served October 9 by the Office of the United States Marshal in Topeka, Kans., on the Sunshine Mantle Co., Chanute, Kans. Approximately 140,000 pounds of copper products were seized by the Government for use in war industries.

The Sunshine Mantle Co. had refused to sell its copper inventories to the Government, although it was prohibited from making use of them by WPB orders restricting this scarce material to essential uses.

Nation-wide round-up

A Nation-wide round-up of the copper saved for military uses by WPB conservation and limitation orders was undertaken last July by the Copper Recovery Corporation, acting on behalf of WPB. Since then more than 30,000,000 pounds have been acquired for the war effort as the result of voluntary sales by owners.

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500,000 pounds of metal saved on "down under" project

The saving of more than 500,000 pounds of copper, steel, lead, and other materials in the processing of a single project application was revealed October 10 by the WPB.

This case is of more than usual interest, involving as it does $175,000 worth of wire and lighting equipment for Australian airports in the area of operations under General Douglas MacArthur. The application was made by the Lend-Lease Administration, and was supported by a cabled endorsement from General MacArthur.

Recommended by CAA

The equipment requested involved the use of a low-voltage, or multiple lighting system, which would have required 150,000 pounds of copper, 226,000 pounds of steel, and 380,000 pounds of lead. After examination of the application, the WPB lighting fixtures section suggested use of the high-voltage system recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for airports in this country.

This resulted in the following savings: 140,310 pounds of copper, 82,000 pounds of steel, and 280,000 pounds of lead.

Production of commercial, household scales banned

Production of commercial scales for retail trade and production of household scales were prohibited under an order signed October 10 by the director general for operations, restricting the manufacture of all types of scales.

Other important provisions of Limitation Order L–190 that affect the manufacture of scales are—

1. Limitation of the production of clinical, mailing, parcel post, and dietetic scales to 25 percent of 1941 production.
2. Limitation on manufacture of industrial and scientific scales for inventory to 30 days' supply.
3. Prohibition of the use of brass in major parts of industrial scales, and in all weights except small ones used for analytical balances.
4. Restriction of the sale of industrial, acientific, clinical, mail, and parcel post scales to rated orders.
5. Restriction of the sale of dietetic scales to doctors' prescriptions.

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Carbon black under allocation

A complete allocation system for furnace-type carbon black, effective November 1, has been established by the director general for operations in General Preference Order M–244. This material is the most important pigment used in compounding synthetic rubber.

Persons seeking authorization to accept delivery are required to file Form PD–600, while those seeking authorization to make delivery are required to file Form PD–601.

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Petroleum coke limited to war uses

Delivery and use of petroleum coke were restricted October 10 to certain essential war uses by Conservation Order M–212, issued by the director general for operations.

To direct the consumption of coke into only those essential uses for which it is nonreplaceable, Order M–212, provides that no person shall use, deliver, or accept delivery of petroleum coke except:

1. Where it is to be incorporated into any of the 30-odd products specifically listed in the order, including graphite and carbon electrodes, anodes for aluminum, magnesium and alloy steel manufacture.

These permitted products are mostly electrical parts, silicon carbide abrasives, welding equipment, and a few other classifications.

2. In the treating of metals where the coke is a reducing agent for treating metallic oxides when WPB makes specific authorization for this purpose.

DISTILLERIES ORDER FORMALIZED

Complete conversion of the distilled spirits industry to the manufacture of industrial alcohol, already in effect, was formalized by the director general for operations October 13 by amending Order M–69, to become effective November 1.

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Carbon tetrachloride rating restored

The director general for operations October 10 restored the provision of Order M–41 which permits users of carbon tetrachloride for purposes assigned a B–2 rating to consume 100 percent of the amount used in the base period.

The 100 percent provision was in effect from August 1 to September 30 and then lapsed. It now is restored until December 31.

A rating of B–2 is assigned users for degreasing machines other than those used for Army and Navy contracts; packaged spotting and cleaning preparations; dry-cleaning establishments, and for manual cleaning of other than metal parts of electrical equipment.

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Cashew nuts under import control

Imports of cashew nuts having been made subject to the terms of the general imports order, M–63, the director general for operations October 10 revoked Order M–147, which formerly governed these imports. Cashew nuts are the source of cashew nut oil, an important war material.

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Conveyer conservation stressed

The over-all importance of conveying machinery and mechanical power transmission to the war effort was emphasized October 8 with the issuance of Limitation Order No. L–193.

The order does the following things:

1. Sets up machinery for scheduling production and makes mandatory the filing of monthly schedules with the WPB.
2. Conserves engineering man hours by prohibiting engineering services, except with respect to authorized orders where the individual order amounts to more than $5,000. Orders under this amount are subject only to materials restrictions.
3. Conserves critical material by imposing restrictions upon all orders, with certain exceptions.

Walter E. Heller named chief of materials program branch

Walter E. Heller, president of Walter E. Heller & Co., commercial financing and factoring firm of Chicago and New York, October 17 was appointed chief of the materials program branch of the program coordination division of WPB.

The branch, a part of the Office of Program Determination, headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman of WBP, will obtain authoritative estimates of material requirements from all major claimants for resources covering their needs, and estimates of material supply of all needed resources.

With such information, the branch will first consolidate total estimates of material requirements and supply in the form of trial balances and advise the appropriate branches of the division as to the indicated deficiencies. After consulting with other branches, the materials requirements branch will recommend necessary adjustments in previous determinations or recommendations caused by changes in requirements or supply conditions.

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Pin check fabrics included in amended regulation

Pin check fabrics, previously not included under provisions of Order M–207, have been added to Schedule One of the order by an amendment issued by the WPB.

The classification of denim also was changed by the amendment. Constructions for denim stripes covered by the order are restricted to 2–20 yards regular finish weight (8 ounces when shrunk).

The amendment (No. 1) also removes from inventory restrictions moleskin and corduroy work pants, and the following fabrics: Cotton suede, corduroy, and moleskins. All of these garments and fabrics are of a seasonal nature necessitating accumulation of inventories several months in advance.

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Manufacturers' sales of hand service tools limited to A–9

Sales and deliveries of hand service tools by manufacturers are limited to purchase orders rated A–9 or higher in an amendment (No. 2) to General Preference Order E–6, issued October 10 by the WPB.

Used nylon hosiery brought under control

The WPB October 12 amended Order M–182, which froze stocks of used silk hosiery in the hands of dealers, in order to bring used nylon hosiery under its provisions.

Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather branch, urged dealers to act promptly in making their silk and nylon used hosiery stocks available to the Government. He pointed out that the order provides for Government purchase of this stock in carload lots through the Defense Supplies Corporation. Prices for such sales have been established by the OPA.

All dealers can help the war program by cooperating in the collection plan, Mr. Walton said.

At the same time, Mr. Walton urged women to save worn or discarded silk and nylon hosiery. He revealed that a national salvage campaign for this material is now being planned by the conservation division of the WPB.

It was emphasized that the Government can use all discarded silk and nylon hosiery in the war production program. The materials are utilized primarily in the manufacture of powder bags.

The amended order also clarifies restrictions on sale and uses of second-hand silk and nylon hosiery. The restrictions apply only to those who sort, process, or are actually engaged in the sale of used hosiery.

The following sales and uses by these dealers are allowed, in addition to those permitted by the original order:

1. Sales and deliveries either by or to the Defense Supplies Corporation.
2. Small dealers can dispose of rags containing a small percentage of used hosiery to sorters or other persons.
3. Dealers or sorters can sell used stocks to other dealers or sorters in order to expedite accumulation of carload lots.
4. Processors can manufacture used hosiery stocks on hand into powder bags for the armed forces.
5. Used hosiery purchased from the Defense Supplies Corporation can be released to persons who have authorization of the War Production Board to buy and use the material for specific purposes.

The amendment also requires monthly inventory reports from sorters, dealers, and processors in order to provide complete information on distribution of available stocks.

WPB adds 2 types of steel to scrap segregation order

Conservation Order M–24–c, which makes mandatory the segregation of alloy steel scrap, was amended October 13 to require segregation of low-phosphorus and low-sulphur stainless steel turnings. Segregation prevents the indiscriminate melting of scrap, thus helping to conserve the Nation's supplies of scarce alloying metals.

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Toll calls dealing with war effort given priority

The War Communications Board has ruled that urgent long-distance telephone calls dealing with the war effort or public safety, if placed by certain designated persons and agencies, shall have priority over all other calls on and after November 1.

The persons and agencies authorized to place such calls are the President, the Vice President, Cabinet officers, Members of Congress, Army, Navy, Aircraft Warning Service, Government agencies, legations of the United Nations, Civilian Defense organizations, Red Cross, State and Home Guards, essential war industries, and essential services.

AA-2X assigned to complete certain export orders

Provision for the completion of export orders covered by Board of Economic Warfare licenses issued prior to October 1 was made by the WPB October 15 in Supplement No. 2 to General Export Order M–148. The supplement assigns a rating of AA–2X to such orders.

This action was taken because a recent amendment to M–148 altered the previous system under which export orders, in certain cases, were given blanket preference.

The amendment provided, instead, that all deliveries for export under BEW licenses, issued after September 30, be made subject to the assignment of preference ratings. No provision was made at that time, however, for completion of export orders covered by licenses issued earlier.

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Cosmetics order revoked

Because cosmetic output is controllable through allocation orders covering chemicals used, the director general for operations October 13 revoked Order L–171, which set up a percentage production control over toiletries and cosmetics.

HAND TOOL ORDER MODIFIED

Several changes are made in Schedule 1 of Limitation Order L–157, covering sizes and standards of hand tools, it was announced October 16 by the WPB.

Shovel manufacturers are now permitted to finish blades and handles in accordance with Army and Navy specifications. Two types of coal yard scoops (No. 6 and 10) were eliminated and one type (No. 8) was substituted.

Manufacture of B and C grade gravel, round point scoops is now permitted. This change, in effect, permits the sale of lower priced tools to essential users not requiring the highest grade handle.

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Steel producers bound by export quotas

An export quota system for producers of specific steel products, designed to spread the load of export orders within the industry, was established by the WPB October 13 in Supplement No. 1 to General Exports Order M–148.

Export quotas for steel producers will be established by the director general for operations within the quantities for which the Board of Economic Warfare has been authorized to assign preference ratings.

Producers may accept orders for unlisted steel products, and distributors may accept orders for all products, when such orders bear appropriate ratings and are supported by valid export licenses, without reference to the WPB.

Export licenses and preference ratings covering steel products listed by the supplement will be issued by BEW, which will continue to be responsible for determining the amounts to be exported to individual countries and individual purchasers within the assigned quota.

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Off-highway motor vehicles placed under new rating

To assist manufacturers of off-the-highway motor vehicles in making up their production schedules, the director general for operations October 10 authorized producers to treat orders for such vehicles as though the orders for them bore AA–2X ratings.

The authorization was granted in Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary General Limitation Order L–1–e.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Maximum prices set for 5 more rayon-converting operations

Specific ceiling prices for several additional important rayon yarn converting operations have been added by OPA to those originally provided by Maximum Price Regulation No. 168 (Converted Rayon Yarn and Converting Charges).

The regulation as issued set forth 15 price tables for certain types of converting services performed in changing rayon yarn from its original form in order to prepare it for the weaving and knitting industries. All other types of finishing services not specifically provided by these tables were governed by the general maximum price regulation.

Five more tables covering certain twisting and dyeing operations are now supplied through Amendment No. 1 which became effective October 10. In addition, provision is made for establishing maximum prices for all other types of converting operations not specifically enumerated at ceilings "in line with" charges for the nearest related service for which a price is set.

Dollars-and-cents prices are provided by the new amendment for the following additional five classes of converting services supplied by commission converters or applied to rayon yarn offered by sellers of converted yarn:

Table 16—combination silk and viscose yarn twisting;
Table 17—dyeing 100 percent viscose yarns in skeins;
Table 18—dyeing spun viscose and acetate blended yarns in skeins;
Table 19—dyeing spun viscose and wool blended yarns in skeins;
Table 20—dyeing spun acetate and wool blended yarns in skeins.

Charges provided by the amendment are based on the level of prices established by the general maximum price regulation and are in line with prices for other operations provided originally by the regulation.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings issued for second-hand metal beds, springs

A list of dollars-and-cents prices submitted by jobbers, manufacturers, and distributors of second-hand metal beds and bedsprings and which reflects the maximum prices most of the trade may charge under the general maximum price regulation was announced October 14 by the OPA.

Studies made by OPA reveal that during March uniform dollars-and-cents prices for the various grades and types of used beds and bedsprings were generally recognized by the trade. These prices were listed and submitted to OPA at meetings with trade representatives in New York.

OPA warned that its field representatives are investigating reports that these used articles are being sold now at seriously inflated prices and have been ordered to review all cases where jobbers, manufacturers and distributors are selling in excess of the prices set forth in the list of prices to determine if these sellers are violating the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Cotton ginners given leeway in setting materials prices

An alternative method which cotton ginners may use in determining maximum prices for bagging and ties—used in baling ginned cotton—was announced October 12 by the OPA.

Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 211—Cotton Ginning Services—provides, in effect, that under certain conditions a ginner may charge a farmer for the bagging and ties needed to cover a bale of cotton the lower of the two following prices: (a) the actual cost of these materials to the ginner or (b) $1.75 for each set of bagging and ties.

In order to use this method of charging for bagging and ties, however, the ginner must qualify by the fact that he has used up his supply of these materials which cost him less than the ceiling price at which the regulation originally permitted him to resell them.

In order to satisfy this qualification, the ginner must show that he has sold or supplied during the 1942 season, bagging and ties at least equal in quantity to those he purchased or has on order at a cost less than his original maximum price.

Price controls over services modified

A half-dozen adjustments in price controls over services, designed to simplify application of ceilings, were announced October 16 by the OPA.

1. Virtually all services performed by *furriers*, including the alteration, cleaning, dressing, dyeing, and remodeling of furs, are brought under the unified price controls of the services regulation (Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended).
2. Application of the services regulation to services supplied in connection with bagging, grading, inspecting, milling, and polishing of *rice* has been spelled out so that the regulation expressly covers, in addition to rice processing already under the regulation, "drying," "parboiling," and "other processing of rice" when done on a toll or a custom basis.
3. To meet the filing and reporting requirements of the services regulation (Section 108), a furrier or a rice processor affected by the new action must prepare by November 1, and file with the local War Price and Rationing Board by November 11, a statement of his highest March prices, together with other data.
4. Adjustment provisions of the general maximum price regulation have been extended so as clearly to apply to ceiling prices on services under the general regulation. The extension is contained in Amendment No. 30 to the general maximum price regulation, effective October 22.
5. Charges by the Post Office Department for rental of mail boxes, transportation of mail, and similar services were specifically exempted from the general maximum price regulation.

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Wool skins for fur garments again subject to GMPR

Sales and deliveries of Persian lambskins, karakul, and similar skins, used chiefly as furs in the manufacture of garments, are once more subjected to the provisions of the general maximum price regulation through an OPA amendment announced October 14.

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Apparel regulation clarified

Methods to be used by contractors in the apparel industry in determining their maximum charges for purchasers of different classes were specified October 14 by the OPA.

Amendment No. 2, effective October 19, to Maximum Price Regulation No. 172—Charges of Contractors in the Apparel Industry—makes clear the distinction between margins which were charged for purchasers of different classes.

Commodity brokers to use March percentages as ceiling base

Auctioneers, commission sellers, and commodity brokers October 10 were authorized by the OPA to use a percentage rate regularly employed during March 1942 in computing their maximum prices.

The authorization, contained in Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as amended—Services—and effective October 10, 1942, establishes a new policy.

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Growers' prices established for dried prunes and raisins

Specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings on dried prunes and raisins are established for growers in a new regulation issued October 14 by the OPA.

These maximum prices are the same as the buying support prices to growers officially announced by the Department of Agriculture on August 22. Such prices reflect approximately 110 percent of parity.

Ceiling prices

The grower ceiling prices for producers, dehydrators or dry-yard operators for natural condition unpacked raisins and dried prunes set in Maximum Price Regulation No. 242 (Dried prunes and raisins), effective October 14, are as follows:

Item	Maximum price Per ton
Natural Thompson seedless raisins	$110
Natural Sultana raisins	105
Natural Muscat raisins	110
Golden bleached Thompson seedless raisins	132
	Cents per pound
California Three District prunes, basis	6¼
California Outside District, basis	6

Northwest prunes (¼ cent per pound under prices for California Outside District of comparable size.

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Dollars-and-cents ceilings set on soap stocks, other fats

Specific dollars-and-cents prices have been established on wool grease, raw soap stocks, recovered or acidulated soap stocks, distilled fatty acids and stearic and oleic acid, the OPA anounced October 12.

Henderson sets up new division in OPA to administer food price regulations

Price Administrator Henderson October 15 announced creation of the Food Price Division in the OPA and named A. C. Hoffman as its director. For the past 6 months, Mr. Hoffman has been price executive of the food and food products branch, which now is included in the new division.

Under the direction of the Administrator, the new division is charged with the formulation, initiation, and administration of food price regulations. The responsibilities also will include price research and analysis, the conduct of industry relations necessary to the formulation and administration of commodity price regulations assigned to the division, the processing of petitions for amendment, applications for adjustments, and protests, as well as the examination and evaluation of complaints and proposals relative to such food commodities.

The food price division will have six branches: an economic analysis branch, an administrative services branch, and four commodity branches. Each commodity branch, in turn, will be divided into sections under which the various food commodities will be grouped. The four commodity branches and the commodities included in each are as follows: (1) grocery products branch, including canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, packaged specialties, imported foods, and beverage products; (2) meats, fish, fats, and oils branch; (3) sugar, tobacco, and dairy products branch; and (4) cereals, feeds, and agricultural chemicals branch.

Mr. Hoffman, prior to his association with OPA, was a principal economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Branch heads named

James P. Cavin was named divisional economist and will act in the capacity of associate director. Geoffrey Baker is head of the grocery products branch. Charles M. Elkinton is head of the meats, fish, fats, and oils branch. Charles H. Fleischer is head of the dairy products, sugar, and tobacco branch. John K. Westberg is head of the cereals, feeds, and agricultural chemicals.

J. Howard Miller, head of the administrative services branch, has been employed as regional organization executive in the New York regional office of price administration.

Check food prices, housewives advised

Make a list of the prices you paid from September 28 through October 2 for the poultry, dairy products, and other important foods which came under price control on October 5, Price Administrator Henderson October 11 advised American housewives. With such a list, the Administrator pointed out, it will be a simple matter to check the prices now being charged for those items and make sure that they are no higher than the ceilings.

Prices on poultry, mutton, butter, cheese, eggs, canned milk, onions, white potatoes, dry beans, cornmeal, fresh citrus fruits, and canned citrus fruits and juices should be no higher than the highest price your store charged for these items in the 5 days between September 28 and October 2.

Here are some points to remember: Every store has its own ceiling price for the new items—whatever that store was charging during the 5-day base period. its ceiling price, although it cannot go And every store is permitted to go below above. You can still shop around for bargains as you have done in the past.

Careless price checking should be avoided at all costs, OPA said. Be absolutely sure a store is overcharging you before you take any action. If you think that an item is being sold above the ceiling, however, talk it over with the storekeeper first. Then, if you still aren't satisfied, report the situation to your local War Price and Rationing Board. You know, of course, that consumers have the right to sue in a local court for three times the amount of the overcharge or $50, whichever is higher, plus attorney's fees and court costs.

REDUCTION of 5,000 pounds in the sugar allotment of an Alabama ice cream company was ordered by the OPA for a false declaration of sugar inventory that led to the company's obtaining a purchase certificate for 4,454 pounds of sugar to which it was not entitled.

RESIGNATION of William R. Tracy as chief of the WPB farm machinery and equipment branch to accept a position in the motor transport division, War Department, was announced October 15 by A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations.

Florida, Tennessee phosphate rock prices evened up

Elimination of the uneven price structure prevailing for the Florida and Tennessee phosphate rock industry as well as provision for more adequate production of the higher grades of this important fertilizer material is provided in a new price schedule, Maximum Price Regulation No. 240 (Florida Land Pebble Phosphate Rock and Tennessee Brown Phosphate Rock), issued October 14 by the OPA.

The measure, which applies only to phosphate rock produced in Florida and Tennessee establishes specific dollars and cents maximum prices about 20 cents per ton under current levels for the lower grades and at approximately the same level as those now prevailing for the higher grades. The regulation was effective October 19.

Prices provided by the regulation for phosphate rock mined in Tennessee range on the average of $2 per ton higher than in Florida, reflecting higher costs of production. The most important higher cost factors are added labor and transportation costs involved in Tennessee in transporting rock from new deposits to processing equipment located at old deposits, many of which are exhausted.

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Solder sellers to add silver content price to ceilings

Sellers of tin base, lead base, or tin-lead base solders containing silver were authorized by the OPA October 12 to add 9.634 cents per fine troy ounce of silver content to maximum prices established by the general maximum price regulation for these solders.

This results from the recent increase of a 9.625 cents per troy ounce in maximum prices for imported silver.

To an increasing extent silver is being used in solder to conserve tin.

The increase in the price of imported silver from 35⅜ cents to 45 cents an ounce represents a rise of approximately 1.4 cents per pound for every 1 percent of silver which solder metals contain.

Permission to pass the increase along to buyers is granted in Amendment No. 38 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective October 16.

SOUND FILMS ON ALUMINUM

A new series of instruction films on the fabrication of aluminum has just been released by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, it was announced October 12 by Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau. Produced in cooperation with a large industrial concern, the films are in 16-millimeter sound and they describe and depict by action shots and animation the fundamental techniques of the various operations of machining, riveting, and welding aluminum.

Application for loan of the films should be addressed to the Bureau of Mines, Division of Information, Central Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and should state specifically that the borrower is equipped to show sound films. No charge is made for use of the films, but the exhibitor is expected to pay transportation charges and for loss or damage other than normal wear.

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Prices set for frozen stocks of tin oxides and tin anodes

Prices at which the Metals Reserve Company, a Government procurement agency, may buy idle or frozen stocks of tin oxide and tin anodes were established October 15 by the OPA.

Prices set

For dry weight of tin content, properly packed in wood containers, f. o. b. point of shipment, the prices are:

	Cents per pound
Virgin tin oxides sold by consumers	66
Reclaimed tin oxides sold by consumers	63
Virgin or reclaimed tin oxide sold by producers	55.75
Unused tin anodes sold by a consumer	60
Partially used tin anodes sold by a consumer	56
Used or partially used tin anodes sold by a consumer who cast the anodes	54

The prices are contained in Order No. 4 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which covers idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13 of the WPB, and became effective October 15, 1942. They will be used by Metals Reserve and its agents in the purchase of idle or frozen stocks of tin oxides and tin anodes under a War Production program for the purchases announced September 29, 1942.

AUSTRALIA has sharply cut its output of civilian clothes to make more soldiers' uniforms.

OPA revises ceilings for manganese steel products

A maximum price regulation rolling back ceiling prices for manganese steel castings and products to the levels prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941, was anounced October 12 by the OPA. The regulation applies not only to producers but to all persons dealing in this material.

Previously ceiling prices for these castings were fixed by the general maximum price regulation at the highest levels prevailing during March 1942.

The new regulation in effect, lowers ceilings substantially, for prices had been advancing in the final 1941 and initial 1942 quarters. In the fourth quarter of 1941 average prices per pound were 4.4 percent above the third quarter: and in the opening three months of 1942 a further increase lengthened the advance over the third quarter of 1941 to 10 percent.

Important in war program

Manganese steel castings are used in crushing, grinding, pulverizing, excavating, road-building, mining and oil well drilling equipment, also as tractor and tank treads, and in railroad track equipment. Because of the toughness and hardness of manganese steel, castings made of this metal are becoming increasingly important in the war program.

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Cents-per-pound ceiling set on low-grade aluminum items

A maximum price of 1.2 cents per pound for aluminum drosses, skimmings, grindings, sweepings, savings, and spatters containing less than 15 percent by weight of metallic aluminum was established October 12 by the OPA.

The price, delivered to the buyer's receiving point, is the equivalent of $24 per ton of material—the maximum price permitted for material containing 15 percent of metallic aluminum. It applies to all such material of less than 15 percent metallic aluminum content, irrespective of aluminum content and irrespective of quantity.

The price is established in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 2, as amended (Aluminum Scrap and Secondary Aluminum Ingot), effective October 16.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

BAR GOODS CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. M. Whittaker, chief, confectionery section of the food branch.

Members:

James O. Welch, James O. Welch Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Calvin K. Kazanjian, Peter Paul, Inc., Naugatuck, Conn.; Harold S. Clark, D. L. Clark Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. H. Hoben, Mars, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. J. Lavery, Curtiss Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. G. Trudeau, Trudeau Candies, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., J. W. McKey, The Euclid Candy Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Wm. G. Gereny, General Candy Co., Baltimore, Md.

BITUMINOUS CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dana.

Members:

Mr. R. E. Brooks, Cleaver Brooks Co., 5100 North 33d St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Larry West, Simplicity System Co., Riverside Drive, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. L. W. Glaser, Littleford Bros., 451 East Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. W. B. Greene, Barber Green Co., Aurora, Ill.; Mr. Charles T. Hvass, E. D. Etnyre & Co., Oregon, Ill.; Mr. D. D. Kennedy, Foote Co., Inc., Nunda, N. Y.; Mr. F. D. Messenger, W. G. Chausse Mfg. Co., 4453 14th Street, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Thorman Rosholt, Rosco Co., 3128 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. H. H. White, Standard Steel Works, 16th and Howell, North Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. M. M. Yarrington, Aeroil Burner Co., Inc., West New York, N. J.

FERROMANGANESE

Government presiding officer—Andrew Leith, deputy chief, ferro-alloys branch.

Members:

J. H. Critchett, vice president, Electro Metallurgical Co., New York, N. Y.; A. M. Harper, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles R. Holton, vice president, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; Carl McFarlin, president, Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.; Harbour Mitchell, vice president, E. J. Lavino & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hugh Morrow, president, Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.

INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES

Government presiding officer—M. N. Waterman, chief, lighting and fixture section, building materials branch.

Members:

H. A. Barnes, Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; A. D. Cameron, Holophane Co., Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Charles H. Goddard, Pittsburgh Reflector Co., 403 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. A. Hobbs, Smoot-Holman Co., Inglewood, Calif.; C. H. Tiebout, Jr., Gleason-Tiebout Glass Co., 100 Commercial Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. D. Blitzer, president, Lightolier Co., 11 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.; G. E. Glatthar, Art Metal Co., 1814 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; William Goodrich, Goodrich Electric Co., 4680 Belle Plaine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Wakefield, F. W. Wakefield Brass Co., Vermilion, Ohio.

INDUSTRIAL VACUUM CLEANERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—N. G. Burleigh, chief of the services branch.

Members:

W. C. Gargmour, Airovac Co., York, Pa.; J. R. Morgan, American Vacuum Cleaners Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dewey I. Doyle, Doyle Vacuum Cleaner Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gordon E. Kent, Kent Company, Inc., Rome, N. Y.; R. H. Liessman, Invincible Vacuum Cleaner Co., Dover, Ohio.

INEDIBLE ANIMAL FATS

Government presiding officer—E. W. Wilson, chemicals branch.

Members:

James H. C. Allan, Western California Products Co., San Francisco, Calif.; W. C. Butler, Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Connell, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; G. D. Fitch, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Flick, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Hayes, The Van Iderstine Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; Kenneth McKinney, E. Kahn's Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Roger E. Morse, Jas. F. Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Moss, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Chris Offenhauser, Consolidated Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. M. Pfeiffer, Akron Soap Co., Akron, Ohio; G. H. Schoen, Schoen Brothers, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Hugo Slotkin, Hygrade Food Products Corporation, New York City, N. Y.; Rae E. Walters, The Harlan Rendering Co., Harlan, Iowa.

LATHE CHUCK INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief of the industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

A. P. Barnaskey, manager, Westcott Chuck Co., Oneida, N. Y.; L. W. Greenberg, L. W. Chuck Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Hubbell, T. R. Almond Mfg. Co., Ashburnham, Mass.; Carl S. Newmann, president, Union Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.; Joseph C. Regan, president, E. Horton & Sons Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.; Harry Sloan, president, Cushman Chuck Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Thornton, president, Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain, Conn.; L. E. Whiton, president, D. E. Whiton Machine Co., New London, Conn.

LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE DISTRIBUTORS

Government presiding officer—Donald C. Knapp, chief, transportation and packaging section, chemicals branch.

Members:

O. A. Brightwell, Jr., Parker-Browne Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; George C. Cusack, Pure Carbonic, Inc., New York, N. Y.; George W. Dolan, The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Paul Droste, National Cylinder Gas Co., Chicago, Ill.; John E. Fowler, Fowler Carbonic Co., Inc., Rosslyn, Va.; Allyn Harris, Cardox Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; P. F. Lavedan, The Liquid Carbonic Corporation, New York, N. Y.; R. B. Swope, Southern Oxygen Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.; J. B. Witt, Witt Ice & Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

LYE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Donald C. Knapp, chief, transportation & packaging section, chemicals branch.

Members:

Elliott Congleton, B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Harry R. Drackett, The Drackett Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Donald Drummond, Bray Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Hedgepeth, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry M. Sinclair, Jr., The Sinclair Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. C. Stark, The Buckeye Soda Co., Painesville, Ohio.

MACHINIST AND BENCH VISES

Government presiding officer—Franz T. Stone, chief, industrial specialties branch, tools division.

Members:

E. W. Bacon, president, Erie Tool Works, Erie, Pa.; M. Kessler, vice president, Athol Machine & Foundry Co., Athol, Mass.; F. M. McArthur, president, Yost Manufacturing Co., Meadville, Pa.; R. S. McConnell, vice president, Desmond-Stephan Co., Urbana, Ohio; George Morgan, Jr., vice president, Morgan Vise Co., 108 North Jefferson, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer Mulford, secretary, Prentiss Vise Co., 302 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Charles S. Parker, president, Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn.; E. L. Rilling, president, Hollanda Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.; William F. Sawyer, proprietor, Sawyer Foundry & Machine Co., Oswego, N. Y.; H. F. Seymour, vice president, The Columbia Vise & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Richard J. Simmons, vice president, Birtman Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Swift, president, American Scale Co., Kansas City, Mo.; P. D. Wright, president, Reed Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.

TUBING SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE TUBULAR INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. H. Wiewel, iron and steel branch.

Members:

L. L. Brundred, assistant sales manager, Spang Chalfant, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. L. Gabel, president, Superior Tube Co., Norristown, Pa.; J. A. Ireland, Repuhlic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; David T. Marvel, assistant sales manager, National Tube Co., Ellwood City, Pa.; E. Q. Smith, president, Bundy Tube Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wm. E. Taggart, manager, tube sales, The Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; Aaron Wainea, Jr., sales manager, The Ohio Seamless Tube Co., Shelby, Ohio.

NONFERROUS SCRAP SUBCOMMITTEE, WASTE MATERIALS DEALERS

Government presiding officer—Paul C. Cabot, deputy director conservation division.

Members:

William Abramson, A. Abramson & Sons, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Elias Bernstein, Elias Bernstein Co., 73 Pike Slip, New York, N. Y.; Leo J. Kelleher, Southern Converting Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Louis B. Cline, Cline & Bernheim, P. O. Box 248, Nashville, Tenn.; George Birkenstein, George Birkenstein Corporation, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Herman Ladenson, Ladenson Metals Corporation, Castor Avenue East of Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Milton Levenson, Roxbury Iron & Metal Co., 140 Granite Ave., Dorchester-Boston, Mass.; Sol Levine, Peoples Iron & Metal Co., 59th and Loomis Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Ben Miler, Eureka Iron & Metal Co., 547 E. Massey St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Hyman Moskowitz, The Moskowitz Bros., 1205 Budd St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Nathan Trottner, Trottner Iron & Metal Co., 1105 South Medina St., San Antonio, Tex.; Joseph H. Tyroler, Tyroler Metals, Inc., 5305 Sweeney Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Hyman Viener, Hyman Viener & Sons, 120 L Street, NE., Washington, D. C.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Census Bureau to survey travel habits in wartime in 101 American cities

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, October 12 asked for public cooperation in a survey of intercity rail and bus travel to be made in 101 cities throughout the country during the week beginning Wednesday, October 21.

The survey, to be conducted by the Bureau of Census, United States Department of Commerce, is designed to obtain an accurate picture of passenger travel under war conditions. A similar survey was conducted last May.

To interview passengers

Census representatives at some time during the week will interview a number of passengers from each schedule of a train or bus to determine how and why their travel habits have changed since Pearl Harbor.

Passengers will not be asked to give their names or other identifying information.

Cities to be surveyed:

Alabama—Birmingham, Mobile;
California—Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco;
Colorado—Denver;
Connecticut—Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury;
Washington, D. C.;
Delaware—Wilmington;
Florida—Jacksonville;
Georgia—Atlanta, Macon, Savannah;
Michigan—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw;
Minnesota—Minneapolis, and St. Paul;
Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.; St. Louis, Mo.;
Montana—Butte;
Nebraska—Lincoln, Omaha;
New Hampshire—Manchester, Nashua;
New Jersey—Newark, Trenton;
New York—Binghamton;
Rhode Island—Providence;
South Carolina—Columbia, Greenville;
Tennessee—Johnson City, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville;
Texas—Amarillo, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio;
Utah—Salt Lake City;
Virginia—Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke.
Illinois—Chicago, Peoria, Springfield;
Indiana—Evansville, Indianapolis, South Bend;
Iowa—Burlington, Davenport, Des Moines;
Topeka, Kans.;
Kentucky—Louisville, Paducah;
Louisiana—Alexandria, New Orleans, Shreveport;
Portland, Maine;
Baltimore, Md.;
Massachusetts—Boston, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester;
New York—Buffalo, New York, Rochester, Schenectady;
Wilmington, N. C.;
Fargo, N. Dak.;
Ohio—Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Toledo;
Portland, Oreg.;
Pennsylvania—Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre;
Washington—Seattle, Spokane, Takoma;
Charleston, W. Va.;
Wisconsin—Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Sheboygan.

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Rules for truck and bus fleet applications

Rules for filing of applications for Certificates of War Necessity for fleets of trucks and buses were issued October 13 by the ODT.

Operators of more than two commercial motor vehicles must obtain fleet certificates for all vehicles, while operators of one or two vehicles require a single unit certificate for each vehicle.

Text of the rules governing the filing of fleet applications follows:

Motor carriers of property subject to General Order ODT No. 17 who maintain more than one operating unit must apply for Certificates of War Necessity by operating units. Information concerning the operations of any one vehicle must not appear on more than one application.

Any operator of trucks not subject to General Order ODT No. 17 may file a single application for a Certificate of War Necesity from the carrier's home office covering all vehicles operated or may file separate applications by any units the carrier desires, provided information concerning the operations of any vehicle does not appear on more than one application.

Each motor carrier of passengers must file a single application from his home office covering all vehicles operated.

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Permits needed for export shipments, carriers warned

Vigorous enforcement measures will be taken against carriers who continue to transport freight to shipboard for offshore destinations without the permits required under General Order ODT No. 16, ODT Director Eastman warned October 14.

These permits are not issued until it is first determined that there is shipping space available for the freight. This is to prevent the ports from being swamped by export freight for which there are no ships.

Eastman urges use of water carriers for freight movements, to relieve railroads

Declaring that "everything possible must be done to prepare for the increased load which is coming upon the railroads," ODT Director Eastman urged shippers and all Government agencies to utilize water carriers where possible.

In a circular to all Government agencies, Mr. Eastman said that the railroads are carrying a freight traffic load which is running about 30 percent ahead of 1941 as measured by ton-miles.

Emphasizing the difficulties of obtaining materials for expansion of railroad facilities to handle the heavier load, Mr. Eastman expressed the opinion that "any allocation of material for new freight cars and locomotives will be based on the premise that other available means of transportation will be fully utilized."

He said the Nation's inland barge lines and a number of inland water carriers operating along the Atlantic and Gulf intracoastal waterways "are not being fully utilized" at present.

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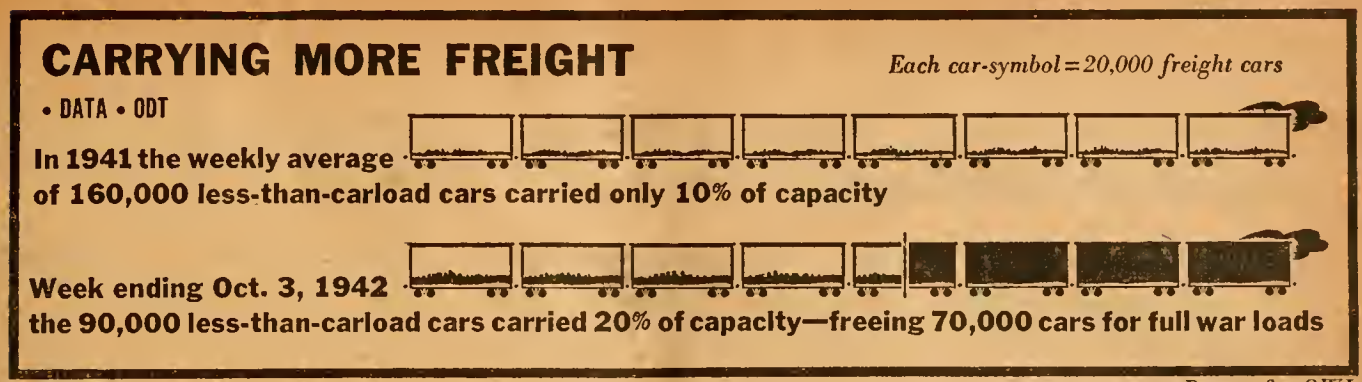
Motor truck operations clarified by ODT

In an interpretation of General Order ODT No. 17, Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the ODT, October 12 made it clear that the driver of a commercial motor vehicle, whether also the carrier or merely the employee of the carrier, is bound by the provisions of section 501.68.

This section reads, in part: "No person shall cause to be made by motortruck, and no motor carrier, when operating a motortruck, shall make: (a) Any special delivery, except to hospitals. (b) Any call back. (c) More than one delivery from any one point of origin to any one point of destination during any calendar day."

CIRCUSES AND CARNIVALS will be allowed to operate until December 1, when they should be in winter quarters. ODT October 16 issued General Permit ODT 24–2 to allow movement of such companies who on or before October 5 owned or leased the cars they are now using.



V-207

Drawn for OWI

ODT requirements have brought average weights of less-than-carload freight to 10 tons per car. Thus to carry the same amount of freight as last year, only 80,000 or half last year's number of cars are needed in service. Ten thousand more are carrying lcl freight added over last year's, and 70,000 are freed to carry full loads of freight for war. (Editors can get 3-column mats or proofs of this illustration. Write to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., and refer to V-207.)

ODT orders to speed shipment of oil to Eastern States

To obtain permits for the operation of tank cars as required by the ODT, shippers first must certify that they have complied with regulations designed to accelerate the eastward flow of petroleum and conserve rubber, ODT officials said October 10.

Two ODT orders intended to speed oil to the East became effective October 10. One order (Exception Order ODT 7–3) extends to 200 miles the distance over which tank cars may not operate without general or special permit and shifts the burden of the long haul eastward to large tank cars. The other (Special Direction ODT 7–1) directs rail carriers to return tank cars to their last point of origin immediately after they are unloaded unless other provision has been made for their further movement.

The exception order requires permits for (1) the shipment of crude petroleum or petroleum products into 17 States of the East from points outside that area when in tank cars of less than 7,000 gallons' shell capacity and (2) the movement of any commodity in tank cars of any capacity for distances of 200 miles or less, except the transportation of oil to the East in cars of a shell capacity of 7,000 gallons or more. Permits are not required for the transportation of petroleum into the States of Washington and Oregon.

Revised ODT order gives provisions for loading rail cars with civilian freight

A revised version of an order requiring maximum loading of railroad cars carrying civilian freight, designed to conserve wartime transportation space and motive power, has been issued by ODT Director Eastman.

The order (General Order ODT No. 18, Revised), which becomes effective on November 1, incorporates new suggestions from shippers and carriers, and clarifies the language of the original order.

Full capacity required

Under the revised order's terms, railroads are prohibited from accepting for shipment, with certain exceptions, any freight cars not loaded either to full visible capacity, or to the marked weight capacity as stenciled on the car or recorded in the Official Railway Equipment Register.

The original order was issued on August 15 to take effect on September 15. On September 4, however, the effective date was postponed to allow time for revision. The revision now revokes the original order and the amendment which provides for its postponement.

As in the original, tank cars, flat cars, and cars containing less-than-carload freight are excluded from the revised order's provisions.

The revised order gives the director of ODT's division of railway transport the authority to issue special directions for the loading of commodities below the specified maximum weights to meet specific needs or exceptional circumstances.

The first two of these directions (Special Directions ODT No. 18, Revised–1 and –2), effective November 1, were issued simultaneously with the order. Special Direction No. 1 sets up specific loading requirements on a variety of commodities, while No. 2 specifies loading regulations on shipments which move partly by water and thence to destination by rail, or shipments which move by rail, thence by water and thence by rail to destination.

Where loading departs from the order's provisions, the shipper is required to endorse on the shipping instructions a certificate specifying the exceptions applicable to the shipment or the number of any special or general permit issued by the director of the division of railway transport. The failure of a consignor or his agent to endorse such exception on the shipping instruction shall constitute a representation by the consignor to the rail carrier that the car containing such shipment has been loaded in compliance with the provisions of the order.

Exemptions allowed

Livestock, live poultry, and other live animals were added to the general exemptions of the revised order, which include:

(a) Freight shipped by or consigned to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps, and freight consisting principally of airplanes, armaments, guns, military vehicles including tanks, and processed parts thereof; and marine equipment consigned to the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration;

(b) Tariff minimum carload shipments of commodities which have been allocated or limited by a regulation of any Government agency in such quantity as to preclude shipment of an amount sufficient to meet the maximum loading requirements;

(c) Shipments of explosives;

(d) Shipments of cotton and cotton linters and bales.

The revised order contains a "stop-off" provision under which the carrier shall permit at least one stop in transit of a car between origin and destination to enable the shipper either to complete his loading or partially to unload.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

McNutt suggests "upgrading" in hospitals to make best use of curtailed staffs

An alarming shortage of doctors and nurses exists in many vital war production areas, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, declared in a recent address.

Speaking to members of the American Hospital Association at their war conference October 15, Mr. McNutt predicted that despite curtailed staffs and inadequate equipment, hospitals must take on the growing load, both of hospital care and out-patient service.

Further excerpts:

Last year, about 1 in every 11 Americans entered a hospital as a bed patient. There is every indication that there has been no let-up in these demands for hospital service.

Unpredictable demands ahead

You face today greater problems of personnel, service, finance, and public relations than ever before. But let me remind you that before another year of war is over we may look back to this day as one of comparative ease and plenty.

America has rolled up its sleeves this year and has swung some very hard and telling blows. But 1943 should find us in the fight all the way. The demands ahead of us are urgent and unpredictable. They must be met with every ounce of our will to win.

Some people have said that they will be only too glad to pitch in and help—as soon as there is an "emergency."

The need is urgent now. The emergency is here.

We have been bombed. Not by 4-ton block-busters and incendiaries. We have been bombed by circumstances.

Recruitment lag overcome

Early in June it was my hard duty to report to the American Medical Association a serious lag in the recruitment of doctors.

On June 1 only 39 percent of the physicians needed in 1942 had entered active military duty.

On August 1, 70 percent of the physicians needed for the entire year of 1942 had entered active service. On September 1 the figure had reached 85 percent.

I am today able to announce that 95 percent of all the physicians needed for the armed forces in 1942 have been recruited. The objectives for 1942 will be reached ahead of schedule.

It is necessary, however, to point out that not every State has met its quota. Some States have gone so far beyond them that further recruitment would threaten minimum civilian needs. Five States still lag much too far behind.

"Upgrading" recommended

How shall the hospitals make their curtailed staffs go farthest in meeting their expanded responsibilities?

In industry, we have a term called "upgrading." That is a principle which you have applied in planning for the best use of nurses. Nursing auxillaries and aides relieve the skilled nurse for skilled service which only she can do.

We must go farther in that direction. We must utilize 100 percent of the medical skill and training within our hospitals for 100 percent medical needs.

Wherever possible nonmedical work must be transferred to nonmedical personnel. Every trained man and woman must be used at top skill every hour of his or her working day.

You will have to do that if you are to release enough nurses for military duty.

Nurse recruitment urgent

Our student nurse recruitment program aimed at an enrollment of 55 thousand during the year beginning July 1, 1942. The combined summer and autumn enrollment of 36 thousand students still leaves 19 thousand blue-and-white student uniforms to be filled during the spring of 1943.

There must be an even greater extension of auxiliary nursing services.

Let us remember, however, that fundamentally these aides are not meant to take the place of paid workers. Their volunteer services must be over and above the solid core of staff personnel which, after all, makes up the backbone of our hospitals.

Private duty nursing and other forms of luxury nursing must be curtailed if we are to bridge the gap between the nurses available and the nurses needed.

Alarming shortage in critical areas

Do not interpret what I say as suggesting that you really have all the facilities you need and that courage alone will solve them. With all your courage you will still be short of meeting your problem as you would like to meet it.

But MacArthur in Australia is short too—short of the things he needs to roll the Japanese back into the sea from which they came. Eisenhower, mapping the strategy of a second front, which will some day destroy the Nazi might, is short too.

And it is the lesson of war that MacArthur and Eisenhower will week by week and month by month get more and more—and you will get less and less.

In many of the 400 critical industrial and military mobilization areas recently surveyed by the United States Public Health Service, with the considerable aid of this Association's members, it was found that the shortage of doctors and hospital facilities had reached alarming proportions.

Many of our war community areas have but one doctor for every three thousand, or four thousand, or five thousand people. There are at this moment vital war production centers in which thousands of families have little or no medical service nearby.

"Evacuation in reverse"

A moment ago I said that we had been bombed by circumstances. I would like to extend that idea further to say that we also have been undergoing a kind of evacuation in reverse. We have "evacuated" our countryside into areas of war production. As the population skyrockets upward in these areas, the ratio of physicians to population often spirals downward; either because no additional physicians have come into these areas or because too many who were there have joined the armed forces.

More and more hospitals must take on the growing load—both of hospital care and out-patient service.

Shortage of internes

No discussion of hospital shortages would be complete without mentioning the shortages of internes.

There are not enough graduates to provide all accredited hospitals with internes. Your Association, the medical profession, and your Government therefore agree that all hospitals must cooperate in an equitable distribution of internes by limiting their appointments to minimum needs.

Many hospitals, however, are in communities which have less acute shortages

of doctors than the new war areas. These hospitals will have to get along, for the duration, with a drastically reduced number of physicians—many fewer, in fact, than have been accustomed to serve them during peace times.

A much larger proportion than usual of the physicians remaining for civilian service will be men in the middle or later years of life. Everything possible must be done to make the time of these physicians count for the maximum of service to patients. Every half hour of professional service must now do an hour's work.

What Lanham Act gave, war priorities took away

All across the broad face of America we have seen small towns become big towns overnight. Big towns have become boom towns. The medical and nursing professions have the great responsibility of offering their services for these communities which need their help so desperately.

New hospitals are being built, existing hospitals are expanding with funds provided by the Lanham Act.

Even as the Lanham Act was being passed America was taking control of essential materials. And what the Lanham Act gave, war priorities in some measure took away.

I can offer you no special hope for relief from equipment shortage. This shortage of supplies is perhaps more difficult to solve than is the shortage of personnel, but you will have to solve it as best you can.

An example of your open-mindedness in solving a hard problem is your cooperation in the rapid growth of nonprofit community sponsored hospital service plans. These plans have now enabled some 10,000,000 Americans to place hospital care in the family budget, along with other necessities.

I would like to suggest here that you consider this membership of 10,000,000 as only the beginning of a movement concerned with all the people in this country who need hospital care.

To serve the needs of today, provision must be made to extend the protection of these plans to those who must shift from community to community. Medical protection which does not serve the migrant and the worker who must shift from his home to a distant community will not serve America's needs in time of war.

You and your Government want to be sure that all the people of our Nation have ready access to the best hospital service that modern science and skill can furnish.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Heed 10 precautions to guard health, OCD advises, if public water system fails

Ten precautions which should be followed in the home to protect family health in the event of failure of the public water supply system, because of air raids or other emergencies, were recommended in a statement issued October 16 by the medical division of the OCD.

Post rules for all to see

The OCD suggests that the rules be clipped and posted at some convenient location in the home.

The statement follows:

An air raid may cause damage to waterworks distribution mains, the intricate network of piping which carries safe drinking water into your home. In this emergency when the water fails to flow from the tap, what you do may affect the health, comfort, and property of each citizen: therefore, heed these ten precautions:

1. *Keep available at least 1 quart bottle filled with drinking water for each person in the house.* Reason: Water service may be interrupted and may not be immediately restored.

2. *Always turn water faucets off everywhere in the house when water service has failed.* Reason: When water comes on, you may have forgotten about that open faucet upstairs. Water will be wasted, damage may result from flooding, and water pressure may be lowered over the city.

Don't fill bathtubs

3. *Do not fill bathtubs with water following air raid alarms or during air raids.* Reason: Such action if taken simultaneously in many homes will seriously reduce water pressure in the mains and limit the volume of water. This would result in a dangerous lack of water for fire fighting purposes.

4. *Leave valves alone.* Reason: Trained men will shut off all necessary valves.

5. *Remember that the water department knows the service is off in your area. Your telephone report is not necessary.* Reason: The air raid warden will promptly report troubles in his area. Telephones are needed for important official calls.

Chlorine a sign of safety

6. *Discontinue immediately use of flush toilet when water service goes off. Follow the directions of the Health Department.* Reason: The small volume of water stored in the home is insufficient to continue flushing.

7. *Protect your health by boiling the drinking and cooking water if the health department so advises.* Reason: Disruption of water mains by bombing may draw sewage from sewers or house plumbing into the water main. It is advisable to boil all drinking and cooking water for five minutes during the first 24 hours after water service is restored.

8. *Accept chlorine tastes in your drinking water without complaining. It is a sign of safety.* Reason: Because of a water main break, or for some other good reason, the health and water departments may increase chlorine disinfection rates temporarily for your safety.

9. *Do not drink water obtained from other sources than your tap or drinking water carts operated by the authorities.* Reason: It is dangerous to use water of unknown quality from wells and springs, when the public water supply fails.

10. *Do not believe or repeat rumors concerning water. The health authorities know the water supply facts and will advise you.* Reason: The origin of such rumors may be subversive. You can rely on your own health and water departments.

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Use of phosphorescent materials discouraged by Landis

OCD Director Landis recommended October 15 that no phosphorescent materials be purchased at the present time by defense councils or individuals for outdoor use in signs, stickers or armbands during blackouts.

His recommendations, made after many authoritative tests, were based on three considerations:

1. The brightness of phosphorescent materials, even after a few minutes of exposure to light, is not much greater than that of ordinary white paint under starlight.

2. Many phosphorescent materials deteriorate so rapidly in sun and rain that they are not suitable for extended outdoor use.

3. A large proportion of such materials use highly critical chemicals that would be diverted from war production.

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Heroic seaman awarded medal

The second merchant seaman to be awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal for heroism "above and beyond the call of duty" was Second Officer Frank A. Santina of Montclair, N. J., the Maritime Commission announced. Admiral Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, made the award at the annual banquet of the American Merchant Marine Conference, October 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

Santina was one of two survivors of a lifeboat which was blown high into the air by a torpedo as the crew was leaving a sinking vessel in the Gulf of Mexico on May 26. In spite of severe injuries and with complete disregard for his personal safety, Second Officer Santina swam back to his ship, launched a life raft and saved the life of a helpless shipmate.

Committee to curtail Federal publications

Appointment of a five-man Inter-Agency Publications Committee to recommend by November 1 further discontinuances and curtailments in Government publications was announced October 12 by OWI Director Davis.

It was set up under OWI Regulation Number Three, issued September 25, which eliminated 239 Federal publications and curtailed 284.

Named to the committee were:

John R. Fleming, chief of the Bureau of publications and graphics, who will act as chairman.

Charles Schwarz, director of information, Treasury Department.

Morse Salisbury, director of information, Department of Agriculture.

James W. Bryan, chairman of publications committee, Department of Commerce.

Stephen Fitzgerald, WPB director of information.

Permit rules modified for Great Lakes vessels

The ODT October 15 revised suspension provisions under General Order ODT No. 25, requiring permits for the movement of Great Lakes commercial vessels engaged in domestic transportation.

An order (Suspension Order ODT 25–2) announced October 15 revises an earlier one (Suspension Order ODT 25–1) in respect to vessels transporting two types of commodities. These are blast furnace fluxstone or open-hearth stone intended for use in the manufacture of iron or steel, and limestone intended for use in the manufacture of chemicals.

The new order suspends permit requirements for "vessels of the self-unloader belt type" used in moving these two types of materials, whereas the earlier order suspended the provisions for "vessels, other than the self-unloader belt type," used in moving the same materials.

The new suspension order, effective October 19, revokes the earlier one.

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Furniture, durable goods branches of WPB consolidated

Consolidation of the furniture industry branch with the consumers' durable goods branch was announced October 12 by A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations.

The new unit has been designated as Section "H" of the consumers' durable goods branch and will handle all WPB problems concerned with furniture and bedding. Announcement of the head of the section will be made shortly.

All personnel, funds, records and equipment of the abolished branch are being transferred over to the new section.

Critical occupations in communications listed

The chairman of the Board of War Communications has transmitted to the War Manpower Commission lists of critical occupations and definitions of such positions in the standard and the international broadcasting industries and the radio communications and wire telephone industries.

* * *

JOINT ACTION PLAN—An order approving the second joint-action plan submitted by common carriers engaged in over-the-road operation was issued October 17 by the ODT in its program to conserve rubber and equipment through the coordination of motor transport service. The order (Supplementary Order ODT No. 3 Revised-2) involves the R–B Freight Lines, Inc., of Aberdeen, S. Dak., and the G & P Transportation Co., of St. Paul, Minn.

BUS SERVICE between Salisbury, Md., and Cape Charles, Va., was further coordinated by Special Order ODT B–27 issued October 17 supplementing Special Order ODT B–7. Lines affected are the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Eastern Shore Transit Co., Inc.

THE 4,000,000 American boys and girls who must ride school buses were assured last week by ODT Director Eastman that they will continue to get to their classes this winter.

But the continuance of essential school transportation service depends, Mr. Eastman asserted, on the strict and immediate application of ODT conservation policies to bus equipment by the State and local school authorities throughout the Nation.

ODT SUSPENDED with respect to Hawaii, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone the provisions of a general order regulating the loading of less-than-carload freight by common carriers by rail.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

		Percent change from September 1941
MANPOWER		
September 1942:	*Number*	
Labor force	54,100,000	− 1.3
Unemployed	1,700,000	−62.2
Employed	*52,400,000	+ 4.2
Nonagricultural	*42,200,000	+ 5.0
Male	29,600,000	+ 0.7
Female	12,600,000	+16.7
Agricultural	*10,200,000	+ 1.0
Male	8,600,000	None
Female	1,600,000	+ 6.7
FINANCE**		
War expenditures from Treasury funds:	*In millions of dollars*	
Cumulative July 1940–October 15, 1942	***49,687	
October 1–15	2,613	
PRODUCTION		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; June 1940–Aug. 31	****$13,310,000,000	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 9,690 certificates of necessity approved, June 1940–Aug. 31	$3,277,000,000	
Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, August 1942	286,353	
Percentage—time lost to estimated time worked	9/100 of 1%	
All manufacturing industries—		*Percent change from like month last year*
August:		
Average weekly earnings	$39.42	23.6
Average hours worked per week	42.8	4.9
Average hourly earnings	86.2¢	15.7
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
August 1942	117.4	10.5

*New series starting August 18.

**The statistics for the authorized program are under revision.

***War expenditures by Government corporations increase the total to about $53 billion.

****Revised series starting October 13.

* * *

DISLOCATED TONNAGE provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 49 (Resale of Iron and Steel Products) may be used in establishing prices on dislocated tonnage shipments of the new "national emergency" grade steels, the OPA announced October 16. Dislocated tonnage shipments, generally speaking, are shipments to points outside the seller's normal marketing area.

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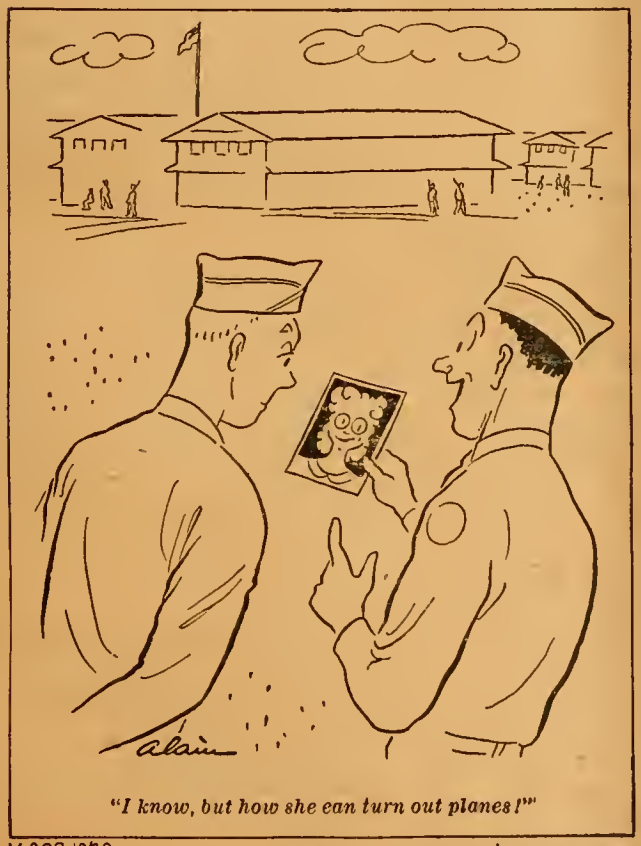
THESE CARTOONS

drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.

V-211-10/20 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

V-210-10/20 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*



"I know, but how she can turn out planes!"

V-208-10/20 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

"Just try an' remember dear, flatten 'em *after* they're empty!"

V-209-10/20 *Drawn for the Office of War Information*

Nelson praises newspapers for success in carrying on household salvage drive

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, October 16 told American newspapers that they have done a "magnificent and unprecedented" job in carrying on the Nation-wide household salvage campaign during the past several weeks and, at the same time, urged them to turn increasing attention now to the problems of industrial salvage.

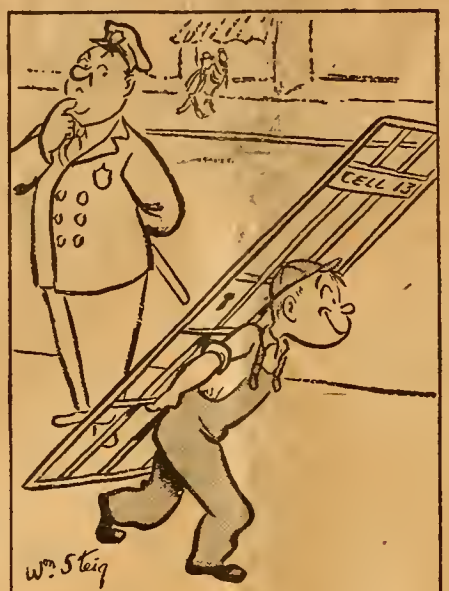
He made his statement and issued his appeal before a group of leading newspaper publishers and executives who have served as members of the Newspapers United Scrap Metal Drive National Committee.

"Magnificent job"

In addressing the publishers and executives Mr. Nelson said:

"The job that the newspapers have done is absolutely unprecedented in this country. It has been magnificent. The results have surpassed the fondest hopes that I entertained when I asked the publishers to come in a few weeks ago and discuss the problem of our materials shortages and how the newspapers could help.

"This has been a wonderful job and has resulted in increasing the flow of scrap to the steel furnaces that must be kept going to keep our munitions program up.



KID SALVAGE

V-222 *Drawn for OWI*

"The whole campaign has been a major contribution to the war effort.

"One thing that I want to suggest now is that, if the papers want to continue their good efforts, they begin to give increased attention to the problems of industrial salvage."

Scrap producers awarded merit emblems

During September, the Scrap Producer Emblem was awarded by WPB to 138 scrap dealers and 756 automobile graveyard operators throughout the country for outstanding work in moving scrap materials into war production.

Some 4,600 scrap dealers were called on by the field force in September and, of these dealers, 138 received the award because:

1. They had conformed to the general policies of the conservation division.
2. Their tonnage deliveries to steel mills had been 33⅓ percent in excess of their average monthly deliveries for the first 6 months of 1942.

The field force visited 17,382 automobile graveyards and 756 of them received the Scrap Producer Emblem. The requirements which they had to meet, in order to receive this award, were:

1. Complete turn-over of stock in 60 days or less.
2. No loose scrap lying about in the yard.
3. Aggressive purchasing policy in acquiring old cars.
4. No unusable parts saved from the cars.

The automobile graveyard section points out that scrap dealers and automobile graveyard operators who did not receive the Scrap Producer Emblem in September will be eligible for the award in the future if they meet the necessary requirements.

THE 33 POUNDS of tin used in solder for a medium tank would make 10,000 tin cans.

ETHYL ALCOHOL—Holders of A–1–j ratings no longer are excepted from the restrictions on the use and delivery of ethyl alcohol, controlled by General Preference Order M–30, as amended August 8, 1942.

Communities deserve the credit for scrap collection, says White

There now are 13,000 local salvage committees throughout the country directing activities to obtain scrap materials of all kinds, it was announced October 15 by R. K. White, chief, general salvage section, WPB.

These local salvage committees, under the leadership of voluntary chairmen in every State, are coordinating all the activities of civic organizations, mobilizing collection facilities, initiating municipal tin-can programs and collaborating with newspapers, business firms and local citizens in carrying out the salvage campaign.

"Scrap materials are vital to our war effort," said Mr. White, "so vital, in fact, that men, women, and children are building a 'second front' right here at home. But this 'second front' is of their own making. It has not been made possible by any outside agency. It is a community job that is being done by the people of the community."

In many instances, Mr. White added, local salvage activities were well under way before the national scrap campaign was inaugurated by the War Production Board. In all instances, these activities have been started and continued by voluntary workers under the guidance of the local salvage committee chairmen. They have organized to produce scrap for war production and form the basis of a continuous salvage program for the duration of the war.

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Personnel changes announced in WPB conservation branch

Lessing J. Rosenwald, director, WPB conservation division, October 10 announced several organizational changes in the division.

Howard Coonley, chief of the simplification branch, was appointed deputy director.

Other changes

R. K. White, chief of the tin salvage unit, was appointed chief of the general salvage section, succeeding Herbert Gutterson, who becomes executive advisor on field operations.

Robert B. Shepard was promoted from deputy chief to chief of the simplification branch.

VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. | OCTOBER 27, 1942 | VOLUME 3, NUMBER 43

WMC drafting national service bill for President to use if necessary

A national service act is now being prepared by the War Manpower Commission at President Roosevelt's request, Paul V. McNutt, WMC chairman, disclosed last week in testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

A draft of such a measure is being drawn up by a WMC labor-management subcommittee. The committee is opposed to compulsory workmen's service at this time, Mr. McNutt said, but is preparing the bill so that the President will have it available whenever he thinks such a measure is necessary.

McNutt's specifications for law

"I am assured," he said, "that within a period of not to exceed 2 weeks I can present a draft bill on this subject to the President."

Mr. McNutt told the Senate committee that none of the four proposals now being considered by it meet what he believes to be the basic requirements of a national service law. Such a law, he declared, should empower the administering agency to:

1. "Require employers in any area to hire all workers through a central agency."
2. "Control methods of utilization." The administering agency should have the power to insure that workers were used "most effectively," McNutt said, emphasizing that the agency should have a staff

(*Continued on page 24*)

THE VANISHING CIVILIAN

WPB is preparing a program to schedule the output of civilian goods. This was the major revelation last week in a series of developments pointing to the welding of all American effort into a single economy—a war economy.

Everything is for war

The scheduling program is being prepared by WPB's division of civilian supply at the request of WPB Chairman Nelson, who said at his October 22 press conference that "the things for the civilian in the wartime economy will be programmed and scheduled just like the Army and the Navy."

The term "civilian program" is a misnomer, Mr. Nelson said, for "it is part of our whole picture and must be considered definitely a part of the picture. I don't think you can consider an Army or Navy program without at one and the same time thinking of—I don't like to call it 'civilian' because it isn't; it is really part of the war program . . . Everything today is for a war economy."

Civilian goods down to a trickle

In answer to a question about eliminating civilian goods, he replied that "there aren't many more to be eliminated."

This statement was underlined by a WPB report that as early as the end of July, 91 percent of all unfilled orders on the books of 3,021 metal-working plants were war orders. Production of civilian durable goods, the report noted, is down to a trickle—and that chiefly for repair parts to keep essential services operating. (*Summary on page 4.*)

At the same time, WPB was drafting an order to enforce "normal" limits on manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' stocks and so help fair distribution of the consumer goods which now will dwindle fast from the shelves. Less drastic steps envisioned earlier cannot achieve the desired control of inventories, Mr. Nelson was quoted as saying. (*Page 5.*)

Further explanation of the projected program is contained in these questions and answers from Mr. Nelson's press conference:

Action on a positive basis

Q. Now, that (scheduling of civilian production) would be done on a positive basis rather than through limitation orders?

A. It would be done on a positive basis; yes.

Q. Has any time limit been set on the reports?

A. Yes. They will be in very shortly.

Q. Does that mean that we would just slough off things that weren't listed as essential, just by not allocating materials to them?

A. That is what it would mean, in effect, because we will allocate materials on a schedule basis.

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THE RATIONING PICTURE

Meat, tires, and fuel oil occupy attention in the rationing field this week. News in rationing and related subjects:

Must register tires 13
Giving up tires above five 14
How to get maximum heat 15
U. S. gets the most meat 16, 17
Farmers asked to raise more hogs 18
New pork ceilings for even distribution 19

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In this issue

PRODUCTION

WPB drafts program to schedule output of civilian goods ---- 1
The progress of conversion ---- 4
New order will enforce "normal" consumer goods stocks ---- 5
Planes bringing strategic materials into United States ---- 7
Reorganized Production Drive staff discusses policies ---- 8
Contract renegotiation sped by changes in rules ---- 9

MANPOWER

WMC preparing national service bill for use if needed ---- 1
Selective Service lists 92 "critical" communications jobs ---- 24

TRANSPORTATION

U. S. may seek use of warehouses cleared of civilian goods ---- 12

RATIONING

Tire registration is the key to continued use of gasoline ---- 13
Why we must sell all tires over 5 to the Government ---- 14
How to get the most heat out of your oil allotment ---- 15
Americans get more meat than their friends or foes ---- 16

AGRICULTURE

Wickard asks for 10 percent more spring hogs ---- 18

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

OPA and Agriculture move to keep down price of bread ---- 18
Pork ceilings pegged to encourage even distribution over U. S ---- 19

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MATS FOR PUBLICATION

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OPA acts to increase dealers' stocks of tires to meet new consumer demand

Steps to enable dealers to increase their stocks of passenger-car tires so as to be ready to make consumer sales when the new mileage rationing program becomes effective November 22, were announced October 22 by the OPA.

Under the new regulations which are a part of the Government's rubber conservation program, dealers may acquire stocks of new tires made of reclaimed rubber, and recapped and used tires for sale to motorists who have received ration certificates from their local boards.

Many dealers do not now have adequate stocks of tires of this kind—defined as Grade III tires in the rationing regulations. Under the plan to get these Grade III tires into dealers' stocks, only establishments which have filed September 30 inventory reports on OPA Form R–17, in compliance with the rationing regulations, will be eligible for allotments, excepting establishments set up since October 1, 1942, by OPA authorization.

On the Home Front

Since the first Nazi hordes spilled across the German border in 1939, Europe has been the scene of vast migrations, some caused by the actual impact of war, when millions fled before the invaders, and others by Hitler's ruthless policy of shifting whole populations or classes to meet nefarious Nazi ends. If to these millions of unfortunates are added those other millions who withdrew into the Chinese interior to elude the ravaging Jap, the spectacle of mass displacements is one without historic parallel.

Migration taxes war-boom cities

The war has brought migration in this country, too, although on a happier plane. Under the spur of wartime employment, of better wages in war industries, countless families or their working members have changed base. Too often, however, these people have found that the increase in their buying power was more than offset in war-boom communities by housing congestion, reduced facilities for health, recreation, and schooling, and overtaxed public services of all kinds, including transportation. Under normal conditions large increases in population would call for expansion in all these fields but with wartime scarcities ranging from telephone equipment to building materials, our means of caring for even essential workers have become steadily more limited. Yet the well-being of war workers is vital to our whole war program.

Half a million homes provided

During the past 28 months about half a million "living units" of war housing have been provided, through private and Government building. But 12 million workers must go to new jobs in the coming year, and more than a million and a quarter additional living units will be needed. About half of these will come from new housing, the rest must be found in existing structures, which means, among other things, that more workers must be quartered in private homes. Meanwhile, all nonessential construction—even that of the Government—has been halted.

Not only housing, but transportation to war plants must be assured the 20 million war workers we'll have by next year—5 million more than at present. Since 86 percent of all travel is by passenger automobiles, we must keep the cars of war workers and those engaged in essential civilian services on the road at any cost. That's where the "idle" tire program comes in. The millions of "idle" tires being sold to Uncle Sam between now and November 22 will form a tire and rubber pool that can be tapped to supply tires and recaps to those who must drive to work.

But this program will not alter the necessity to keep autos within the 35-mile-an-hour maximum speed limit. In fact, we'll be more than ever obligated to take the best possible care of the five tires we keep, give them periodic inspection, check their inflation, drive as little as possible, share our cars with others. And we must give up for the duration all thought of driving from one vacation spot to another.

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Manpower and civilian goods

The call for a third more workers in direct war production for 1943 and a total of 9 million in the armed services—several million of whom must come from our present reservoir of labor—means that the production of nonessential civilian goods and services will be cut to the bone, and into the bone. Next year we'll have about 15 million fewer people to carry on all civilian work and services than were employed for all purposes in 1940. Already production of civilian durable goods made mainly or entirely of metal has been halted and the plants are turning out war products.

The drive to save metals, to find new sources of metals, grows more intense. To save tin, we are returning to the "kraut barrel era"—there'll be no more tinned sauerkraut. The tin-plate coating on cans for apples and applesauce has been reduced. The Government has acquired more than 30 million pounds of copper from owners in this country, and in addition, the United States will see that operators of South American copper mines get the mining equipment they need. Manganese, an important metal used in making alloy steel, came almost entirely from abroad. With foreign sources cut off, United States scientists have developed new methods of recovering manganese from deposits of low-grade ore in this country. Tungsten, another precious alloy metal, is being brought from China in limited quantities by our Army and Navy ferry planes.

More food in soup

The necessities of wartime economy have resulted in improvements in packaging and in the quality of many products. The new types of canned soups, for example, are higher in food value than the old-style soups—one reason why most of them cost a few cents more. But if we pay more, we should see that the labels bear the words "new and improved style" or "new recipe."

Under the voluntary share-the-meat program there will be some changes in family diets, especially for heavy meat eaters, but dieticians stand ready to assist the housewife in balancing the family nutrition as consumption of chops, steaks, and roasts is reduced. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics offers suggestions along this line. Proprietors of public eating places will have to apply tact and intelligence to their problem of rationing patrons. They'll need to provide half portions at reduced prices for meat-savers, play down the restricted meats on menus and boost the "variety meats"—liver, heart, kidneys, tongue, pigs' knuckles, and the like. And they'll get cooperation from customers by displaying printed explanations of the whole program as it affects diners out.

Feeding our Allies

By contrast with conquered Europe, Americans feast every day. Except for potatoes, this year's European harvest is below even last year's subnormal crops. Our Allies, thanks to Lend-Lease, will fare better. Foreseeing the increased needs of Allied soldiers for food and clothing throughout the coming winter, the Government stepped up its September purchases of agricultural commodities to 115 million dollars, an increase of 38 percent over August. During the last 18 months farm products amounting to $1,750,000,000 have been purchased under the Lend-Lease program, and nearly two-thirds of these products have been delivered for shipment to Allied countries.

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INELIGIBLE ALIENS—Attorney General Francis Biddle October 22 advised the Secretaries of War and Navy that manufacturers who mistakenly employ ineligible aliens on aeronautical or confidential war contracts are not liable to prosecution if the employment was given in good faith.

Civilian durable goods down to a trickle; 91 percent of orders in 3,021 metal plants devoted to war materials at end of July

August reports by 3,021 manufacturing plants in 74 metals-working industries show that production of durable goods for civilian use had ceased almost completely at the end of the summer, WPB announced last week. Of unfilled orders held by these plants, amounting to over 26 billion dollars, 91.2 percent was for war goods. The surviving trickle of non-military production was chiefly of repair and replacement parts needed to keep essential civilian services in operation.

Peak war output not reached yet

In many of these plants full conversion has been achieved; employment is back to normal, or higher, and from them flows a swelling stream of war goods. In others, the work of conversion still is in progress, and peak war output will not be reached for some time.

AUTOMOBILES

The biggest consumers' durable goods industry was the automobile industry. In the "model" year of 1941, it turned out 5 million vehicles, which sold at the factory for just over 4 billion dollars. Employment was around 500,000 wage earners.

During this prosperous year, when the industry reached its all-time high, it already was heavily loaded with orders for war goods to be produced in new plants. But when production of automobiles ceased in February, conversion of the automobile plants was begun. Production lines were torn up, plant layout changed machines adapted to new uses.

At the end of July, the automobile industry reported unfilled war orders amounting to over 13 billion dollars. This was over 98 percent of all orders on the books. Shipments for July were 533 million.

REFRIGERATORS

Next to automobiles, the domestic mechanical refrigerator industry was the largest producer of consumers' durable goods. In 1941 this industry produced 3,700,000 domestic refrigerators, valued at $500,000,000. It employed 36,000 wage earners. Here, as in the automobile industry, important war contracts were held which were to be executed in new plants.

But when production of domestic refrigerators ceased at the end of April the industry turned to conversion. At present, employment is back to normal, and early next year, it is estimated, will be almost doubled. The industry is producing a great variety of munitions items including parts for aircraft (notably propellers), parts for tanks and guns, parts and equipment for marine vessels, communication equipment, machine guns, ammunition and small arms. One plant will produce Vought-Sikorsky flying boats. At the end of July the industry held unfilled war orders valued at 450 million dollars.

In the combined domestic and commercial refrigeration industry, unfilled war orders amounted to over 800 million dollars at the end of July. War shipments in July were 37 million dollars, about half of which was of munitions.

WASHING MACHINES

This industry, which made washing machines, and ironers for household use, employed 13,000 wage earners in 1941 and produced 112 million dollars' worth of goods.

Curtailment began a year ago and production was stopped completely by the middle of June this year. The industry was highly organized for mass production, hence the change-over to the manufacture of munitions necessitated complete conversion.

War shipments in March were $321,000; in July $3,839,000. Unfilled orders at the end of July totaled close to 80 million dollars, of which 99.5 percent was for war goods.

SEWING MACHINES

This industry, like the refrigeration industry, produces machines both for household and industrial use. In the industrial field there has been no curtailment because industrial sewing machines are needed to make a great variety of articles for the military forces.

But the military had no use for household sewing machines and production in this field came to an end on July 15.

War shipments for both household and industrial machines have risen steadily since March. In July they were $4,343,000 but 70 percent consisted of industrial sewing machines or replacement parts. Munitions shipments were rising rapidly as plants formerly making honsehold machines began to get into production on war orders. Unfilled war orders in this branch of the industry were over 91 million dollars at the end of July.

The cabinet shops are now beginning to get into the manufacture of wooden airplane parts.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

In this industry were made all those intriguing household gadgets such as fans, flat irons, mixers, percolators.

Production was curtailed by an order issued on March 30. It was stopped completely, except for high-rated orders, at the end of May.

Almost complete conversion was necessary. Normal products found no military use. During the summer, employment fell off sharply but is now near normal. Shipments of war goods increased from $3,644,000 in May to almost 10 million dollars in July. Unfilled war orders in 32 plants at the end of July amounted to $204,068,000, of which 99.7 percent was for war goods—chiefly munitions.

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

Twelve firms in the bicycle industry made about 1,800,000 bicycles in 1941. Two firms in the motorcycle industry made 28,000 motorcycles. A limitation order was issued in March which cut production of bicycles to 42 percent of the 1941 date, and prescribed specifications for a standard model popularly known as the "Victory" model.

Additional orders further curtailed production until on September 1 a new order limited it to 10,000 per month and concentrated manufacturing in two plants.

With the creation of the standard model and curtailment of output, the larger manufacturers began to take on war work and in July were reported to be producing parts for aircraft, small arms and marine vessels; ammunition, and sighting and fire-control equipment.

In the motorcycle end of the industry no conversion has been necessary; on the contrary it has been necessary to increase as rapidly as possible the production of motorcycles to meet the demands of the services, chiefly of the Army.

No motorcycles are being made except Army models, a somewhat lighter model than the standard machine formerly produced.

At the end of July this industry group had unfilled war orders amounting to $64 million, but the bulk of these were for motorcyles.

OIL BURNERS

The manufacture of residential oil burners was cut off at the end of May 1942 and industrial oil burners were restricted to high-rated orders.

As early as last March this industry shipped a million dollars' worth of war goods, and the fact that this was 65 percent of total shipments indicates that the industry was already heavily engaged in war work. It may be assumed, however, that these war goods shipped last spring consisted chiefly of oil burners for Army use, industrial oil burners for war industry, oil burners in ships, and not of munitions from converted plants.

War shipments increased steadily, as did the ratio of munitions to total war goods. In August, when war goods shipments amounted to practically $2 million, munitions shipments were 30 percent. Conversion of the plants producing residential oil burners will be largely completed by the end of the year.

RADIOS

In a broad sense, conversion has not been necessary in the radio industry since military demands are extremely heavy for many kinds of radio communication equipment and other applications of radio technique. The radio industry, which last year was doing a business of about 20 million dollars a month, is now well over 100 million dollars a month. Unfilled war orders are in excess of 4 billion dollars and the bulk is for radio equipment.

Although the radio industry is almost completely devoted to war production, there is a surprising amount of essential civilian work. However, important as it is, it represents less than 1 percent of the present output of the industry.

PROGRESS OF CONVERSION TO WAR MANUFACTURE

At the end of July 1942, unfilled war orders on the books of 7 major metal-working industries were as follows:

AUTOMOBILE: Over 13 billion dollars for war—more than 98 percent of all orders.

REFRIGERATOR: Over 800 million dollars.

WASHING MACHINE: Close to 80 million dollars, or 99.5 percent of all orders.

SEWING MACHINE: Over 91 million dollars.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCES: Over 204 million dollars in 32 plants (mostly for munitions) or 99.7 percent of all orders.

MOTORCYCLE AND BICYCLE: Sixty-four million dollars.

RADIO: Over 4 billion dollars.

Other reports showed that the industrial and domestic oil burner industry shipped 2 million dollars' worth of war goods in August. This industry shipped 1 million dollars' worth for war in March, or 65 percent of its total shipments in that month.

Production and sale of X-ray equipment limited to war needs

Strict control over the production and sale of X-ray equipment has been established by the director general for operations, with issuance of Limitation Order L–206.

Certain sales permitted

The order prohibits the manufacture of any models or types of X-ray equipment other than those listed in Schedule A, principally models required by the Army and Navy.

Under the order, the sale, transfer, or delivery of X-ray equipment is prohibited except to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and the War Shipping Administration, or to other persons who establish their need on Form PD–556 and are specifically authorized by the director general for operations to receive X-ray equipment. This restriction applies to all persons, such as manufacturers, distributors, and retailers, who offer new X-ray equipment for sale.

Parts, used equipment excluded

X-ray tubes, accessories, parts for maintenance and repair, and X-ray consumable supplies are excluded from the terms of the order, which likewise does not apply to the sale or transfer of used and rebuilt equipment.

The simplified list does not include certain types of industrial equipment, but where the need is established, permission to produce such industrial equipment may be obtained under WPB's appeals procedure.

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NO MORE TELEPHONES TO BE MADE AFTER NOVEMBER 17

Manufacture of telephone sets, except some of special combat design, will be stopped in 30 days under the terms of Limitation Order L–204, issued October 17 by the director general for operations. The order limits manufacture of the sets to decreasing percentages for a 30-day period. For the first 15 days following issuance of the order, production is limited to 4 percent of total factory sales value of telephone sets manufactured in the calendar year 1941. During the second 15-day period immediately following, production is limited to 2 percent of the output for the same year.

WPB to enforce "normal" consumer goods stocks by new order coming soon

An order establishing a system of control over inventories of finished consumers' goods of wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers throughout the country will be issued in the near future, WPB Chairman Nelson announced October 20.

To achieve more equitable distribution

Information reaching WPB through voluntary sources and through various Government agencies has indicated that great pressure is being exerted on markets as a result of over buying of consumers' goods. Mr. Nelson stated that as a result of this information the special wholesale and retail inventory policy committee of the office of civilian supply had unanimously recommended to him the prompt issuance of an order establishing a control of inventories as the only effective means of achieving more equitable distribution of inventories throughout the country and of protecting the many merchants who have been complying with previous WPB recommendations relating to the maintenance of "normal" inventories.

"Normal" inventories sought

The first step of the original plan, calling for a study of quarterly inventory and sales reports, cannot achieve the desired results, Mr. Nelson said. Therefore, WPB will proceed directly to the second step—a program for formal control and enforcement of "normal" inventories.

The order now being drafted to put the system into effect, Mr. Nelson said, will require the achievement of normal inventories by the early part of 1943. The basis of the control system will be the one recommended by the committee and approved by Mr. Nelson September 5. This system requires each merchant to maintain the same relationship of his stock to his sales which he had on the average in comparable quarters of 1939–40–41. In this way sales increases or decreases would result in proportionate increases or decreases in allowable inventories. Forms indicating details for arriving at "normal" inventories will be made available as soon as possible.

Mr. Nelson pointed out that the committee had consulted with hundreds of businessmen on the questions of policy involved and added that it would consult further with representative merchants and manufacturers on the details of the order.

The special inventory committee is headed by Eaton V. W. Read and includes Irwin D. Wolf, vice president of Kauffmann's, Pittsburgh, and John A. Donaldson, vice president and treasurer of Butler Brothers, Chicago.

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Nonmetallic reflectors ordered to save steel

Substitution of nonmetallic materials in the manufacture of reflectors for fluorescent lighting fixtures, as a means to conserve steel, will be required throughout the industry beginning October 31.

Restrictions applied to reflectors are incorporated in a single amended order, Limitation Order L–78, issued October 19 by the director general for operations.

Changeover to the use of nonmetallic substitutes, it is expected, will be accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience to the industry under a program developed through the efforts of the building materials branch in cooperation with the representatives of the industry.

"Frozen" parts diverted to war

Diversion to war use of fixtures and parts now "frozen" in the stock rooms of manufacturers under the "blocked inventory" regulation already in effect is also required by the amendment.

The order as amended authorized release of small inventories in the hand of retailers upon application to the WPB and approval by the director general for operations. Form 556, which can be obtained at any WPB field office, must be submitted by the retailer.

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MATTHIESSEN RESIGNS

The resignation of C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., assistant director general for operations, was accepted October 17 by WPB Chairman Nelson, to become effective November 1. Mr. Matthiesen has resigned for personal reasons which make it necessary for him to return to his home in Pasadena, Calif.

* * *

A NAZI NEWSPAPER deplores "quarrels and unpleasant scenes" created by Westphalian housewives pushing and shoving to get rationed vegetables.

OWI seeks to end alternating extremes of joy and despair over U. S. warplanes

In a frank discussion of America's combat aircraft, their strength and weaknesses, the OWI last week warned the public against taking extreme views in evaluating our fighting planes. A great deal of confusion has marked the discussion of our aircraft, said OWI, because "it has not been fully realized that the test of battle is the only valid one for an Army or Navy plane, whatever its type."

Truth is between the two extremes

"Failure of the public to appreciate this fact," said OWI, "and the additional one that there is no all-purpose plane, has bred doubt and discouragement. From believing their warplanes the best in the world some people have swung to a conviction that British, German, and Japanese planes are superior. Then, their hopes brightened by accounts of American air victories, they have gone back to their original optimism. The truth lies between the two extremes."

Explaining that United States aircraft, previous to the outbreak of the present war, were built primarily to protect our own territories, the 32-page report emphasized the difficulties our fighters encountered in adapting their ships and tactics to the types of warfare in which they have been forced to engage in all parts of the world.

Some are badly designed

"Some American warplanes are badly designed or ill-matched against the equipment of the enemy. Some planes now in action have definite deficiencies, even within the purposes for which they were designed, but even such aircraft often have fought admirably, because of their positive virtues and inherent soundness . . ."

Among other subjects, the report discusses at length our difficulties with the liquid-cooled engine and our deficiencies in high-altitude fighters.

As against these disadvantages, OWI states that the Curtiss P-40, outclassed in the high skies of Europe, is slugging it out on even terms with the Messerschmitt 109 in the in-fighting for Egypt.

The report notes, moreover, that the test of battle has completely disproved the contention of critics that the Flying Fortress was unfit for combat over Europe. "It has shown that the B-17 is capable of high-altitude day bombing of such precision that it astounded Allied observers." To illustrate the Fortress' toughness, OWI recounts the recent battles in which a flight of them knocked down 10 to 18 Focke-Wulfs without loss, and a fleet of 115 Fortresses and Liberators destroyed or damaged over 100 of the latest German fighters at a cost of 4 bombers in completing their mission.

FLYING FORTRESS: Debut over Europe astounded observers, confounded critics

OWI also put in the record the fact that for months the aerial score in China and the South Pacific has been favorable to our fighter planes, but warns that a new type of enemy plane or a shift in enemy tactics could change this picture.

For the benefit of laymen, the OWI lists the principal warcraft now in service, with a brief description of each. They are as follows:

FIGHTERS

Curtis P–40. Single-engine, liquid-cooled. Most discussed of all United States combat aircraft, this fighter has gone through six major type changes (from *P–40A* to *P–40F*). Types now in wide use are the "E" (Kittyhawk) and "F" (Warbawk). Substantially improved through each change, it has the virtues of heavy hitting power, excellent armor, high diving speed, and leakproof tanks common to all United States aircraft. Against the Japanese Zero it has proved on an average to be superior. But pilots want more altitude.

Bell P–39 (Airacobra). Single-engine, liquid-cooled. It has approximately the same limitations and the same positive virtues as the *P–40*. Armed with a cannon as well as machine guns, it is a powerful ground-strafing craft.

North-American P–51 (Mustang). Single-engine, liquid-cooled. Newest of the Allison-powered United States pursuits, the *P–51* has been quietly developed. It did not come prominently into public notice until the British used it in the Dieppe raid. It is one of the fastest fighters in the world. Changes promise sensational improvement in altitude performance.

Lockheed P–38 (Lightning). A two-engine, liquid-cooled pursuit plane, the *P–38* has so far had only limited tests of action, notably in the Aleutians. Its performance has been excellent. Turbo-supercharged, it has excellent high altitude performance. At its best altitude it is one of the world's fastest fighting aircraft.

Republic P–47 (Thunderbolt). Powered by one of the largest United States air-cooled engines, the *P–47* has been thoroughly tested, is in service and in production. It is turbo-supercharged, heavily armed, and has a greater speed than the *P–38* at extreme altitudes.

Grumman F–4–F (Wildcat). This is the Navy's standard fighter and is unquestionably the best carrier fighter now in battle service. Powered with an air-cooled engine, with two-speed supercharger, it has shown altitude performance that comes close to the Zero.

HEAVY BOMBERS

Boeing B–17 (Flying Fortress). A tried and thoroughly tested model with an unequalled combat record (four engines, air-cooled turbo-supercharged), the *B–17* is essentially a high-altitude, long-range bomber designed for precision destruction of restricted targets at great ranges. It is one of the most heavily armed bombers in the world. It has indicated by its work in the Pacific and over Europe that it can carry out high-altitude day-bombing missions under the protection of its own guns and without fighter escort.

Consolidated B–24 (Liberator). A four-motored, air-cooled bomber, turbo-supercharged, the *B–24* is capable of operation at high altitudes and over great ranges for high-accuracy bombing missions. It has shown itself a topflight performer over the Pacific, in Northern Africa, Europe, and the Aleutians.

MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS

North American B–25 (Mitchell). A battle-tested two-engine air-cooled aircraft of speed, long range and good load carrying characteristics, unequaled by any enemy craft in the same class. This craft was used in the raid on Tokyo.

Martin B–26 (Martian). Two engines, air-cooled. No nation but the United States, so far as is known, has so efficient plane in its class.

Douglas A–20 (Boston or Havoc). A light, two-engine, air-cooled bomber used by the British in the European and Egyptian theatre. One of the best of its class.

Douglas SBD (Dauntless). (*Army Counterpart A–24.*) The Navy's carrier-based standard dive bomber (single-engine, air-cooled); this craft is the best in the world in its category. As a land-based plane it may find its equal or superior in the German's latest.

Douglas TBD (Devastator). Single-engine, air-cooled aircraft, has given good service, but is being replaced by the:

Grumman TBF (Avenger). A bigger, more powerful, and in all respects more advanced airplane, the TBF is the best carrier-based torpedo plane so far seen in action in this war.

Army, Navy planes fly strategic materials to U. S. in world-wide freight service

Army and Navy ferry planes now are bringing strategic materials to America, the Office of War Information reported October 19.

The materials are carried in the planes of the Army Air Force Command, the Army Air Force Service Command, and the Naval Air Transport Service, returning after delivering personnel and material to fighting fronts.

None lost to date

Block mica has been flown from India. It is essential to the manufacture of some aircraft parts. Bristles the Navy needed and silk for parachutes has come by air from the heart of China. Beetles were transported from the Fiji Islands to Honduras to check a root weevil attacking hemp in an experimental plantation.

Not a pound of cargo has been reported lost to date.

The Board of Economic Warfare and Army and Navy authorities worked out the plans for this world-wide air freight service.

Silk, tin, tungsten flown

The BEW learned there was available space on returning planes of the China National Aviation Corporation. Contracts were quickly modified to provide for the delivery of bristles, tungsten, silk, and tin to airports in China, whence the materials were flown out in that order of priority. In eight weeks, 32 tons of bristles, 70 tons of silk, 47 tons of tin, and 70 tons of tungsten were moved from China to India. Later, 98 tons of tungsten were flown out in 10 days.

American planes brought $475,000 worth of platinum from points on the Persian Gulf to the United States.

Other materials that have been moved or for which plans are being made to move are:

Balsa wood from Central America, needed for American glider and British mosquito boats.

Tantalite, beryl ore, quartz crystals, industrial diamonds, and mica from South Africa.

Crude rubber from Brazil.

Twenty tons of rubber seeds from Liberia for planting in the western hemisphere.

Agencies cooperate

This air freight service is being developed by Philip W. Amran, chief of the International Air Transport Division, BEW; Col. Robert H. Smith, of the Army Air Transport Command; Col. R. W. Ireland, in charge of air priorities, and other Army and Navy officers. Cooperating are the State Department, the Metals Reserve Company, the Defense Supplies Corporation, and the War Production Board.

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No lead shortage; stock pile building to meet uncertain future

Sustained domestic production of lead, plus imports substantially greater than normal, are supplying all war needs and building a Government stock pile, Erwin Vogelsang, chief, WPB tin and lead branch, revealed October 21.

"Lead is practically unique among metals today," he said, "for it is the one important metal in which a shortage does not exist at the present time. However, it is impossible to predict what future demands may be, so control must be maintained to assure an adequate supply for any unforeseen requirements. Every effort must be made to keep mine production at peak levels. Our use of lead for all purposes has increased enormously—from 633,000 tons in 1936 to over a million tons in 1941. We are still using it in very large quantities."

* * *

SHOVEL MANUFACTURERS who had in their possession before August 10, 1942, inventories of raw and partly processed steel in shapes and sizes not usable under Schedule I of Limitation Order L-157 are permitted to continue fabrication of this material under an amendment issued October 20 by the director general for operations.

* * *

AN EXTENSION of 30 days for filing of production schedules under Limitation Order L-193, establishing control of conveying machinery and mechanical power transmission equipment, was provided in an amendment to the order announced October 17 by the director general for operations. The amendment contains other provisions to facilitate operation.

* * *

STEEL BRANCH—Appointment of Edwin H. Brown of Milwaukee, Wis., as assistant chief of the WPB iron and steel branch in charge of the plant facilities section was announced October 17.

Sponge iron plant approved to make substitute for scrap needed in steel production

A program for the development of sponge iron, undertaken as an experimental step in increasing the Nation's supply of steel-making metallics, was announced October 22 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

The program involves two parts:

1. The proposal of the Republic Steel Corporation to build a $450,000 sponge iron plant at Youngstown, Ohio, with a capacity of 100 tons a day, has been approved.
2. A committee of individuals with broad, practical, and technical experience to be known as the Steel-Using Industry Advisory Committee, is being established by Iron and Steel Branch Chief H. G. Batcheller. It will consider ways and means to cope with the shortage of scrap, and advise him on the practicability of other individual sponge iron projects which have been submitted to WPB.

Proponents of sponge iron have asserted for some time that it is a satisfactory substitute for scrap iron, which along with pig iron, is one of the two important metallics needed to make steel. Such sponge iron plants, it has been urged, should be built instead of adding to the pig iron capacity as a means of combating the scrap shortage. Those differing with this suggestion assert that sponge iron is not a satisfactory substitute.

Wide-scale adoption of the process has not been possible because of technical problems involved, Mr. Nelson said.

The Republic proposal contemplates the use of high-grade concentrates from magnetite ores mined in the Adirondacks, in upper New York State, as contrasted with the low-grade ores generally available for iron-making. It is hoped that this specialized use of the sponge iron process will result in actual operating experience which can be applied, if successful, to other suitable ores where gas is available.

The sponge iron process involves the reduction of iron ore to a spongy mass of iron by heating the ore at a temperature below the fusing point of iron. The oxygen content is removed at the same time, either by mixing the iron ore with pulverized coal, or passing a reducing gas through it.

It is expected that the plant will be in operation in about 4 to 6 months.

Companies operating under PRP may apply for extra material

Manufacturers working under the Production Requirements Plan who have urgent need of material over and above the amounts authorized for fourth-quarter use may apply for additional quantities on Form PD–25F, but are warned that only applications covering material necessary to the war effort or for essential civilian uses can be considered, according to instructions announced October 20 by the WPB.

Must explain use

The instructions for filling out the application forms for supplemental authorizations direct that a separate PD–25F be filed for each class of product covered by the authorization on PD–25A. Applicants must submit a covering letter explaining in detail the purpose for which additional material is being requested, indicating whether it is for use or receipt, as indicated on the PD–25A authorization, and whether an appeal is being made for permission to divert quantities already authorized for use in one product to the production of another.

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New items under import control

Several additions to and shifts in the lists of materials covered by the General Imports Order, M-63, became effective on October 21 under the terms of Amendment No. 7, announced October 19 by the director general for operations.

Red squill, pyrethrum and insect flowers have been added to List I (materials which may not be imported by persons other than Government agencies without special WPB authorization: imports may continue under existing contracts, but special authorization to process or move the commodities, once imported, must be secured.)

Red squill, pyrethrum and insect flowers are rare, valuable insecticides which are in short supply.

Wool, silk affected

Wools finer than 44s are transferred from List I to List II, since Conservation Order M–73 adequately controls the processing of such wools, once they are imported.

Private importation of silk waste, cocoons, partially manufactured silk, and raw silk in skeins, without special WPB authorization, is prohibited by the addition of these items to List II of the order.

Several commodities are added to List III (specific authorization for permission to import must be obtained regardless of existing contracts.) The commodities added to List III are:

Canned meats, including mutton; gum arabic; gum tragacanth; coconuts; carpets and carpeting; pile mats and floor coverings of either cocoa fiber or rattan; floor coverings of grass or rice straw and textile floor coverings other than wool, cotton, silk, and rayon.

All these items were placed on List III in order to preserve shipping space for more essential commodities.

Production Drive policy group and staff hold first meeting, discuss methods

First meeting of top executive personnel of the War Production Drive Headquarters since WPB Chairman Nelson's appointment of the new five-man policy committee was held in Washington October 19.

Policies of the organization, which through 1,650 labor-management committees covering 3,200,000 workers seeks to sustain and increase war production, were discussed at the meeting in terms of the new administrative order, made public that day, under which the organization will operate.

The administrative order, signed by WPB Vice Chairman Batt, states that the chairman of the War Production Drive Policy Committee, subject to the direction of Chairman Nelson and after consultation with the Committee, shall determine the policies of the War Production Drive Headquarters.

Mr. Nelson previously had announced the appointment of W. G. Marshall as director of War Production Drive Headquarters and chairman of the policy committee. Other members of the committee are:

John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO.

Frank Fenton, director of organization, AFL. (Mr. Fenton was represented at the meeting by Joseph S. McDonagh, his alternate.)

Harry C. Beaver, president, the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York City, nominated by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Otto A. Seyferth, president, the Western Michigan Steel Foundry Co., Muskegon, Mich., nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The administrative order charges War Production Drive Headquarters with responsibility for determining policies under which labor-management committees can best contribute to war production and instructs it to implement those policies by contact with the committees and with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other agencies.

Other members of the Production Drive staff are Fred W. Climer, personnel director of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., who will serve as deputy director, and William E. Warne, who will serve as chief of staff.

Acetic anhydride placed under allocation control

Because demand for acetic anhydride exceeds current production, the chemical has been placed under a system of allocations, it was announced October 21 by the director general for operations.

General Preference Order M–243, effective October 20, prohibits delivery or use of the chemical except as directed by WPB. The standard chemical allocations forms, PD–600 and PD–601, will be used by persons seeking authorization to make and accept deliveries.

Deliveries and use of 54 gallons or less in any one month to any one person are exempted from the restrictions of the order.

* * *

EXPORTERS and export manufacturers were notified October 22 by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare, that shipments of related commodities hereafter may be grouped under a single application for an export license.

Higher ratings set to speed parts for telegraph companies

Blanket ratings for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies and for operating construction of telegraph and cable companies were established October 17 under a preference rating order issued by the director general for operations.

The new order (P–132) incorporates provisions relating to telegraph and cable companies contained in P–129, as amended July 28, which expired September 30. It expedites the obtaining of materials necessary to maintain and protect the services formerly permitted under P–129, by raising their rating from A–3 and A–1–j to A–1–a.

The order also provides for deliveries of material required for the construction of facilities necessary to serve defense projects bearing a rating of A–1–c or better.

The materials and equipment covered by the present order include critical materials, such as copper, steel, nickel, tin, rubber, etc.

Companies under over-all profits review relieved of action on individual contracts

Manufacturers whose over-all profits are under review by governmental price adjustment agencies will not be subject to simultaneous review of individual contracts by contracting officers, according to a joint statement issued October 17 by the Price Adjustment Boards of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

This policy is designed to eliminate duplication by permitting companies to consolidate all their individual contracts for review, on an over-all basis, by the price adjustment agency assigned to them, instead of having each individual contract reviewed by contracting officers.

Contracting officers will be informed when over-all review has been started in order that companies will have only one group with which to deal. Contracting officers also will be notified when review has been concluded and an agreement reached with a company by any price adjustment board, section or branch. Thereafter, while contracting officers may enter into new contracts, they will not seek price reductions on existing contracts except on deliveries to be made after the expiration of the period covered by the agreement. However, should the company find that profits for the balance of the period covered by the agreement are proving higher than contemplated at the time of the agreement, it may volunteer further price reductions.

The three Price Adjustment Boards announced that they regard voluntary renegotiation of contract prices as part of the normal procedure of orderly and economical procurement, irrespective of statutory provisions. Periodical review of production costs and contract prices, and adjustment thereof by agreement, is inherent in any contracting situation, they stated.

* * *

LIQUIDATION SALES—WPB orders controlling the delivery and acceptance of scarce materials apply to liquidation sales of all kinds, it is made clear in Interpretation No. 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 1, issued October 20 by the director general for operations. "Special sales," as defined in Priorities Regulation No. 13, may be made in liquidation proceedings, but only in accordance with the conditions established by that regulation.

Renegotiation of war contracts sped by far-reaching changes in governing law

Important changes in the law relating to the authority of the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission to renegotiate war contracts in order to eliminate excess profits are contained in the Revenue Act of 1942 signed by the President on October 21.

These changes were enacted as amendments to Section 403 of the Sixth National Defense Appropriation Act and clarify procedures under which the negotiations are proceeding.

To clarify procedures

Some of the amendments represent a codification of practices which the Price Adjustment Boards of the three services have been following in recent months. Others are of a basic nature, intended to clarify practices and speed negotiations.

Procedures dealt with under the amendments include contracts with the Treasury Department, final agreements with contractors and subcontractors, modifications in the statute of limitations, over-all renegotiations, elimination of excess profits, offsetting taxes paid by the contractor, and statutory exemptions from renegotiations.

Contracts with the Treasury Department, which makes many of the Lend-Lease contracts and subcontracts thereunder, also are made subject to renegotiation.

Final clearance for liability for excessive profits is fixed in the amendments. This assures the contractor or subcontractor, who has renegotiated in good faith and agreed to eliminate excessive profits during a specified period, that the matter will not be reopened during that period.

Two provisions affect the statute of limitations, one prohibiting renegotiation after one year from the close of the fiscal year in which the contract was terminated, the other authorizing a contractor to file financial cost statements for a former fiscal period and obtain clearance unless the Secretary begins renegotiations within one year thereafter.

Provides for over-all renegotiation

The amendments provide for an over-all renegotiation of contracts, when a contractor holds several contracts, rather than dealing with each contract singly. Excessive profits are determined by an over-all study of a company's financial position and the profits from its contracts are taken as a whole rather than analyzing each individual contract. Only war contracts are dealt with in this statute, which provides that a renegotiation clause shall be inserted in every war contract of $100,000 or more.

A provision of the amendments permits the elimination of excessive profits by either a reduction in contract price or a revision in contract terms, or a combination of both methods.

The statute also allows the contractor credit for Federal income and excess profits taxes paid or payable on the profits being refunded.

Some statutory exemptions

The law provides certain statutory exemptions from renegotiations, among them being contracts at firm prices for specified periods whose provisions are adequate to prevent excessive profits; contracts and subcontracts made with local governmental agencies or foreign governments; contracts where the profit can be determined with reasonable certainty when the original price is agreed upon; a contract for the product of a mine, oil or gas well, or other mineral or natural deposit, or timber, which has not been processed beyond the first form suited for industrial use; and contractors whose aggregate sales for war purposes are less than $100,000 in a fiscal year.

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WPB distressed stocks unit transferred to Pittsburgh

Distressed stocks unit of the WPB iron and steel branch has been transferred to Pittsburgh, where it will work with representatives of the steel recovery corporation and the materials redistribution branch in speeding the purchase and allocation of millions of tons of frozen, idle, or excess stocks of iron and steel.

The distressed stocks unit will direct the allocation of material which the Government decides to purchase. Responsibility for locating idle iron and steel, for establishing prices at which it will be purchased by the Government, and for requisitioning where necessary, is assigned to the materials redistribution branch.

Headquarters of the WPB Pittsburgh unit will be at 5835 Baum Boulevard. Steel Recovery Corporation and materials distribution branch representatives are also located at this address.

October over-all allocation of chemicals for other than direct military need shifts from priority to end-use pattern

In one of the most complete allocation programs yet announced by WPB, the chemicals branch October 21 set aside the October allocations of chemicals for other than direct military uses.

On basis of specific end use

It was explained that allocations are made on the basis of specific end use, so far as possible, rather than on priority ratings. The purpose of this list is to provide industry with a pattern for which October requests were granted in full, granted in part, or denied. While the program will change from month to month, the pattern will serve as a guide to the areas in which chemicals are most likely to be available.

It is pointed out that allocation requests do not indicate actual requirements for a given material as industry has reduced its requests in fields where a known shortage exists.

Examples cited

Typical of the allocations of chemicals listed in the release are the following examples.

NAPHTHENIC ACID AND NAPHTHENATES: granted in full to rubber plasticizers and softeners, in part for semi-important paint driers, denied all non-essential protective coatings.

CAPRYL ALCOHOL: in full for manufacture of dicapryl phthalate, in part (10 percent) for can-lining, denied for alkyd resin manufacture.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA: in full for use in activated carbon, dry cell batteries, etc.; in part for use in cellulose, denied for use in fertilizer.

AQUA AMMONIA: in full for use in copper extraction, denied for use in manufacture of fertilizer.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE: in full for use in making alcohol, dyes, etc.; in part for fertilizer on basis of over-all nitrogen quota as established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AROMATIC PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: in full for essential medicinal preparations, in part for textile finishing, denied for use in furniture and cabinet finishing.

ARSENIC: in full for metallurgical uses, gas purification, etc.; in part for cacodylates, denied for use in weed killers.

BENZOL: in full for manufacture of phenol, in part for dyes and intermediates, denied for use in paint and varnish removers.

CAFFEINE: in full for medicine, in part for beverage uses.

HIGH TEST CALCIUM HYPERCHLORATE: in full for sugar refining, denied for uses for which sodium hypochloride or chloride of lime could be substituted.

SODIUM CHLORATE: granted for weed killing, allocated to recommendations of Department of Agriculture.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE: Match industry cut to 90 percent of 1940-41 consumption.

PERCHLORIC ACID: All requests, chiefly for metallurgical analysis, filled in full.

DI-ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND PROPYLENE GLYCOL: granted for all except tobacco humectant.

ETHYL CELLULOSE: granted for experimental uses, denied for shatterproof window glass coating.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL: in full for chemical manufacture, in part for civilian anti-freeze.

FURFURAL: in full for petroleum refining, in part for shellac substitute.

NAPHTHALENE: in full for chemical compounds, in part for moth prevention.

NITROCELLULOSE: in full for shoe manufacture cement, in part for luggage, denied for plastics under Order M-154.

SPERM OIL: in full for tool cutting oil, denied for leather tanning.

PHENOL: in full for plastics, AA; in part for plastics A-1-a to A-1-k; denied for plastics lower than A-1-k.

PHOSPHATE PLASTICIZERS: in full to none, in part for oil additives, denied for lacquers.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE: in full for food and drugs, in part for resins.

SHELLAC: in full for ship paints, in part for phonograph records, denied for coat finishings.

SODIUM NITRATE: in full for chemical salts, in part for fertilizer.

THEOBROMINE: in full for medicinals.

TUOLENE 1: for medicinals.

TUOLENE 2: in full for electrical equipment, in part for protective coatings, denied for solvents.

VINAL CHLORIDE, POLYMERS AND CO-POLYMERS: in full for substitute for rubber cable and wire insulation for essential industrial use; denied for name plates.

PYRIDINE: in full for rubber accelerators.

COPPER CHEMICALS: uses allowed in full, consumers' inventories reduced.

CHEMICAL COTTON PULP: uses allowed in full, inventories reduced.

LITHIUM COMPOUNDS: in full for none, in part for storage batteries.

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Criminal prosecution faces violators of construction order

Willful violators of the provisions of Conservation Order L-41—rigidly controlling all civilian construction—will be summarily turned over to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, it was announced October 21.

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Clauss named to steel branch

Hiland G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch, announced October 22 that he had appointed Julius Clauss, of Detroit, as his assistant on production problems.

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SCRAP BALSA WOOD consumers, chiefly specialty manufacturers, are permitted to purchase and process the scrap product by an amendment (No. 1) to General Conservation Order M-177, issued by WPB.

Construction of house trailers cut to save critical metals

Production and sale of house trailers were placed under drastic restrictions by Limitation Order L-205, issued October 20 by the director general for operations.

The order restricts the number of "mobile housing units" (trailers) which may be produced by any one manufacturer to a maximum of 150 in any calendar month beginning November 1, and also restricts production during the remainder of October to the same number.

Effective October 27, house trailers may be produced only to fill orders placed or authorized by the National Housing Agency.

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Tinplate containers banned for pyrethrum, rotenone

Use of tin plate in packing pyrethrum and rotenone base insecticides is prohibited by an amendment to the tin conservation order (M-81) issued October 20 by the director general for operations.

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Steatite talc restricted

To provide adequate supplies of steatite talc for military use and prevent its dissipation into uses for which suitable substitutes are available, Conservation Order M-239 has been issued by the director general for operations to forbid the use, sale, and delivery of steatite talc for any purpose except four specific uses listed in the order.

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DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER produced from timber grown on the western side of the Cascade Range was placed under tight control October 22 by the director general for operations with the issuance of Limitation Order L-218.

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"ANTIGAS DEVICE" definition is extended to cover any equipment purporting to protect civilians against enemy gas attacks in Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-57, announced by the WPB director general for operations.

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CHEMICAL COTTON PULP—Military exemption from the restrictions on deliveries of chemical cotton pulp has been eliminated by amendment of Conservation Order M-157.

All stocks of canned sauerkraut frozen in move to save large 1942 supply of bulk

In a move intended primarily to promote distribution and consumption of the large 1942 supply of bulk sauerkraut, the WPB October 23 froze all stocks of canned sauerkraut in the hands of canners, wholesalers, jobbers, brokers, and chain-store warehouses. Stocks held by any other persons except retailers in excess of 50 or more cases are also frozen.

Government agencies excepted

The canned sauerkraut will remain frozen until April 1, 1943, except for sale or delivery to specified persons or Government agencies.

The sauerkraut affected by Order M–245 is the supply carried over from the 1941 pack.

No metal is available for canning sauerkraut for civilian consumption. Consumers are returning to the "kraut barrel era" to save tin for war materials and to prevent waste of low-priced food rich in vitamins A, B, and C.

Since no more canned sauerkraut, other than the stocks already canned, will be available for the duration, it is believed desirable to encourage consumption of bulk sauerkraut during the winter and reserve the existing supply of canned sauerkraut for summer. Unless consumption of the large 1942 supply of bulk sauerkraut is encouraged, some of it may go to waste.

ARSENIC CONTROL TIGHTENED

Control over the use of arsenic was tightened by the WPB October 21. As used in the order, "arsenic" means arsenious acid.

A revision of General Preference Order M–152 prohibits the use of arsenic except as authorized by the director general for operations and requires all those holding 650 pounds or more to report their inventories to WPB.

In addition to controlling end-use on future allocations, the revised order will control the use of existing inventories.

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Restrictions tightened on softwood lumber uses

Two amendments to Conservation Order M–208 covering softwood lumber were announced October 20 by the director general for operations.

Amendment No. 3 tightens restrictions on use of the higher stress grades of softwood lumber by raising the minimum rating required for class 2 orders from AA–5 to AA–4.

Amendment No. 4 also announced October 20, defines a softwood lumber "producer" as "any plant which processes, by sawing, edging, planing or other comparable method, 25 percent or more of the total volume of logs and lumber purchased or received by it, and which sells as lumber the product of such processing."

Simple plan for buying industrial stokers expected to aid oil-to-coal conversion

In a move to facilitate conversion of industrial heating and power plants from oil to coal, production and delivery of industrial-type stokers have been placed under a simplified scheduling program.

The program, in effect, does away with the previous requirement of an A–10 or higher rating for production of industrial stokers.

The new procedure, instituted through Order L–75 as amended, establishes these requirements:

1. Persons desiring to purchase an industrial-type stoker, having a grate area of 36 square feet or less and handling boilers from 300 H. P. down, must file application for WPB authorization on Form PD–668. When authorization is granted, such orders will be considered "rated orders" as defined by Priorities Regulation No. 1. This provision is effective immediately.
2. On or before November 4, every manufacturer must file a production and delivery schedule with the plumbing and heating branch, WPB.

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Write, don't phone about certificates, operators asked

With more than 200 long-distance telephone calls a day flooding its central mailing office at Detroit, Mich., the ODT issued an urgent request October 19 that commercial vehicle operators make all inquiries concerning the Certificate of War Necessity program in writing.

Questions about the mechanics of obtaining applications for certificates should be mailed to Detroit, Mr. Rogers said, but any problems dealing with the general operation of the program should be sent to Washington.

* * *

CARRIERS who wish to photostat, or otherwise reproduce, for the purpose of their own record, their applications for Certificates of War Necessity, may do so ODT has announced. The certificate itself, however, may not be photostated, as it is unlawful to reproduce or alter a Certificate of War Necessity.

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AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT, such as hoists, cranes, winches, tanks, bodies, etc., are considered "parts" for the purpose of General Order ODT No. 21, Jack Garrett Scott, ODT general counsel, said in an interpretation.

Pennies come out of hiding, pleads U. S.

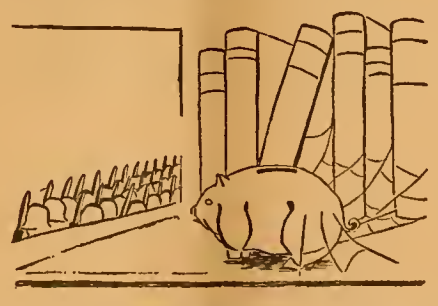
The United States Mint, seeking to conserve vital war metal, has curtailed production of 1-cent pieces by 50 percent in recent months, according to a report made to Secretary Morgenthau October 13.

However, demand for coins, arising from the high level of business, continues at an unprecedented rate, seriously threatening this conservation program.

Production of pennies in September was 59 million pieces, a moderate rise over August, but only about half the production level of the early summer.

10 pennies from each family

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, renewed her plea that all coins, but especially 1-cent pieces, now "hiding" in children's banks and other receptacles



be returned to circulation. She pointed out that if each of an estimated 33 million American families should discover and return to use just 10 1-cent pieces, and these should stay in circulation, the Nation's supply would be increased by an amount equal to one-third of the record 1941 production of the coin. More than 1,000 tons of copper might be saved thus for manufactures, she said.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Government may seek warehouse space made vacant by lessening of civilian goods

Warehousemen of the Nation were told October 23 by Samuel G. Spear of the ODT that they "may be asked to lease portions or possibly entire buildings to the Government for the duration."

Significant changes predicted

Speaking at a convention of the Missouri State Warehousemen's Association in Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Spear, assistant director of ODT's storage division, in charge of merchandise warehousing, predicted significant changes in the warehousing industry.

"Nobody knows," he said, "how much, and when, the stopping of production of civilian goods will empty your warehouse space. Government-owned goods will no doubt seek the space made vacant by the lessening of civilian goods. There may be some specialized equipment and technical materials which are not suitable for handling by public warehouse personnel."

In these cases, the ODT official said, the Government may be forced to lease large blocks of storage space from warehousemen.

Emergency program stressed

Mr. Spear urged warehousemen who want to make their maximum contribution to the war effort to participate in the Federal Emergency Warehousing Program. The program, organized by the ODT, calls for the formation of some 40 local warehousing associations at central points over the country.

War procurement agencies seeking storage space, frequently in greater blocks than any one or two warehouses are able to provide, contract with the association for the necessary space. If requirements exceed the aggregate facilities of all warehouses in a local association, additional space may be leased through the emergency program.

26 new district offices established

Names of managers and addresses of 26 additional district offices of the 142 to be set up by the ODT division of motor transport, were announced October 17. Names and addresses of 107 were announced October 6. The remaining nine will be announced shortly.

As mailing of application forms for Certificates of War Necessity is completed for a given area, the counties covered and the district offices serving those counties are announced, so that carriers who have not received applications can apply to the correct district office for the necessary forms.

Locations of the 26 additional district offices follow:

Bangor, Me., 15 Columbia Street; Baton Rouge, La., Room 304, Triad Building; Binghamton, N. Y., 64 Henry Street, 5th Floor, New York Telephone Building; Birmingham, Ala., 618 Chamber of Commerce Building; Butte, Mont., Old School Building, Park and Idaho Streets; Cadillac, Mich., 602 North Mitchell; Canton, Ohio, Brant Building, 116 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.

Cheyenne Wyo., 104 School Administration Building, 218 Central; Dayton, Ohio, Commercial Building, Fourth and Ludlow Streets; Dover, Del., 31 Lockerman Street; Green Bay, Wis., Columbus Building; Jefferson City, Mo., Room 205, P. O. Federal Building; La Crosse, Wis., 602 Exchange Building; Lexington, Ky., Security Trust Building; New Haven, Conn., 152 Temple Street; North Platte, Neb., 601 Jeffers Street.

Peekskill, N. Y., Masonic Temple; Peoria, Ill., 1100 Alumn Life Building; Quincy, Ill., W. C. U. Building; South Bend, Ind., Tower Building; Springfield, Ill., 817 Meyer Building; Springfield, Mo., 810 Woodruff Building; Topeka, Kan., Liberty Building, 214 West Sixth Street; Wilmington, N. C., 610 Murchison Building; Youngstown, Ohio, Union National Bank Building; Zanesville, Ohio, Citizen's National Bank Building, 14 North Fourth Street.

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TRAFFIC BARRIER REMOVED—The recent action of the Virginia legislature in enacting emergency legislation to remove a State traffic barrier was praised by ODT Director Eastman. Meeting in emergency session, the Commonwealth's General Assembly amended a law in order to permit a motor vehicle drawing one other vehicle by tow bar to move within or across the State. Trucks belonging to the armed forces and other war agencies had frequently been delayed in their movement through the State.

Industry advised to make personnel inventory to meet labor shortage

American business and industrial firms were advised October 20 by Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT division of transport personnel, to initiate at once a personnel inventory so as to be better able to meet the tightening labor situation.

General inventory

Mr. Beyer, who is also a member of the War Manpower Commission, suggested these steps as the general outline for such an inventory:

1. Such a personnel inventory should permit a classification of all the employees of the company, according to occupation, sex, age, dependency, and any other factors which would assist in determining the potential Selective Service classification of employees.
2. This personnel inventory should include a record of turn-over by occupation for at least the last 3 to 6 months. This turn-over record should cover separations from your service by occupation and date and cause of separation, and should also include a record of new employees by occupation, date of employment and source from which they were obtained.
3. Such an inventory should include a list of the occupations in which women are employed, together with an estimate of the number that can be employed in such occupations, and a listing of occupations suitable for women in which you are now not employing them.
4. Your inventory should include a list of occupations in which a greater number of men with minor disabilities or a greater number of older men can be employed.
5. It should include a list of occupations in which the employment of Negroes and other non-whites can be increased.
6. Your personnel inventory should include an analysis of the training facilities you now have, the number of persons in training and the maximum capacity of these training facilities. Finally, let me suggest that you include in your training inventory an "understudy analysis"—make a list of the key positions in your company, and then determine, tentatively, at least, who might be promoted or transferred to fill each of these positions if a vacancy should occur.

Short- and long-term programs

From the facts disclosed by a personnel inventory, Mr. Beyer said, companies should be able to plan both a short-term and a long-term personnel program.

"The inventory will enable you to determine the men that you can release to the Army without being too greatly hurt. It will give you a better basis for asking deferment for the others, together with an indication of the length of time for which deferment should be requested. In light of present Selective Service policy the fact that deferment can be for 6 months only does not mean that you cannot obtain deferment for an additional period, providing you can make a good case for it. . . ."

RATIONING . . .

Henderson urges motorists to begin now to save rubber; suggests specific steps

The country's 27,000,000 motorists can perform a patriotic service by beginning at once their individual roles in the mileage control program to save rubber, OPA Administrator Henderson pointed out October 18, adding:

"There is no need to wait until November 22, the date when the program goes into effect. In fact motorists can save millions of pounds of rubber by doing voluntarily now, what they will be required to do after the mileage rationing program is instituted."

Anyone with more than five tires for each private passenger car that he owns should dispose of those excess tires as soon as he can make arrangements with his local Railway Express Agency to call for them. This can be done now.

Anyone who drives his car to and from work should get a car sharing club into operation immediately.

Every motorist should have his tires inspected to make sure he is not ruining his tire carcass before another tire or recap will be available to him.

Above all, every driver should stay under 35 miles an hour.

6 things motorists must do

In addition to these voluntary steps, motorists will need to do specific things soon to get ready for the Nation-wide mileage rationing plan. These preliminary steps were outlined in chronological order by OPA:

1. Get rid of excess tires. If you have more than five tires for each passenger car that you own, pick out the best five, and sell or give the rest to the Government through your local Railway Express Agency. If this is not done before you apply for a mileage ration, your application will be denied.

2. Note the serial numbers on the five tires you are keeping. These numbers will be required on your application for a mileage ration.

(OPA cautioned motorists to make sure they get the right numbers. Serial numbers on all tires are indented in the tire wall. They are never raised. If the indented serial numbers have been worn off, or for any reason obliterated, the brand name of the tire is to be substituted.)

3. Pick up a mileage ration blank from a nearby service station, tire shop or garage. Watch local newspapers and radio announcements for exact dates and places.

4. Fill out the application for a ration as well as the tire inspection record sheet which will be part of the application form.

5. If you live outside the eastern area where gasoline is now being rationed take the filled-out application to a schoolhouse on registration dates to begin on November 9. If you live inside the eastern rationed area, fill out the application blank as soon as it is available and mail or take it immediately to your local War Price and Rationing Board. Your failure to do this may mean suspension of your ration books until you have complied.

6. Keep the tire inspection record which the registrar, or the local rationing board

will detach from your mileage ration application. You will need this sheet when you get the periodic tire inspections required under the rationing plan.

In the Eastern rationed area applications and tire inspection records mailed in by motorists will be examined by local rationing boards to make sure the serial numbers have been listed properly, and that the car owner certified that he has no more than five tires.

If more than five tires have been listed the Board will keep the tire record sheet, and mail a card to the car owner asking him to surrender the ration book he already holds. If he fails to do this he will be subject to investigation and penalties and meanwhile he will be ineligible to purchase gasoline or to receive tire rations.

All of the East's 7,200,000 motorists who now hold gasoline rations will be expected to file new applications which include the serial numbers of their tires before the Nation-wide rationing plan goes into effect. Local Boards will check their files on November 22 to determine any ration holders who have failed to turn in new applications.

"Idle" tires rolling to Government warehouses under Tire Purchase Plan

The big green trucks of the Railway Express Agency are rolling in toward 23,000 reception points with the first of the "idle" tires which the Office of Price Administration hopes to add to the national rubber reserve under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan.

Railway Express has schooled 50,000 employees in the details of collecting the tires but they emphasize that none of them is equipped to answer the most frequently asked question: "What are my tires worth?" There are thousands of sizes, brands, and grades of new casings and the proper value can be determined only by recourse to a voluminous trade register. For used tires, OPA has established the following table of ceiling prices from which the appraisers will work:

TREAD DEPTH MEASURED AT SHALLOWEST POINT

Tire size	7/32" or more	Less than 7/32", more than 3/32"	3/32" or less	Smooth tread
7.00 x 15	$10.90	$8.90	$5.95	$4.55
5.50 x 16	7.25	5.90	3.95	3.20
6.00 x 16	8.10	6.65	4.45	3.50
6.25 x 16	9.15	7.45	5.00	4.00
6.50 x 16	9.85	8.05	5.35	4.00
7.00 x 16	11.15	9.15	6.10	4.55
7.50 x 16	14.15	11.60	7.75	5.25
5.25/5.50 x 17	7.45	6.10	4.05	3.20
5.25 x 18	6.80	5.55	3.70	3.20
4.75 x 19	6.10	4.95	3.30	3.20

If tires obviously are not usable, the Government wants them turned over to scrap dealers.

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Ceilings adjusted for sales of damaged tires to DSC

Clearing the way for sale of unrepaired tires to the Government under the idle tire purchase plan, the OPA, October 22, issued an order providing that the price ceiling which governs ordinary transactions in damaged used tires will not apply to sales to Defense Supplies Corporation.

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Idle tires must be sold to Government—and here's why

Questions that motorists have asked about the Idle Tire Purchase Plan are answered in the following list of questions and answers by the Office of Price Administration, in accordance with the national rubber conservation program:

Q. Why is it necessary to sell my idle tires?

A. The rubber shortage is serious. Your Government must have tires right now—today—to ration for essential use.

What happens if I don't do it?

Q. What happens if I don't sell my idle tires?

A. National gasoline rationing starts November 22. If you or any member of your household, related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption, has more than five tires per passenger car after November 22, you will be denied the privilege of using gasoline in any passenger car you own.

Q. I have only 4 tires and a spare. Must I turn in my spare?

A. No. The Government wants only your *idle* tires.

Q. What is an idle tire?

A. An idle tire is any new or used passenger type tire (even if it needs repairs) in excess of tires mounted on running wheels plus one spare per motor vehicle. Tires that are beyond repair also are idle tires, but should be sold to a scrap dealer.

Q. What will happen in the already rationed area if I do not file a Tire Record Form?

A. Your local Rationing Board will demand that you surrender your ration book.

Object is to keep cars running

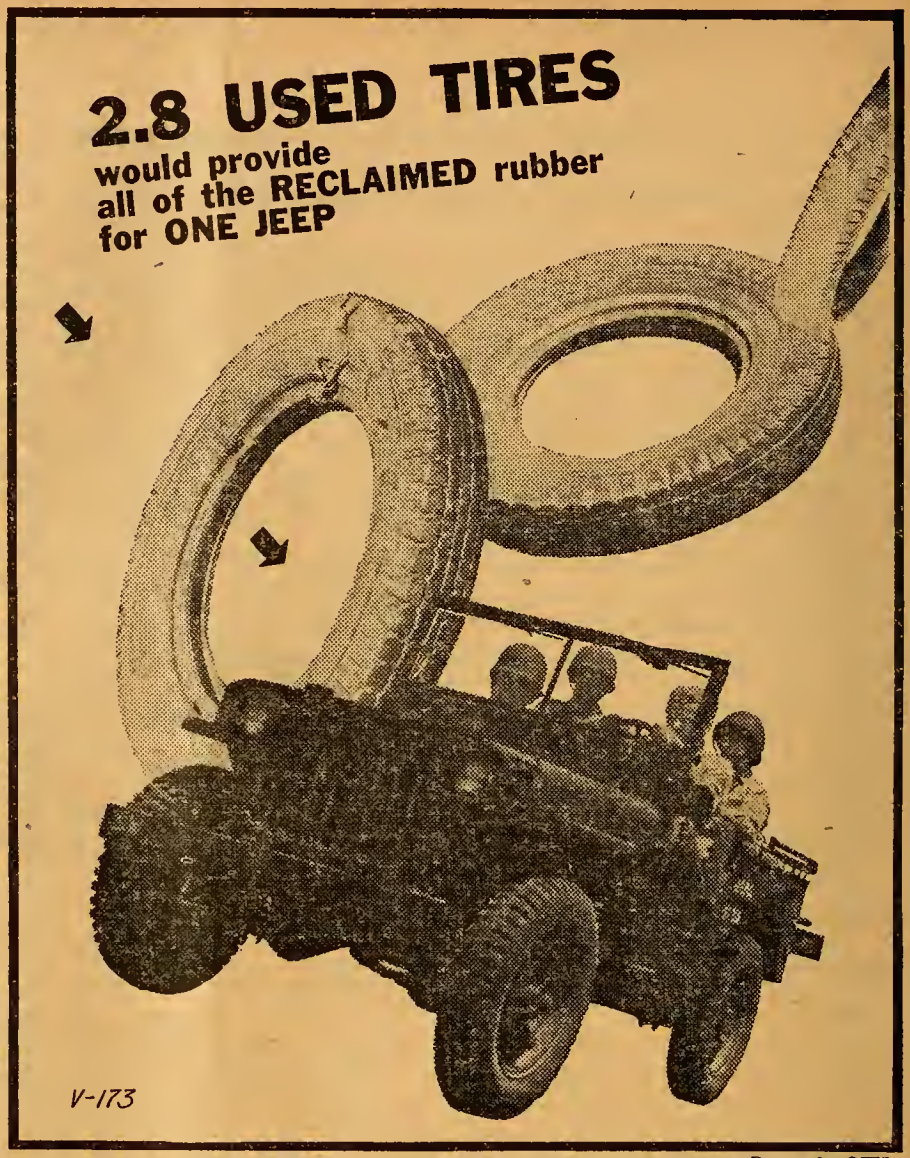
Q. Does this mean that I cannot drive a car after November 22 if there are more than five tires for each passenger automobile in my household?

A. It means exactly that. By Government order, it will be illegal to *use* gasoline in your passenger car.

Q. What will I do when my own tires wear out—put up my car?

A. No. Automobiles are essential. The purpose of this plan is not to take cars *off*—the road—but to keep all cars *on* the road—yours included, for essential driving.

Q. What about fleets of passenger cars?



Drawn for OWI

A. If you own or lease three or more passenger automobiles and use them principally in the same or related occupations, you are a fleet operator. In order to get gasoline for any passenger car in the fleet, you must sell or give to the Government all your idle passenger type tires. Passenger type tires owned by members of your household may be excluded in determining whether you, as a fleet operator, have idle tires.

Tubes wanted, not demanded

Q. What about tubes?

A. You will not be refused gasoline because you possess idle tubes but they are urgently needed. The Government will buy all usable tubes that are offered.

Q. Must truck tires be turned in?

A. The gasoline refusal does not apply to idle truck-type tires, or tubes, but the Government will welcome the patriotic action of truck owners who offer idle truck tires or tubes. However, idle passenger type tires must be turned in, even if set aside for use on trucks, if the owner applies for a passenger car gas ration.

Usable tires can't be given away

Q. Can I sell or give my idle tires to a neighbor?

A. No. All usable tires are now "frozen." Usable idle tires held by a consumer can be sold or given only to the Government under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan.

Q. What about trailers?

A. You may keep tires actually mounted on the running wheels of trailers and similar equipment. You are not entitled to any spare tires for such equipment.

FUEL OIL FORMS MADE PUBLIC

The application blank covering fuel oil rations for all domestic, agricultural and institutional uses, excepting heating and hot water but including domestic and institutional cooking and lighting equipment and farm machinery, was made public October 21 by the OPA.

On 3-months basis

The form (R-1103) also is to be used in applying for a ration for washing machines, refrigerators and power plants and similar equipment as well as for supplies for cleaning tools, for insecticides and other miscellaneous purposes. The fuel oil allotments granted for purposes covered by the form will be on a 3-months basis, the first quarterly period beginning October 1 if application is made before November 1. In instances where application is made after November 1 the 3-months period begins on the day the ration is required.

Applicants for a ration for farm trucks and other farm vehicles which are commercial motor vehicles as defined by Office of Defense Transportation Order No. 21 must state estimated gallonage needs between date the ration is required (or from October 1, 1942, if application is made after October 31, 1942) and December 31, 1942, as well as the gallons used in the corresponding period of last year. In general, OPA will issue a ration sufficient for the operation of the vehicle, but the allotment will not be larger than the amount used in the same period of 1941 unless applicant shows satisfactory cause for the increased requirements. For rations after December 31, the allotment will be the same as the gallonage approved by the ODT Certificate of War Necessity for the vehicle.

Other provisions

A separate space is provided for farm machinery and equipment not covered by ODT Order No. 21. Fuel oil rations for this category also will be issued on a 3-months basis, with applicant required to state estimated gallonage requirements for the 3 months beginning on date ration is required, and fuel oil consumed in the same quarter of the previous year will not be issued unless applicant can furnish satisfactory proof of the need for the increased allotment.

Fuel oil for domestic cooking and lighting also will be rationed on a definite gallonage basis, with applicant required to state average number of persons served by the equipment. The cooking and lighting ration for domestic purposes will be issued on the basis of need, with a maximum depending upon the number of persons using the equipment, institutional allotments will be made on the basis of consumption in the same quarterly periods of the previous year as well as number of persons using the equipment.

The ration for miscellaneous equipment and miscellaneous uses also will be based on need.

* * *

FUEL SERVICE CHARGES. Maximum charges which solid fuel dealers who deliver direct from production facilities may make for services in connection with fuel sales were established October 23 by the OPA, at levels prevailing between December 15 and 31, 1941.

The action was effective October 28.

HOW TO GET THE MOST HEAT OUT OF YOUR FUEL RATION

The following suggestions to home owners in the eastern and midwestern rationing areas for getting maximum heat from their fuel oil ration were offered October 25 by the Office of War Information:

CONVERT FROM OIL to coal, if you possibly can. If the grates or lugs (grate supports) of your old coal-burning plant are missing, you may need the help of an expert. If you have the equipment, ask a coal dealer for specific instructions and tackle the job yourself. But first make sure the oil is turned off and the oil lines and electric wires to the burner are disconnected.

CLEAN YOUR CHIMNEY. Drop a rock padded with burlap bags down the chimney on the end of a rope, and rattle it around inside until the large cakes of soot have fallen to the bottom.

CLEAN THE FLUE passages with a flue brush. Take down the smokepipe and give it a thorough cleaning. Afterwards, fit the smokepipe tightly into position and repair leaks with furnace cement.

SEAL AIRLEAKS IN YOUR FURNACE OR BOILER. Pass a candle around the doors and outside surfaces while the plant is running to see if the candle flame is sucked inward at any point. If it is, smear the leak with furnace cement until you can get somebody to do a permanent job.

HAVE YOUR OIL BURNER TUNED up so it won't waste oil. Make sure the service man gives it a combustion checkup with the proper instruments and adjusts the draft regulator with a gauge.

FRESH WATER WILL RUST a steam or hot-water radiator system. The water should be changed only if it is thick with rust. If it's time to change the water, turn on the drain cock at the bottom of the boiler and let water out of the tank into pails or the cellar drain.

MAKE SURE RADIATORS ARE HEATING WELL in the room where the thermostat is located and in adjoining rooms. This is what you can do if you have one-pipe radiators—that is, steam radiators with a pipe at one end and a vent valve at the other: Remove the vent valve from a radiator that is not heating well and swap it for another on a good radiator located in a less essential room.

CLEAN THE DIRT out from between radiator tubes and remove drapes, coverings, or nonperforated radiator covers which may block off heat. If you have built-in radiators, you will need help to remove the covers.

CUT DOWN HEAT LOSS BY INSULATING your unfinished attic floor. Get explicit direction from the company that sells you the insulating material—whether it is loose fill, blanket, batt type, or insulating board. Pour or lay the material between the beams, and pack properly, leaving no air spaces. Don't forget the ends of the beams over the eaves, and gaps that appear where the beams are uneven. Insulation of a finished attic floor, sidewalls, or top-floor ceiling should be done, of course, by an insulating contractor.

STORM WINDOWS AND DOORS will do much to keep the heat inside your home. You can buy them unfinished, and paint and trim them yourself. If you can't buy storm windows for all rooms, be sure they go outside rooms that face the prevailing wind and rooms you heat most. If the windows steam over, bore small airholes in the bottom of the sash.

TACK WEATHER STRIPPING around badly fitting windows. Felt or wood is easiest for the amateur. The weather stripping should fit tightly between the window frame and along the top of the lower sash. Don't forget to weatherstrip outside doors as well.

MAKE A COMBINATION STORM WINDOW AND BLACK-OUT CURTAIN. Tack insulating board over the upper half of your windows on the outside. Make a frame of insulating board which you can fit over the lower half of your windows on the inside at night. The board should be weatherproofed with paint. Blanket-type insulation can be used also.

OR IMPROVISE A STORM DOOR OUT OF YOUR SCREEN DOOR. Nail insulating board or plywood to the screened sections and weatherstrip both the screen door and inner door. Always attach weather stripping to the bottom of a door—not to the sill, where somebody can trip over it.

SEAL CRACKS BETWEEN DOOR OR WINDOW FRAMES and walls with calking materials, which you can buy in a hardware store. You'll also need a calking gun, which the store probably will rent to you.

CLOSE OFF ROOMS you don't absolutely need—sun porches, spare bedrooms, extra downstairs rooms, even the entire second floor provided you keep bathroom and hall warm. See that doors to unheated rooms fit tightly so that heat from other rooms won't be wasted in them. Use weather stripping, or mats beneath the doors, if necessary. It's a good idea to hang a heavy rug or blanket over the door inside a closed-off room.

TAKE CARE NOT TO FREEZE RADIATORS when you close off rooms. You may have to call in your serviceman to close off and drain radiators and pipes.

PLACE PADDING OR NEWSPAPERS under your ground-floor carpets, to reduce chill from the cold basement.

CLOSE DAMPERS when the fireplace is not in use. If it has no dampers, screen the front of the fireplace with insulating board or cardboard.

SEE IF YOU CAN FIND A COAL OR WOOD STOVE, and attach the flue to your fireplace chimney. On mild days, you can turn off your oil burner and use the fireplace or stove.

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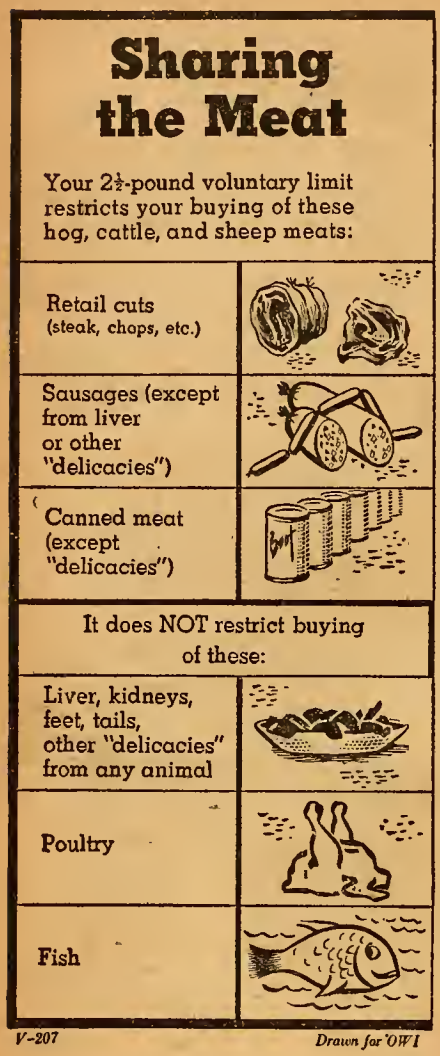
More heavy oil must be saved through conversions, Ickes says

Concern over the sharp drop in the number of industrial fuel oil conversions being made on the Atlantic seaboard was expressed October 19 by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

40,000,000 barrel goal

"More heavy oil must be saved through conversions," Coordinator Ickes said. Our present conversion goal for the saving of heavy fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard is 40,000,000 barrels annually. The 40,000,000 barrel goal is not an arbitrary one. It is based on a survey made by OPC of all residual fuel oil consumers in the East Coast area.

"Only 25,000,000 barrels of this volume has been converted to date, and most of these conversions were completed last summer and early this fall. Very few conversions have been made during recent weeks."



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CHILDREN'S MEAT QUOTA

The food requirements committee October 16 suggested weekly meat allotments for children under the Government's voluntary Share-the-Meat program. Children under 6 years of age may receive weekly ¾ pound of beef, pork, veal, lamb, or mutton. For each child between the age of 6 and 12, an allotment of 1½ pounds weekly of the same meats was approved by the committee.

The committee also announced that sausages and canned meats are to be included in the 2½ pounds of meat to which every adult is asked to limit himself. Poultry, liver, tongue, sweetbreads, kidneys, brains, tripe, hearts, knuckles, and fish are not included.

* * *

NEW TYPES of canned soups which are beginning to appear on grocers' shelves are higher in food value than the old-style soups—one reason why most of them cost a few cents more, the OPA, October 22, told consumers.

We feast by contrast with friend or foe

The average American under the voluntary meat sharing plan feasts on meat by contrast with the strict rationing of meat products overseas—in both friendly and enemy countries.

"Variety" meats, fish, poultry excluded

The adult American, under the meat sharing program, is asked to consume no more than 2½ pounds weekly of the retail cuts and canned meats made from beef, pork, veal, lamb, and mutton carcasses. The 2½ pounds do not include the "variety" meats—hearts, kidneys, livers, sweetbreads; the meats made from the heads, the tails and the feet, and scrapple and souse made from carcass trimmings and other materials. Nor do the voluntary restrictions apply to fish and poultry.

The individual British consumer gets a basic ration of meat which varies according to his need and is able to supplement this to a limited degree by various means. However, the average adult Briton, at present, gets slightly under 2 pounds weekly of the meats limited in the United States—31 ounces as against the 40 ounces called for in our voluntary meat sharing program.

"Joker" in Briton's quota

But the joker in the 31-ounce figure is that this amount constitutes just about all the meat—of any sort whatever—that the average Briton can buy. The so-called "variety" meats—liver, sweetbreads, etc.—unrestricted in the United States—are not available in Britain for these reasons:

(1) the low rate of animal slaughter in the British Isles, where practically all meats must be imported, and (2) the fact that the meats which are not restricted in the United States do not ship well and consequently are not exported to Britain.

While Americans are free to supplement their consumption of the limited meats with fish and poultry, these products are highly limited in Britain.

Alternate foods also limited

Moreover the supply of important alternate foods for meat is also limited in Britain. Inasmuch as Britain's former substantial imports of shell eggs have disappeared entirely and with home products one-third below peacetime levels, the average Briton is expected to receive only one egg a month this winter. The supply of cheese, however, is somewhat above the pre-war level.

While meats are not rationed in Canada, the supply is limited through restriction of the supplies for domestic use. Canada is shipping large quantities of food to Britain, including its entire supply of canned salmon and canned beef while a 2-year voluntary rationing program is being carried out on ham and bacon.

GERMANY—In Germany, which largely is feeding herself by theft of supplies from conquered territory, the normal consumer is limited to 12½ ounces per week of the types of meats restricted in the United States.

FRANCE—In urban centers of unoccupied France the average adult is limited to 8.8 ounces weekly, while peasants in the rural districts are restricted to 6.3 ounces—less than a half-pound. Occupied France is believed to have a slightly higher meat ration than the unoccupied territory but definite figures are not available.

ITALY—The ration in Italy varies from 3½ to 5½ ounces weekly, plus 1½ ounces of sausage.

8.8 ounces per week in Russia

RUSSIA—In Russia, meat is rationed in the cities but not in the villages. The ration in Moscow is 8.8 ounces per week, a standard believed similar to the ration in other Russian cities.

NORWAY—The ration for Norway is listed at 7.1 ounces a week, but actually, in view of the meat shortage, the Norwegian considers himself lucky if he gets half that. The same is true in other German-conquered lands. In the Netherlands, to cite another instance, the weekly ration is posted at 10.6 ounces, but if a Hollander gets a third of that in any one week he is fortunate. The ration for Belgium is 4.9 ounces a week.

"Black market" in Greece

GREECE—Greece has no regular distribution of meat. While meat sale officially is regulated to one day weekly, reports from Greece indicate that the only meat available is what can be obtained in the "black market."

JAPAN—The Japanese normally consume little meat.

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EDITORS: Mats or reproduction proofs of the illustration on the opposite page, complete with text, are available from Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Mats or proofs of the small chart on this page may be had from the same address.

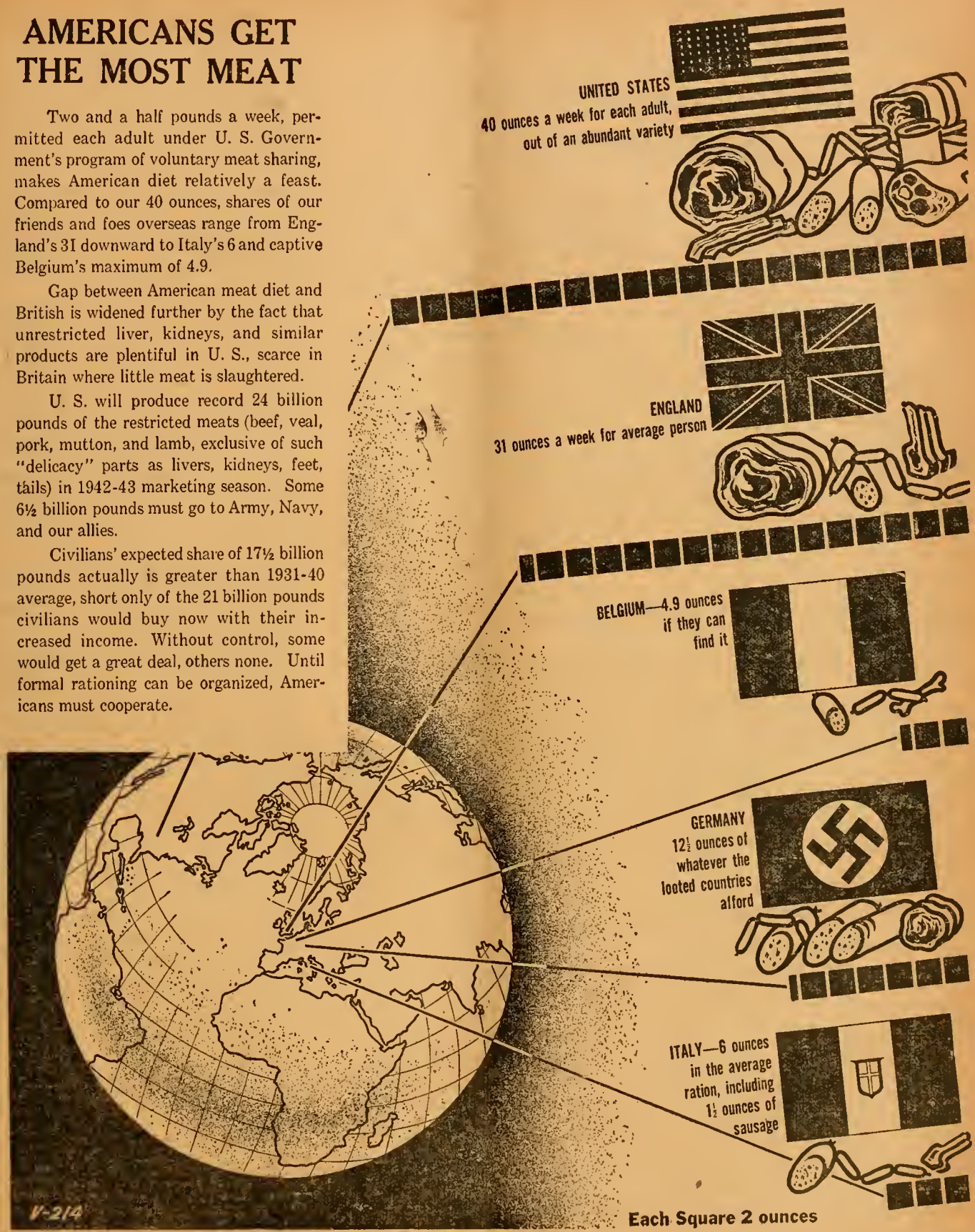
AMERICANS GET THE MOST MEAT

Two and a half pounds a week, permitted each adult under U. S. Government's program of voluntary meat sharing, makes American diet relatively a feast. Compared to our 40 ounces, shares of our friends and foes overseas range from England's 31 downward to Italy's 6 and captive Belgium's maximum of 4.9.

Gap between American meat diet and British is widened further by the fact that unrestricted liver, kidneys, and similar products are plentiful in U. S., scarce in Britain where little meat is slaughtered.

U. S. will produce record 24 billion pounds of the restricted meats (beef, veal, pork, mutton, and lamb, exclusive of such "delicacy" parts as livers, kidneys, feet, tails) in 1942-43 marketing season. Some 6½ billion pounds must go to Army, Navy, and our allies.

Civilians' expected share of 17½ billion pounds actually is greater than 1931-40 average, short only of the 21 billion pounds civilians would buy now with their increased income. Without control, some would get a great deal, others none. Until formal rationing can be organized, Americans must cooperate.



DRAWN FOR O. W. I.

AGRICULTURE . . .

Wickard asks hog farmers to increase pigs 10 percent over 1942 record crop

The Nation's hog farmers are being called upon to plan for a 10 percent increase in their 1943 spring farrowings, compared with this year's record crop, and also to market their hogs 10 pounds heavier than they are this year. This call has been issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee.

The estimated farrowings for 1942 of 105,000,000 head are nearly 24 percent larger than the 1941 crop and by far the largest on record. These increased farrowings will result in an estimated 1943 slaughter of pork amounting to 13.4 billion pounds dressed weight, compared with slightly more than 11 billion pounds of slaughter this year.

Special emphasis was laid on obtaining increases in 1943 farrowings in the Western Corn Belt and the Eastern Great Plains States, where record yields of feed grains have resulted in larger feed supplies than have been on hand for several years. In those areas increases ranging up to 40 percent will be called for.

Hog producers were urged by the Secretary to plan their 1943 farrowings so that their marketings would avoid the normal marketing peaks, thereby relieving transportation and processing congestion. Particular emphasis was placed upon their earlier-than-usual farrowings, which might result in heavier marketings during the normal late-summer "bare spot." The Secretary urged farmers to breed as many sows for February litters as their facilities will permit them to handle.

Agriculture, OPA act jointly to forestall price rise in bread and flour

The OPA and the Department of Agriculture announced October 23 the completion of a program to prevent increases in the prices of bread and flour to the American consumer. Bread prices have been fixed at the March levels since May 1942, and flour was recently frozen at the levels prevailing September 28 to October 2.

CCC to release loan wheat

The program announced October 23 provides for making wheat available to flour millers at prices approximating the levels which prevailed from September 28 to October 2. This will be accomplished by the release of loan wheat back to producers by Commodity Credit Corporation for sale in the market. The release price per bushel on such loan wheat will be less than the amount of the loan per bushel plus accumulated carrying charges by a sufficient amount to enable producers to sell the wheat at prices in line with the ceiling prices on flour.

By this operation, any possibility that flour millers will be "squeezed" between advancing wheat prices and a flour ceiling is removed. Any possibility of a similar "squeeze" developing between flour and bread is likewise averted.

The release prices of loan wheat will be announced by Commodity Credit Corporation at such time as the marketing of loan wheat becomes necessary to accomplish the purposes of this program.

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Slaughterers told how to compute meat quotas

Procedure for slaughterers to compute civilian meat quotas was further simplified October 20 by the food rationing division, OPA.

Procedure

In Amendment No. 2 to Restriction Order No. 1, OPA directs slaughterers to list their purchases of meat from other slaughterers during 1941, and to notify the sellers of the purchases claimed.

Since the transactions listed by the purchaser increase his quota and restrict the quota of the seller, the latter is given an opportunity to protest if his records do not verify the claims of the purchaser.

SHARE-THE-MEAT PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC EATING HOUSES

The Foods Requirements Committee, October 20, announced the provisions of a national voluntary Share-the-Meat program for public eating houses.

The program was developed in cooperation with the American Hotel Association and the National Restaurant Association.

The Share-the-Meat program for public eating houses calls for the following actions by operators of such establishments:

1. Maintain the standard sizes of meat portions at present prices, except in cases where the price of meat to eating houses increases.
2. Make available half portions at reduced prices in order to help patrons who wish to cut down on the amount of meat eaten at one meal.
3. Display on table cards, menu stickers, or fliers, or wall placards a summary of the Share-the-Meat program, soliciting cooperation of each patron in staying within his share.
4. Indicate to patrons the approximate uncooked weight of restricted meat (all beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton, except the variety meats) in each standard meat dish in order to help them stay within their individual shares.
5. Reduce the number of dishes of restricted meats served each day.
6. Do not emphasize dishes of restricted meat on menus.
7. Serve no more than one restricted meat to a customer at one meal.
8. Provide in the daily menus more dishes prepared from the variety meats, poultry, fish (where available), and meat alternates such as cheese and beans.

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Price formula for Canadian West Coast fishmeal issued

New methods for computing ceiling prices for Canadian West Coast fishmeal were announced October 22 by the OPA.

The new arrangement permits the buyer in this country to pay for fishmeal f. o. b. Seattle. The maximum price will be that established at Seattle for domestic fishmeal, plus as a freight allowance either (1) $5.10 per short ton or (2) actual transportation from Canadian production plant to Seattle f. o. b. less $2.10 per ton, whichever is the lower.

License regulations

This is effected in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 73 as amended (Fish Meal and Fish Scrap), effective October 28.

Wholesale sellers of fish meal and fish scrap are licensed and registered under the new order in the same manner as established in the general maximum price regulation. These provisions became effective at wholesale on May 11, 1942.

New farm equipment rules are designed to fit needs of industry

A new regulation designed to fit the pricing needs of the farm equipment industry was announced October 23 by OPA.

The measure—titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 246 (Manufacturers' and Wholesale Prices for Farm Equipment), becomes effective November 15. Retail farm equipment prices were established May 11, 1942. in Maximum Price Regulation No. 133 (Retail Prices for Farm Equipment).

March 31, 1942 base

The new regulation provides that maximum prices for all items of farm equipment, except new items, shall be those in effect March 31, 1942. These prices reflect those prevailing since the fall of 1941, because farm equipment prices had been held stable since that time under an informal price control program inaugurated in April 1941.

In the farm equipment industry, manufacturers and jobbers operate from price lists predominantly. The new regulation provides that maximum prices shall be those appearing in price lists which were actually issued and became effective on or before March 31, 1942. Prices thus arrived at are generally the same as were those provided under the base period of the general maximum price regulation.

In addition the regulation permits adjustments of prices of items which have been changed in design, specification or equipment since March 31.

Pricing new items

For entirely new items, unlike anything the manufacturer made before March 31, 1942, the manufacturer may determine his maximum price on the basis of labor rates and materials prices in effect on October 1, 1941, using the price-determining method he had in effect on that date. Where freight rates are a factor, freight rates of March 31, 1942, are to be used. This formula is like the one established for machines and parts in Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services).

Contract prices

In contracts for sale of farm equipment to other manufacturers, mail-order companies or Government agencies, contract prices remain maximum prices during the life of the contract. Upon renewal, however, no upward price adjustment may be made without assurance to OPA by the buyer that he will not increase his resale price.

For wholesale distributors, maximum prices are those in effect on March 31, 1942, with the proviso that in no event may a distributor sell to the retail dealer at more than 82 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price, plus actual freight. The proviso is not applicable to wholesale prices of items for which no manufacturers' suggested list prices have been issued.

For any items of farm equipment for which the wholesale distributor had no price in effect on March 31, 1942, a maximum price is to be determined by applying the mark-up realized on the last sale of the item during the year ended March 31, 1942.

Provision also is made for automatic adjustment of a wholesale distributor's price where the manufacturer is allowed an adjustment under the regulation, or where the manufacturer had increased his prices prior to March 31, 1942, but the distributor had not on that date raised his in turn. An adjustment proportionate to the increase in the manufacturer's price is allowed.

Retail pork prices stabilized by ceilings in dollars and cents at wholesale; better distribution expected to result

Assurance that retail prices of pork, one of the most important items in the American family's food budget, will be effectively controlled was given October 22 by Price Administrator Henderson in the form of dollars-and-cents wholesale ceiling prices on all common cuts and types.

The new ceilings apply to pork packers and wholesalers and cover more than 90 varieties of wholesale cuts in three base zones over the country. Replaced by the new order are ceilings that were based on individual seller's prices during the period March 3–7, 1942.

Importance to consumers

Two effects of major importance to the consuming public will result from the new regulation, according to Mr. Henderson.

(1) Available pork supplies will be distributed more equitably in all parts of the country;
(2) Severe pressure for higher retail prices will be relieved.

The maximum prices established by the revised regulation become effective November 2. Deliveries after that date to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for Lend-Lease shipment may be made at contract prices if the contracts were made prior to October 17, 1942. If the contracts were made on or after October 17, deliveries under them after November 2 must be made at or below the new maximum prices.

Because many of the inequalities existing in the original regulation on wholesale pork cuts did not exist with respect to dressed hogs, no change is made in the previous method of pricing dressed hogs on the basis of individual sellers' highest prices during March 3–7, 1942.

Zone prices

Under the revised regulation, the highest ceiling on pork loins delivered to buyers in the central price zone, including Iowa, will be 27¼ cents per pound. In the Chicago price zone, pork loin maximums will be ¼-cent per pound higher. Ceiling prices on pork loins in the third zone, at all points outside of the central and Chicago areas, will be the central zone price, plus a specified-freight differential. Under the original regulation, individual ceilings on pork loins ranged from 25½ to as high as 34 cents per pound in isolated instances, OPA studies revealed.

Ceilings on unusual cuts may be priced by the seller by reference to the most closely related cut from the same primal cut, with adjustments for cost differences. All such "unusual cut" prices, however, must be reported to OPA and are subject to adjustment if not in accordance with standards set for establishing them.

Aid to packers

By dissipating the advantage that pork packers with abnormally high base period ceilings had in being able to pay more for their live hogs, the new order, known as Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 148 (Dressed Hogs and Wholesale Pork Cuts), should aid the general run of packers in buying live animals.

The revised regulation will affect the selling prices of 2,600 packers and processors of pork and 700 wholesalers and jobbers.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

OPA warns dealers against paying inflated prices for rayon hosiery; may fix ceilings

Retailers and wholesalers buying women's sheer rayon full-fashioned hosiery cannot be compelled to buy heavier styles in order to obtain delivery of the finer goods, the OPA announced October 18.

At the same time, OPA officials advised trade buyers of rayon hosiery to scan carefully the prices they are now paying for women's rayon hose and to compare such levels with those prevailing last March.

"The OPA now has under consideration the establishment of specific ceiling prices for rayon hosiery," OPA stated. "Any dealer who may be tempted to pay inflated prices for hosiery is now given fair warning that he need not look to OPA for relief if he has been unwise in his buying. When the rayon hosiery regulation is issued, values prevailing in March will be considered and any unjustifiably high prices which exist will be leveled off."

Nylon stockings cut to $1.65

Price Administrator Henderson, October 21, ordered retail prices of women's nylon hose sharply reduced from the inflated levels that prevail in almost every store in the country.

To check inflationary tendency

Instead of $2.50 and $2.95 a pair (and even more in some cases) American women will not have to pay more than $1.65 a pair for the most commonly sold full-fashioned stockings of first quality construction (48-gauge or lower with nylon leg in all deniers). For "irregulars" of this construction, which have been selling as high as $2.50 a pair, Mr. Henderson is setting a top price of $1.50. "Seconds" of this grade may not be sold for more than $1.25 a pair, under the Administrator's order.

"There are considerable stocks of nylon hosiery held by wholesalers and retailers for the holiday trade," Mr. Henderson stated. "In the absence of action by my office these would be disposed of to women at fantastic prices, prices that would be inflationary and would yield unreasonable profits to the sellers."

The Administrator wasted no sympathy on sellers who may have purchased nylon hosiery at unjustifiably high prices in the so-called "black market."

Maximum Price Regulation 95—Women's Nylon Hosiery—applies not only to retail sales, but also to wholesalers and manufacturers. Effective October 22, it replaces the other orders which applied to nylon hosiery.

Cotton goods order modified for Army

Two actions on cotton goods, one applying to transportation charges on purchases by war procurement agencies and the other involving premiums for sheetings and print cloths used in products made to meet certain United States Army specifications, were announced October 23 by the OPA.

Premiums for certain fabrics

Amendment No. 9 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35—Carded Grey and Colored-Yarn Cotton Goods—provides that war procurement agencies of the Government, in purchasing cotton goods covered by the schedule from a non-mill seller, may reimburse the seller for transportation costs incurred in bringing the cotton goods from mill points.

The amendment also allows purchasers to pay a previously authorized premium for certain fabrics which are to be coated with synthetic resin, already contracted for but on which they had not taken delivery up to September 15, 1942.

The amendment becomes effective October 28.

OPA clarifies Fair Trade price regulation

The Office of Price Administration October 18 warned manufacturers, producers, and wholesalers against suggesting retail prices in any manner, even under a State Fair Trade contract, without putting the retailer on clear notice that the suggested or Fair Trade prices may be charged *only* if they do not exceed the retailer's ceiling price as determined under OPA regulations.

It was emphasized that the retailer's primary duty is to observe his ceiling prices, and that if, relying upon a suggested retail price or Fair Trade price, he breaches the ceiling, he is guilty of violation regardless of good faith. In such a case, the manufacturer, too, will be regarded as a violator.

Manufacturer should protect himself

OPA stated, however, that the manufacturer could and should protect himself when suggesting retail prices or Fair Trading a product by using a notice substantially like the following:

> The suggested retail price (or Fair Trade price) may be charged only by anyone reselling this article (or for any article listed in this catalogue, or price list or Fair Trade contract for which a retail price is suggested or minimum price established), if the maximum price for that article, as established by the person so reselling under the appropriate OPA regulation, is at least equal to the suggested retail (or Fair Trade) price.

This statement of policy does not apply to those few cases where OPA regulations provide for pricing at distributive selling levels by reference to the manufacturer's suggested retail prices, e. g., Maximum Price Regulation No. 133, which deals with retail prices for farm equipment. Nor does it apply to cases where OPA has authorized an adjustment of the retail ceiling price for a particular item and requires the manufacturer or wholesaler to notify the retailer of this adjustment. Furthermore, OPA does not expect manufacturers or others with outstanding catalogues, price lists, or prices already printed on a product or its container, to take immediate steps to put the retailer on notice as to his primary duty in the circumstances. Such a notice should be issued, however, the next time that a flyer is sent out on a catalogue or suggested prices set forth in a price list are changed. Where retail prices are printed in the future on a product or its container, the notice should be added immediately.

70.9 million pounds of frozen vegetables needed for U. S. armed forces in 1943

Frozen vegetable requirements of all the United States armed forces in 1943 are estimated at 70.9 million pounds, the WPB announced October 17.

Estimated total requirements by commodities follow:

Commodity:	*Pounds*
Beans (lima)	13,400,000
Beans (snap)	8,000,000
Corn (sweet)	5,400,000
Peas	30,700,000
Spinach	13,400,000
Total	70,900,000

Frozen vegetables other than those listed will be considered by the armed forces if available in sufficient quantities. If such quantities are obtained, they may be substituted for some of the listed items, thereby reducing the requirements for those items.

* * *

CORN OIL, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and sunflower seed oil have been added to the list of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials which the Commodity Credit Corporation will consider for purchase under provisions of WPB General Imports Order M–63. This announcement, made jointly October 20 by the BEW, the CCC, and the WPB, supplements the list announced September 18, 1942 (OWI release T–889).

* * *

SNOW FENCING and four kinds of corn cribbing October 23 were brought under the OPA maximum price regulation covering wholesale and retail prices for fall and winter seasonal commodities.

* * *

SECOND-HAND SNOW PLOWS to the United States Army have been excluded from all price control, the OPA announced October 19. Plows are needed to remove snow from airfields this winter, and it is impossible to obtain new plows with sufficient speed.

* * *

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY to ration fuel oil has been conveyed to the OPA in Supplementary Directive 1–0, announced October 19 by the director general for operations.

* * *

DEHYDRATED DOG FOOD, dog biscuits and dry mixed dog foods have been assigned to the WPB dehydrated food section. Questions with respect to production of dog food should be addressed to R. Harry Amenta, chief of the section.

Ceiling formulas provided for food products not under "freeze" order

Additional methods by which sellers of certain essential food products may ascertain their maximum prices in contingencies not covered by the 60-day temporary "freeze" order are provided October 22 by the OPA.

The new amendment, No. 4 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22 (Certain Essential Food Products), is effective October 22.

Base period ceilings

Two new paragraphs have been added to the "freeze" regulation. The first provides that a seller may determine his ceiling by taking the maximum price of the same or similar listed food product most nearly like it, which he charged a different class of purchaser during such base period. The seller then must adjust such price to reflect the customary differential between the two classes of purchasers.

Where the seller himself has made no sale to a different class of purchaser, he may take the top price charged by his most closely competitive seller of the same class. He then must make his adjustment to reflect the customary differential between the two classes of purchasers.

No deliveries during base period

The second paragraph covers the contingency where neither the seller nor any of his competitors delivered or offered for delivery the same or a similar listed food product during the base period. In this case, the seller may determine his ceiling by taking the top price for the most nearly similar commodity that he has delivered or offered for delivery during the base period. He then adjusts the price to reflect the customary differential between the two commodities.

Where the seller has made no sale of any food product that could be defined as the most nearly similar commodity, he may take the ceiling price charged by his competitor during the base period for a food product that could be so defined. He then adjusts this price to reflect the customary differential between the two commodities.

Adjustable pricing permitted on Sitka spruce lumber sales

To prevent price uncertainty from delaying deliveries of critically needed Sitka spruce lumber, the OPA October 23 permitted adjustable pricing on deliveries of this kind of lumber which are made between now and the issuance of a proposed regulation specifically applying to Sitka spruce.

Aircraft spruce lumber is specifically excepted from this amendment, since it is already covered by dollars-and-cents ceiling prices in Maximum Price Regulation No. 109.

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Civilians to get some prunes, raisins from 1942 pack

The WPB has released 20 to 40 percent of various varieties of dried prunes and 40 to 100 percent of raisins for civilian consumption.

Telegrams recently sent by the director general for operations authorized processors and packers of dried fruit to sell certain percentages of their prunes and raisins for civilian use.

Bonus system extended to 47 more West Coast loggers

Adjustment of maximum prices for 47 more West Coast logging firms because of additional hours worked over the 48-hours week under a bonus system established in Maximum Price Regulation 161 was announced October 23 by the OPA.

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Pitted, macerated dates get dollars-and-cents ceilings

Specific dollars and cents price ceilings have been set for pitted and macerated dates and domestic date products, the OPA announced October 20. These new ceiling prices reflect somewhat higher prices paid for fresh dates, which are not under price control.

* * *

COFFEE ROASTERS and wholesalers, jobbers, and other wholesale receivers now may anticipate only one-fifth of their quotas for November and subsequent months by making or accepting advance deliveries 10 days before the beginning of the particular month.

OPA simplifies financial reporting forms used by 25,000 companies

Simplification in the reporting forms by which 25,000 companies voluntarily file financial reports quarterly with the OPA was announced October 21.

The most important change eliminates the requirement that a company report individual salaries for its officers and for employes receiving $20,000 a year or over. Instead there are substituted simple tabulation of these salaries, showing the range and number of persons in this class but omitting reports on salaries of particular individuals.

Another change in the financial report forms, which will take effect on January 1, 1943, will be a provision in the profit and loss schedule for reporting separately charges which are set up to provide wartime reserves. The instruction book which accompanies the forms will carry instructions for adapting the corporate-type statements to use for reporting sole proprietorships and partnerships. In addition, the instruction book will be simplified and clarified in a number of respects in order to make the filing of financial reports easier.

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SWEEPING COMPOUNDS — Because substitution of plywood drums for customary steel containers has resulted in an increase in packaging costs to a point which causes substantial hardship, OPA has authorized temporary adjustment of the maximum prices for sweeping compounds sold by four producers: Cotto-Waxo Company and Sweep-O Company, both of St. Louis, Mo; Cotto-Waxo Company of Wichita, Kans., and No-Dust-O Company of Kansas City, Mo.

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Gas to be banned for motoring between summer, winter homes

Motoring between summer and winter vacation homes is out for the duration of mileage rationing, the OPA announced October 22.

Regulations covering the plan that goes into effect Nation-wide on November 22, however, will provide special rations for autoists caught away from their permanent homes on the day that the plan becomes effective. Such special rations will provide enough gasoline to get the car home.

STORAGE BATTERIES TO GO UNDER FORMAL CEILINGS

Prices of electric storage batteries sold by manufacturers and wholesalers will be subjected to formal price regulation on November 7, the OPA announced October 18.

Ceilings, established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), are as follows:

1. For storage batteries for replacement use in automobiles and trucks, one cent per pound of lead content above the seller's price on October 1, 1941. In no instance, however, may the ceiling exceed the highest price charged in March 1942.
2. For all other electric storage batteries, the seller's price on October 1, 1941.

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Some oil dealers allowed to charge for burner service

Retail suppliers of fuel oil in Baltimore, Md., and five adjacent counties October 19 were authorized to make specified charges for servicing oil burners of their customers.

The OPA in Amendment No. 34 to Revised Price Schedule 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products), effective October 24, set up the following schedule of maximum charges:

Each call	$1.50
Vacuum cleaning job (once in any 12 months)	1.50
Flue gas test by instrument (once in any 12 months)	1.00

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GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL distributors and dealers along the eastern seaboard were assured by Price Administrator Henderson that they will be given careful consideration as to any possible inventory losses if maximum prices in the area should be changed whenever OPA terminates its participation in the petroleum transportation pool.

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BRASS MILL SCRAP

Broadening of the definition of brass mill scrap for price control purposes was announced October 23 by the OPA to embrace unused sheet, rod, tube or other brass mill products sold to a brass mill for remelting.

The definition is broadened in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 12 (Brass Mill Scrap), which becomes effective October 29.

Cement sales to "deficiency areas" put under pricing alternative

A new alternate method for pricing cement shipments to war construction jobs outside the manufacturer's normal selling area was established October 23 by the OPA.

Use of this alternative, set forth in Amendment 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 224 (Cement) is permissible only when the pricing method is indicated on the billing, the provisions in the original order ensuring the movement of the cement to war procurement agencies are complied with, and the War Production Board certifies to the manufacturer and to OPA that the cement should not be shipped from a Bureau of Mines District having a surplus of cement and that both point of shipment and point of destination are in a Bureau of Mines District or Districts where a deficiency of cement exists or is imminent.

The amendment is made retroactive to September 23, the effective date of Regulation 224.

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Specific maximum prices set on shellac holdings sold to DSC

Specific maximum prices at which importers and other owners of shellac may dispose of their holdings to the Defense Supplies Corporation—now the sole American importer of shellac—are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 245 (Shellac), issued October 22 by the OPA.

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Ceilings established for malleable iron castings

A regulation establishing maximum prices for malleable iron castings was announced October 17 by the OPA. It provides:

1. Maximum prices for each seller of malleable iron castings shall be the highest prices the seller was charging for the same or substantially the same castings between October 1 and October 15, 1941, inclusive; or
2. If the castings to be priced were not sold between October 1 and October 15, 1941, maximum prices are to be computed according to the pricing method and costs and profit margins in effect for the seller on October 15, 1941 (with certain exceptions for overhead rates, costs of materials, and outside machining).

The regulation—titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 241 (Malleable Iron Castings)—is effective October 21, 1942.

Maximum prices for castings adjusted under new regulation

A regulation designated to simplify the procedure for determining maximum prices for the continuously changing variety of castings sold commercially by the gray iron castings industry was announced October 22 by the OPA.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 244 (Gray Iron Castings) became effective October 26. It establishes as maximum prices for each seller:

1. The highest price at which he sold or offered for sale the same or substantially the same casting between August 1, 1941, and February 1, 1942; or
2. If he did not sell or offer for sale during that period the casting to be priced, he may compute the maximum price by applying the pricing formula and cost factors which he used on February 1, 1942.

Rolled back

These "base period" and "price-formula" methods of determining maximum prices are provided, OPA said, because the tailor-made nature of gray iron castings and the changes in the types being produced do not permit the establishment of a dollar-and-cents ceiling applicable to the industry as a whole.

The new regulation rolls back prices of the castings to February 1, 1942, if priced on the price-formula method, or to the highest prices in the period August 1, 1941–February 1, 1942, if priced under the base-period provision.

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OPA lifts notary rule; false reports illegal anyway

As a further step in simplification of the administration of price control, the OPA, October 19, removed from its price regulations any requirement that reports filed with OPA be executed under oath.

Since the Emergency Price Control Act makes submission of false statements to OPA a criminal offense regardless of whether the statement is made under oath or affirmation, notarization is unnecessary, OPA officials said.

This step was taken in Supplementary Order No. 23, effective October 24.

Adjustment pleas must be notarized

Applications for adjustment of ceiling prices and petitions for amendments or exception, however, are unaffected by the order and must be sworn to or affirmed wherever price or procedural regulations so direct.

Ceiling prices set for 24 new war model cooking and heating stoves

Eleven orders which establish ceiling prices for 24 new domestic cooking and heating stove models produced by 10 manufacturers became effective last week bringing to 34 the number of such orders issued in recent weeks, the OPA announced October 22.

Made by smaller manufacturers

Ten similar actions, to control prices for stoves which have been altered in order to conform with restrictions placed on their production by the WPB, will be announced soon. About 30 producers have as yet failed to apply to OPA for approval of prices on war model stoves, although special notice regarding reporting was sent to them August 4.

The production by larger manufacturers of stoves for civilian use was halted on July 31, by the WPB. However, smaller producers, known as class C manufacturers, were allowed to continue production of stoves under the conditions set forth in WPB's limitation order L–23–c, which prescribed major reductions in weight and the elimination of the use of strategic materials.

Orders to the following manufacturers became effective October 22:

A–B Stoves Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.; Advance Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.; Boston Stove Foundry Co., Reading, Mass.; Comstock Castle Stove Co., Quincy, Ill.; Dixie Foundry Co., Cleveland, Tenn.; Eagle Foundry Company, Belleville, Ill.; Karr Range Company, Belleville, Ill.; Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Oscar G. Thomas, Taunton, Mass., and the Original Enamel Range Co., Belleville, Ill.

Wholesaler definition clarified

Only wholesalers who customarily distribute food products for resale by independent retail outlets or to commercial, industrial or institutional users, are permitted to determine their maximum prices under the new wholesale adjustment regulation, the OPA ruled October 16.

Clarification of the wholesaler definition is made in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 237. It becomes effective retroactively to October 15, the day the regulation became a law.

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Government agencies to file OPA price amendment petitions

Governmental agencies exercising regulatory power over prices subject to OPA control were authorized October 20 to file petitions for amendment of OPA regulations. The authority is contained in Amendment No. 3 to Procedural Regulation No. 1 effective October 20. It applies both to Federal and State agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and State commissions regulating transportation rates. Under the October 20 amendment, the governmental agencies are given authority to file such petitions based on findings made by the petitioning agency after public hearings.

Exporters may include expenses, premiums in computing prices

Declaring "it is a fundamental policy of the OPA that compensation should be allowed for export functions actually performed," the office October 23 laid down two rules to guide the export trade in the application of this policy.

1. When the sale is the traditional direct export, the exporter is permitted by the revised maximum export price regulation to include in his price an amount to cover expenses actually incurred by him on the specific export, as well as a premium to cover general export overhead and export profit margin customary in his trade during the base period.
2. When the sale is made to a procurement agency of the United States of commodities intended for shipment abroad by that agency or by the Lend-Lease Administration, the matter is to be handled under the individual commodity price regulations and the general maximum price regulation. A study of the present individual regulations now is being made to determine if the maximum prices established by them are adequate to cover export expenses incurred in connection with such sales. Special provisions will be written into those regulations which are found to make an inadequate provision at the present.

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Heffelfinger named

Appointment of F. Peavey Heffelfinger as regional director for Minneapolis was announced October 17 by Wade T. Childress, WPB deputy director general for field operations.

MANPOWER . . .

WMC drafting national service bill for President to use whenever he wishes

(*Continued from page 1*)

with "expert knowledge of industrial processes, job qualifications, relationships among skills, training methods, and human relations on the job."

3. "Require individuals to remain on a job, or to transfer to another job. There must, of course, be a corresponding obligation on the part of employers to retain in employment workers who are assigned to them."

The broad authority that would be given under such a law "must be exercised within limits protecting the basic rights of workers and employers," McNutt declared.

"The value of national service legislation would be in large part nullified if it provided simply for compulsory freezing and transfer of workers," he said. The authority need be "invoked only in specific areas, industries and occupations, in conjunction with other measures of labor market control."

In addition, a national service act should clearly provide "the right to appeal against any decision of the administering authority, " Mr. McNutt said. "Workers who are required to remain on a job, or to transfer to another job should have certain minimum guarantees concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

"Since experience has proved that failure on the part of employers to protect seniority rights is the most important single barrier to transfer of workers from nonessential to essential employment, National Service legislation must provide reasonable assurance to workers that seniority rights will not be lost merely because of transfer.

"This legislation should provide that workers may be released from their obligation to render service only in circumstances where gross inequities or unreasonable hardships would be imposed on them. Appropriate criteria for determining what constitutes good cause for release of workers should also be a part of the act. Similar provisions must be made enabling employers to discharge workers guilty of misconduct, or workers who otherwise fail to meet the normal obligations of an employee to an employer.

"The much discussed question whether a worker assigned to a plant should be required to join a union is to my mind not a serious issue. Representatives of both management and labor assure me that any difficulties arising on this score can be ironed out through existing machinery in a manner satisfactory to management, labor, and the Government, and in a manner which will involve no hardship or injustice to the individual worker."

The Manpower Commission plans to bring 5 million more people into the Nation's labor force by the end of 1943, the WMC chairman declared, pointing out that most of the entrants will be women. He emphasized, however, that "women are not going to enter the labor market automatically. Unions must relax membership requirements and employers must plan to hire women on an unheard-of scale."

Other steps planned to cope with the requirements of anticipated 160 labor shortage areas are the training of 13.5 million workers by the end of 1943 and the reclassification of Selective Service officials of all men who leave vital jobs. "We have even requested the Selective Service System to reclassify copper miners who left the mines to take other essential work," McNutt disclosed.

92 communications jobs are "critical," Selective Service informs local boards

Selective Service Headquarters last week notified local boards of 92 occupations, in the communication services, which are to be considered "critical" when classifying men for the call to arms. The list was issued in accordance with certification by the War Manpower Commission that communication services are essential to the support of the war effort.

Draft deferment of men on this list continues to be at the discretion of the local boards, Selective Service information men emphasized. In general, deferment is determined by the answers to three questions:

1. Is the man in an essential service?
2. Is his job essential to the functioning of that service?
3. Is he irreplaceable in that job?

The new listing is designed to answer questions 1 and 2.

In classifying registrants employed in these activities, Selective Service Director Hershey said, consideration should be given to the following:

(*a*) The training, qualification, or skill required for the proper discharge of the duties involved in his occupation;

(*b*) the training, qualification, or skill of the registrant to engage in his occupation; and

(*c*) the availability of persons with his qualifications or skill, or who can be trained to his qualification, to replace the registrant and the time in which such replacement can be made.

Here are the communications jobs set down as "critical":

Accountant, cost; bankman; cable engineer; cable-lay-out man; cable splicer; cable tester; cameraman, newsreel; carpenter, maintenance; central-office installer; combination man, telephone and telegraph; composer operator; compositor; control-room man; control supervisor, junior; control supervisor, senior; cutter, newsreel; cylinder-press man.

Director, international broadcasting; editor, managing; electrician (all around); electroplater; electrotyper; engineer, professional and technical; engraver, lithographic; film editor, newsreel; foreign-language announcer-translator; foreign-language-news-or-script writer; foreman, composing room; foreman, electrical work; foreman, press room; foreman, welder; imposer; instrument maker; jackboard operator; lineman, telephone and telegraph; linotype operator; local-test deskman.

Machinist (all around); make-up man, printing; manager, employment and personnel; manager, production; mechanic, electric maintenance; mechanic, maintenance; mechanic, mechanical tabulating equipment; mechanic, radio communication office; monotype-keyboard operator; offset-press man; overlay cutter.

Photocomposing-machine operator; photoengraver; photolithographer; photoradio operator; platen-press operator; power-house engineer; press operator, cylinder; press-plate maker; printer (all around); private-branch-exchange installer; private-branch-exchange repairmau; production man, bilingual; program-transmission supervisor; radio operator; radio repairman, broadcasting; recording engineer; rigger, radio.

Sound engineer, newsreel; station installer; station repairman; stencil operator, photographic; stereotyper (all around); telegraph operator; telegraph-repeater installer; telephone inspector; telephone-plant powerman; telephone station installation supervisor; telephone-switchboard repairman; teletype installer; teletype repairman; tester, transmitter; testing-and-regulating man.

Toll-line repairman; toll-office repairman; tool maker; traffic chief, radio communications; transferrer, hand; transformer repairman; translator; transmission engineer; war correspondent; web-press man; welder (all around); wire chief.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees:

CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC PIGMENTS

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy chemicals branch.

Members:

G. A. McCorkle, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; B. M. Van Cleve, Sherwin-Williams Co., New York, N. Y.; Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. D. Todd, Kentucky Color & Chem. Co., Louisville, Ky.; John Allegaert, United Color & Pigment Co., McCellan Street, Newark, N. J.; R. M. Reed, Jr., Western Dry Color Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nieder, Hilton Davis Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Vincent C. Vesce, Harmon Color Works, Paterson, N. J.; Lyle E. Squire, Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.; E. J. Hildebrand, A. Wilhelm Co., Reading, Pa.; Thomas P. Brown, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 105 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, deputy chief, printing and publishing branch.

Members:

Everett Bierman, Charlotte Engraving Co., Charlotte, N. C.; A. H. Brewood, A. H. Brewood, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Oliver S. Bruce, Baker-Jones-Hausauer, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. E. Donnelley, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Forbes, Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Schell Furry, National Typesetting Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Hall, Hall Brothers, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Alfred R. Knop, Knop & Brauers, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas B. Sheridan, American Bank Stationery Co., Baltimore, Md.; Joseph M. Siegel, The Trade Bindery, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Frank J. Smith, John P. Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Louis H. Traung, Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; J. Homer Winkler, Ace Electrotype Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Elmer G. Voight, Western Printing & Lithographing Co., Inc, Racine, Wis.

CONTRACTORS DEWATERING AND SUPPLY PUMPS

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dano, chief, construction equipment section.

Members:

R. G. Barzen, Sterling Machinery Corporation, 411 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City Mo.; B. F. Devine, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Ralph B. Carter, Ralph B. Carter Co., Hackensack, N. J.; Roy Carver, Carver Pump Co., Rock Island, Ill.; Lion Gardiner, The Jaeger Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Gorman, Gorman Rupp Co., Mansfield, Ohio; John H. Hase, C. H. & E. Mfg. Co., 3849 N. Palmer Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. B. Harvey, Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich.; L. S. Holden, Construction Machinery Co., Waterloo, Iowa; A. S. Marlow, Marlow Pumps, Inc., Ridgewood, N. J.; M. H. Pryer, Barnes Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio; J. E. Reisner, Domestic Engine & Pump Co., Shippensburg, Pa.

EARTH COLORS

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

Members:

Reid L. Carr, Magentic Pigment Co., Trenton, N. J.; J. W. Bossert, Reichard-Coulston, New York, N. Y.; F. B. Havens, Prince Manufacturing Co., Bowmanstown, Pa.; John Starinn, American Pigment Co., Hiwassee, Va.; Wilbur Lucking, C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—R. W. Charles, Jr., assistant chief, general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

W. F. Clark, traffic manager, B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; Walter E. Gregg, Jr., traffic manager, Monitor Controller Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Leahy, general traffic manager, Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank S. Main, Aurora Pump Co., Aurora, Ill.; Ervin Manske, general traffic manager, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., W. Allis, Wis.; C. G. Mochrie, general traffic manager, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

MOLYBDENUM AND TUNGSTEN WIRE AND RODS

Government presiding officer—Mr. M. T. Metzger, assistant chief, ferro-alloys branch.

Members:

Frank Bishop, manager, General Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. W. Boessenkool, sales manager, No. American Philips Co., Lewiston, Maine; H. S. Broadbent, assistant plant manager, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; A. J. Dowe, vice president, Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, No. Chicago, Ill.; William E. Mansfield, vice president, Cleveland Tungsten Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; D. Ruotolo, sales manager, Sirian Wire & Contact Co., Newark, N. J.; G. C. Wheeler, vice president, Callite Corporation, Union City, N. J.

NAILED WOODEN BOXES

Government presiding officer—Eldo F. Tomiska, chief, fibre, wood and fabric section, containers branch.

Members:

A. M. Batchelder, Wm. P. Proctor Co., North Chelmsford, Mass.; Grant Dixon, Western Pine Mfg. Co. Ltd., Spokane, Wash.; Henry D. Dreyer, Jr., H. D. Dreyer & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Carl W. Hornibrook, Ewauna Box Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.; R. W. Jordan, Greensville Mfg. Co., Emporia, Va.; F. J. Nist, Seattle Box Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. M. Riley, Riley & Downer, Inc., Orange, N. J.; J. W. Rodgers, Lassen Lumber & Box Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Maurice H. Tripp, Temple Mfg. Co., Dallas, Tex.; Nathan Tufts, The New England Box Co., Greenfield, Mass.; J. H. Webb, Rochester Box & Lbr. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE

Government presiding officer—Dr. Walter G. Whitman, of the chemicals branch.

Members:

V. G. Bartram, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; Ralph R. Browning, Linde Air Products Co., New York, N. Y.; P. Coyne, Stuart Oxygen Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Parker B. Francis, Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles J. Haines, National Cylinder Gas Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Rickel, Big Three Welding Equipment Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; R. B. Swope, Southern Oxygen Co., Arlington, Va.; Herman Van Fleet, Air Reduction Sales Co., New York, N. Y.

PUGET SOUND PULP AND PAPER

Government presiding officer—A. G. Wakeman, chief of the pulp and paper industry.

Members:

R. B. Wolf, Weyerhouser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; J. C. Hayes, Everett Pulp & Paper, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Roy Ferguson, St. Regis Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; L. P. Turcotte, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Bellingham, Wash.; J. D. Zellerbach, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; M. H. Houston, Rayonier, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; W. S. Campbell, Anacortes Pulp Co., Anacortes, Wash.; Don Leslie, Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Walter Starr, Soundview Pulp Co., San Francisco, Calif.

THERMOSETTING PLASTICS PROCESSORS

Government presiding officer—Frank H. Carman, chief, plastics and synthetic rubber section, chemicals branch.

Members:

Donald H. Dew, Diemolding Corporation, Canastota, N. Y.; George K. Scribner, Boonton Molding Co., Boonton, N. J.; William H. Milton, Jr., General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; Thomas J. McIntyre, Macklin Co., Jackson, Mich.; Milton P. Higgins, Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Blume, The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. R. T. Halstead, Johns-Manville, New York, N. Y.; D. J. O'Conor, The Formica Insulation Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. G. E. Landt, Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Del.; M. A. Chapman, Mica Insulator Co., New York, N. Y.; John T. Ehleider, Insulating Tube Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Leonard T. McCloskey, Taylor Fibre Co., Norristown, Pa.

TRUCK MIXER-AGITATOR MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dano, chief of the construction equipment section.

Members:

T. H. Fleming, Concrete Transport Mixer Co., 650 Rosedale Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; B. F. Devine, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lion Gardiner, vice president, Jaeger Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio; Robert T. Harris, Blaw-Knox Co., P. O. Box 1198, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter Muller, Ransome Machinery Co., Dunellen, N. J.; H. C. Peters, The T. L. Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL GARMENTS

Government presiding officer—Jack E. Doron, chief work clothes unit, textile, clothing and leather branch.

Members:

Oscar Berman, Crown Headlight Overall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. Z. Brooks, Betty Brooks Co., Huntington Park, Calif.; Irving Fainblatt, Lee Sportswear Co., New York, N. Y.; George L. Fitzgerald, Donnelly Garment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Galvani, The Sterling Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Hennigan, Rice Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Z. Isaacs, I. C. Isaacs & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Pirkle, E. R. Partridge, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; M. C. Schrank, M. C. Schrank Co., New York, N. Y.; H. Smoler, Boris Smoler & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSING . . .

500,000 war housing units completed since July 1, 1940, at cost of $2,000,000,000

War housing completed since July 1, 1940, now totals some 500,000 living units of all types, John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, announced October 20.

355,000 units by private industry

This new housing represents a total expenditure of about $2,000,000,000 in Government and private funds.

"Private industry at a cost of approximately $1,400,000,000 has built 355,000 family units located within reasonable commuting distance of a war activity and made available at rentals or sale prices within the reach of the war workers," Mr. Blandford said.

"Private builders also completed in war production areas during this period some 470,000 dwelling units that are not classed as war housing because of their location or cost. These structures were started before the present strict limitations on construction were imposed. All of this private construction of both kinds is estimated to have cost about $3,750,000,000.

"In addition, private builders have under construction for war workers an estimated 76,000 dwellings, valued in excess of $300,000,000 and priority orders have been granted for 111,000 more, although work has not yet begun on these.

Public housing—141,690 units

"Public housing costing approximately $525,000,000 accounts for 141,690 units of the total completed," Mr. Blandford continued. "This is divided into 116,169 family units of various types, 15,027 dormitory accommodations for single workers, and 152 dormitory, or war, apartments for 2-person families, as well as 10,342 trailers. Trailers are stop-gap housing only, to be used until standard accommodations can be finished. Public housing under construction or contract includes 129,086 family units, 21,248 dormitory units, 13,078 dormitory apartments, and 547 trailers.

"These figures, both as to public and private construction, do not include a substantial number of units completed during this period in communities which were not war production areas.

"The War Manpower Commission estimates that at least 12,000,000 workers will have to be placed in new jobs to take care of increases in employment, replacements for men going into the armed forces, and to replace workers lost from the labor force through death and retirement during the period July 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943," said Mr. Blandford.

"This employment shift calls for a minimum in-migration of 1,600,000 men and women to production centers. Because some family groups average more than one war worker per family, this in-migration will require 1,320,000 living accommodations of various sizes and types. Our immediate problem is to house these incoming workers.

Will use existing housing to fullest possible extent

"We plan to find 650,000 accommodations in existing structures, which means we must expand our present homes utilization program and institute a vigorous campaign to induce established families to take war guests into their homes for the duration. The scarcity of critical materials makes it imperative now that we use existing housing to the fullest possible extent, converting wherever possible large single-family structures to produce additional living units.

"The other 670,000 accommodations must be new housing. Private industry has been asked to build 270,000 family units, for which priority ratings are now available. Public construction, both scheduled and still to be appropriated for, must provide the remainder, which will include 205,000 family units and 195,000 dormitory and dormitory apartment accommodations. This Nation-wide program is designed to help meet the minimum housing needs of some 550 localities."

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Project amendment requests on new form after October 26

The new form PD–200B must be used after October 26 for all applications for amendments to construction projects authorized by a preference rating order of the P–19 series, the director general for operations announced October 20. The form is available at FHA and WPB field offices.

FPHA EXTENDS WORK WEEK TO SPEED WAR HOUSING IN EMERGENCY CASES

To speed up the construction of vitally needed war housing projects, Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, has authorized the lengthening of the 40-hour work week now called for in contracts, and contractors will be reimbursed for the amount of overtime pay involved.

In an order to FPHA regional directors, Commissioner Emmerich said:

It is essential that construction work be actively prosecuted for periods in excess of the established 40-hour straight-time, workweek, where conditions of unusual emergency exist, and where labor and materials can be obtained with requisite speed and in adequate volume.

Where such conditions exist, FPHA Regional Directors are authorized to order an increase in the number of working hours per week, and to execute change orders covering payment to the contractor for work in excess of the 40-hour week as required by the contract.

No order for overtime work should be given in connection with lump-sum construction contract operations, unless the Regional Director has assurance that overtime work will materially advance the project completion date, and an appropriate earlier completion date is stipulated in the change order.

In cases where the completion date can be sufficiently advanced by means of overtime work on the part of one or more trades, it may be advisable to follow such procedure.

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50,435 war housing units placed under construction

More than 11,000 housing units a week were placed under construction in the public war housing program during September, Commissioner Herbert Emmerich, Federal Public Housing Authority, reported October 19 to Administrator John Blandford, Jr., of the National Housing Agency. The total for the month was 50,435.

Housing units completed during September under the war housing program totaled 14,933, and the number of new units assigned for development during the month totaled 62,102.

Of the 50,435 projects awarded for construction, 10,089 were family dwelling units; 793 two-person family dormitory units; 39,010 dormitory accommodations for single persons, and 543 trailer units.

EVICTIONS UNDER RIGID CONTROL TO PREVENT "PHONY" HOUSE SALES

Rigid control of eviction of tenants resulting from the sale of houses is contained in an amendment to maximum rent regulations issued October 19 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Effective October 20, the amendment sets forth two requirements which must be met before the purchaser can obtain the right to occupy the property:

1. Payment of one-third of the purchase price must be made before a certificate authorizing eviction will be issued by the Area Rent Director;
2. Three months must pass after the issuance of the certificate before the present tenant can be forced to vacate. Money borrowed to make this one-third payment will not be considered as satisfying this requirement.

"Hardships" recognized

In certain cases of "special hardship," particularly hardship to the seller, the amendment provides for the granting of a certificate of eviction waiving these two requirements.

The amendment, applicable to all Maximum Rent Regulations for Housing Accommodations other than Hotels and Rooming Houses, tightens OPA's eviction restrictions even further. It changes the eviction section of the regulation, which formerly permitted eviction actions to be brought, without application to the area rent director, by an owner who wanted to recover possession for use by "himself, his family or dependents." The amendment limits this right of recovery, to use by the owner alone, striking out "his family or dependents." When an eviction is permitted on this ground, the owner must report to the Area Rent Office if he rents the house within 6 months after the eviction.

Necessary to morale

"Necessity for this action has been growing daily," Mr. Henderson said. "In order to maintain the morale of workers in war production industry and of the families of members of the armed forces who pay rent, it is vital that they remain free from the threat of overnight eviction for the duration of the national emergency. Eliminating the apprehension of immediate eviction will make it possible for a worker to maximize his contribution to the war.

"This amendment not only places an effective check on evictions in that a purchaser will have to wait three months before he can occupy—it will also go a long way toward stopping 'phony' sales of houses to evade legal rent control."

Notification to OPA

By another amendment effective October 20, OPA will have knowledge of every eviction action started regardless of the grounds. In the past, landlords were required to notify the area rent office of all eviction actions except an action started on grounds of nonpayment of the legal rent. Under this amendment, notification must be made even when the action is on that ground.

A third amendment related to the same subject also was issued, effective October 20th. This amendment covers the situation where a tenant had entered into a lease with the option to buy the housing accommodations. If such an agreement had been made prior to October 20th, the tenant may make application to the Area Rent Director for authorization to permit rent payments in excess of the maximum rent. If the tenant does not apply for such authorization, the payments can not exceed the maximum rent even though the lease-option agreement calls for higher payments. A lease with option to buy entered into after October 20 can not call for payments in excess of maximum rents.

Nelson orders priority aid revoked for much nonmilitary Government construction to make way for essential war projects

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson October 21 notified heads of eight governmental agencies that he has given instructions to revoke priority assistance to a large part of nonmilitary construction for the Federal Government.

To review military construction

Exceptions are made only insofar as such construction is directly essential to the war effort. At the same time a review of all military projects, of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, with the same end in view, is being made.

"As things now stand," Mr. Nelson said, "facilities and construction, including many projects not related to the war effort, programmed for 1943, with the carry-over of uncompleted 1942 projects, will absorb between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total war effort.

Would jeopardize war projects

"As a result," he continued, "the aggregate demand of such projects for materials, labor, transportation, manpower, and technical and engineering services is so great as not only to jeopardize the various military and essential civilian production programs in general, but to force the most essential war projects dangerously behind schedule.

"I refer particularly to the rubber program, the high-octane gasoline program, the aluminum and steel expansion programs, the aviation program, and other like items of the most critical essentiality. . . .

"In this connection, I am concerned not only with civilian but with military construction as well, which, with the concurrence of the Under Secretaries of War and the Navy, is also to be reviewed and restricted in the light of its essentiality under present conditions.

"Experience has indicated that this situation cannot be effectively controlled merely through granting low priority ratings. Unessential projects must be stopped. . . ."

Not permanently dropped

Letters to the agency heads differed in some specific respects, but each followed the same pattern. Agencies addressed were the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Federal Works Agency and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A present reduction in Government construction to make way for war production does not mean that such projects are to be permanently dropped. On the contrary, there will be special need for many such public works in the period following the end of the war to help take up the shock of reverting to peacetime economy. Works now deferred because of the war can with benefit be resumed at that time.

LABOR . . .

Board issues order to halt pirating of workers with offers of higher pay

To stop the pirating of workers, the National War Labor Board last week issued a sixth General Order, prohibiting an employer from hiring an individual at a rate higher than that already established in his plant for workers of similar skill and ability. The Board also took drastic steps to stop the pirating of tool and die workers in the Detroit area. The Board's first decision which required submission to James F. Byrnes, the Economic Stabilization Director, under the executive order for stabilizing the cost of living, was last week approved by Mr. Byrnes. The case was an award of $1 a day increase to 10,000 non-ferrous metal miners in the west in order to help alleviate the shortage of labor, particularly in copper mining.

General order and interpretations issued

In a move to stop the pirating of workers with promises of exorbitant wages, the National War Labor Board last week unanimously decided that the Executive Order of October 3 prohibits an employer from hiring an individual at a rate higher than the one previously established in his plant for workers of similar skill and productive ability.

The Board announced this decision in the form of General Order No. 6 which stated that to hire a worker at such a higher rate would be a wage increase within the meaning of Executive Order No. 9250, and would, therefore, require approval of the Board.

This General Order also provided that if no previous job classification has been established by the employer for the plant involved, "the rate shall be fixed at a level not exceeding that which prevails for similar classifications within the area unless a higher rate is approved by the National War Labor Board."

To answer a large number of inquiries which have arisen concerning the application of three of its General Orders to particular situations, the Board also unanimously decided to issue six interpretations of these orders.

In General Order No. 3 the Board October 7 tentatively approved all wage increases "put into effect on or before October 3," the date of the Executive Order stabilizing wages. In three interpretations, the Board decided that:

1. Wage increases to be approved under the terms of General Order No. 3 must have been included in a written agreement entered into on or before October 3 or have been communicated to the employees by formal action on or before that date. To be approved, such increases must have been applicable to work done prior to October 3, though they need not have been reflected in a pay roll on or before that date.

2. No increases resulting from the award or decision of an arbitrator or referee made after October 3 is approved under the terms of General Order No. 3, even though the agreement to arbitrate was made prior to that date.

3. No change in wage rates, unless otherwise exempted, can be made in the future without approval of the Board, even if such changes ar called for in collective bargaining agreements. Typical cases are contracts calling for automatic adjustments tied to changes in the cost of living.

In General Order No. 4 the Board exempted wage adjustments by employers of 8 or less individuals. In two interpretations of this order the Board decided that:

1. This exemption does not apply to employers who own or operate more than one plant or unit if the total number of employees in all these plants or units exceed 8. Chain stores are typical of the employers who are not exempted.

2. The exemption does not apply to employers if the wages, hours, or working conditions of their employees "have been established or negotiated on an industry, association, area or other similar basis, whether by master contract or by separate but similar or identical contracts." If a number of stores in a city, for instance, all employing 8 or less persons, are covered by a master contract with a union, an individual store could not make a wage adjustment under the exemption provided in General Order No. 4. Such adjustments, if allowed, might have the effect of creating inequalities where wages had been stabilized by a master agreement.

Can readjust piece rates

In General Order No. 5 the Board approved individual wage adjustments which fall within certain prescribed limitations. In an interpretation of this order the Board said that the readjustment of piece rates could be made without approval of the Board if the original rate was only set tentatively for trial purposes, or if it yields less than the regularly established or normal amount prevailing in the plant for that type of job.

Board acts in tool and die industry

The WLB last week took the following drastic steps to stop the pirating of tool and die workers, which has created a "very grave situation" in the tool and die industry in five Michigan counties in the Detroit area:

1. It ordered all employers of tool and die workers in Wayne, Oakland, McComb, Monroe, and Washtenaw Counties, Mich. to show cause at a hearing in Detroit, October 29, why the maximum rates fixed in the Board's order in the consolidated cases of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and 80 independent shops affiliated with the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association should not be applied to all other employers in the area.

2. The Board prohibited any tool and die employer in the area from hiring a tool or die worker after October 23, the date of the order, at a rate higher than that fixed in the earlier case and from increasing the rate of any present tool and die worker above the maximum fixed in that case. This prohibition will stand until the Board finally determines the issues raised at the hearing.

3. The Board plugged a loop-hole through which the smaller shops might evade this order by amending its General Order No. 4 so that the exemption from the Executive Order of October 3 for employers of 8 or less individuals will not apply to the employment of tool and die workers.

The Board took this action, according to its order, because it had reason to believe "that a very grave situation with respect to tool and die workers exists in certain industrial counties of Michigan, that there is a serious shortage of such workers in that area, that there is a great deal of pirating of such workers between the various shops with many resultant abuses, such as brokerage of workers, that wage rates of such workers are unstabilized and inflationary, and that the continuance of this situation threatens the war production effort and the economic stabilization program."

The rates ordered by the Board on October 10 in the previous case and now extended temporarily to all tool and die shops in the area are as follows: (1) job shop maximum—$1.75; (2) captive shop maximum—$1.60.

The text of General Order No. 4-A is as follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in the National War Labor Board by Executive Order No. 9250, dated October 3, 1942, it is hereby ordered:

General Order No. 4 of the National War Labor Board, dated October 9, 1942, exempting employers who employ not more than eight individuals from the provisions of said Executive Order, shall not apply to the employment of tool and die workers.

Byrnes approves metal miners' wage increase

Wage increases provided by the WLB in its directive order in the nonferrous metals cases have been approved by James F. Byrnes,, Director of Economic Stabilization. Mr. Byrnes, in a letter to Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB, said that Price Administrator Leon Henderson had recommended approval of the order.

The decision granted 10,000 copper, lead and zinc workers in Idaho and Utah an increase of $1 a day, half of which is to be paid only to those who come up to certain continuity of work and production standards. In regard to 4,000 workers in 10 mills and smelters in 7 states, the Board granted increases ranging from 2½¢ to 1½¢ an hour in 7 of the plants and denied an increase in the other 3. The Board also set up a special panel to recommend plans for stabilizing labor relations throughout the nonferrous metals industry.

In his opinion, Mr. Davis said that the shortage of nonferrous metals "is by all odds the most immediately critical problem in the whole field of raw material supply" and "has already caused the restriction of production of essential munitions and is directly interfering with the war effort of the nation." This shortage, he said, was due to a shortage of manpower, and added:

> It would be foolish to say that we are not able, or that we cannot afford, to get these metals out of the ground and into the munitions factories. One might as well say that we are not able, or cannot afford, to win the war. It is a problem that must be solved.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the Government had already taken five concerted steps to meet this manpower shortage, including such unique actions as the furloughing of miners from the Army, their release from Army arsenals and other projects, the limitations placed by the War Manpower Commission on the movement of men out of the mines, and the closing of gold mines to release miners for nonferrous mining. As part of this concerted plan, he said, the War Labor Board has been asked to approve certain wage increases.

Striking union is denied union security

The WLB unanimously rejected the request of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union, AFL, for a union security clause in its contract with the Pettibone Mulliken Corporation, Chicago, because of two short strikes in July in violation of labor's no-strike pledge. The Board declared, however, that the issue may be reopened upon petition from the union six months after the date of the directive order.

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Small lignite mines get price aid to avert shortage

To avert a threat of fuel shortages in the Mountain West, the OPA acted October 20 to speed price adjustments on lignite from small truck mines.

Elmer Davis praises Canadians for releasing bad news of Dieppe raid

Speaking at a Victory Loan luncheon in Montreal, Canada, October 19, Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, expressed the belief that "a free people will fight all the better for the fullest knowledge of what it is fighting about, what it is fighting for, and how the fight is going." The report of the Canadian Defense Minister on the Dieppe raid, Mr. Davis commended as a "model of candor and common sense."

A free people . . . has a right to know

Further excerpts:

We all recognize that information which would aid the enemy, and which is not already known to him, must be withheld, but in neither nation do we admit the pernicious doctrine that bad news should be withheld because it might discourage the people; or that it should be saved up till it can be balanced with good news. A free people wants to know and has a right to know how the battle is going, and will fight all the harder if it realizes how hard it must fight for victory.

"Faith in the . . . Canadian spirit"

Here in Canada you have lately given us a convincing demonstration of that faith in your handling of the news of the Dieppe raid. The report of your Defense Minister, Mr. Ralston, was a model of candor and common sense. In that operation the casualties were proportionately very heavy, but prompt announcement of those casualties was a proof that your government had faith in the strength of the Canadian spirit. And that incident set an example which every free people in this war should remember and can profitably follow.

Problems basically similar

I mention this because it happens to be in my own field; but this is only one of many fields in which the example and experience of the Canadian people have helped us chart our own course more wisely. Many of the problems of the two nations are basically similar; for whatever differences there may be in our structure, they are all outweighed by the basic considerations that we are both continental nations, rich in natural resources but both thinly populated by European standards—nations which have to consider the problems of two oceans and two sea frontiers; nations accordingly to which the experience of smaller, more compact and more crowded nations in older continents seldom applies, but which have much to learn from each other.

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Newspaper industry advisory committee formed

WPB Chairman Nelson announced October 21 the formation of a newspaper industry advisory committee to serve as a channel for discussion of the wartime problems of the American newspaper industry. The committee's first meeting was to be held in Washington, D. C., on October 27.

Discussions were scheduled on manpower and materials problems, the newsprint situation, and other questions. High on the list of subjects for consideration was the manpower shortage developing in the industry because of the demands of Selective Service and war industry, and the increasing effect on newspaper production of curtailed supplies of copper, zinc steel stitching wire, and several vital chemicals.

The committee appointed by Mr. Nelson was expected to include the following newspaper executives:

E. F. Abels, *The Outlook*, Lawrence, Kans.; O. G. Andrews, *The Day*, New London, Conn.; W. G. Chandler, Scripps-Howard newspapers, New York, N. Y.; Robert Choate, *Herald Traveller*, Boston, Mass.; Howard Davis, *New York Herald Tribune*, New York, N. Y.; Walter M. Dear, *Jersey City Journal*, Jersey City, N. J.; F. M. Flynn, *New York Daily News*, New York, N. Y.

J. D. Gortatowsky, Hearst Corporation, New York, N. Y; J. S. Gray, *Monroe News*, Monroe, Mich.; James L. Knight, *Miami Herald*, Miami, Fla.; Charles Manship, *Baton Rouge Times and Advocate*, Baton Rouge, La.; J. M. North, Jr., *Star-Telegram*, Fort Worth, Tex.; John S. McCarrens, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio; Fleming Newbold, *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.; John Potter, *Argus*, Rock Island, Ill.; Arthur H. Sulzberger, *New York Times*, New York, N. Y.; Frank E. Tripp, *Gannett Newspapers*, Elmira, N. Y.; S. E. Thomason, *Chicago Times*, Chicago, Ill.; S. R. Winch, *Journal*, Portland, Oreg.

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AID TO RUSSIA—Imminent fulfillment of the United States commitment to the Russian Government for tire manufacturing machinery was announced October 22 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. A survey now is nearing completion to locate available equipment, he said. A listing of this, together with prices, will be forwarded to U. S. Treasury Procurement for purchase and prompt shipment.

Civilians, military worked side by side to combat Potomac River flood

A full-dress test of civilian defense organization in a metropolitan area, occasioned by the Potomac River flood at Washington, has produced "an outstanding example of cooperation between volunteer and professional workers," according to reports submitted to Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d, chief of the civilian protection branch of the Office of Civilian Defense.

"Reports by members of the national OCD staff, who observed the operation of civilian defense organizations in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia convey the outstanding impression of complete and willing cooperation among the organized volunteers, the military and the municipal services," General Grant said. "This type of organization and devotion to duty will serve any community well in the event of a bombing by our enemies."

New rules for hotels and rooming houses

Two requirements relating to records of charges for rented rooms were announced October 20 by OPA.

One requires landlords subject to the hotel and rooming-house rent regulations to preserve and make available for examination by the Price Administrator all records showing the rent for each period of occupancy and number of occupants during the 30-day period, or the date, which was used to determine the maximum rent.

The other stipulates that, beginning October 20, every landlord of an establishment containing more than 20 rooms must keep and make available for examination records as to the rent and number of occupants of each room, and the name and permanent address of each occupant. For establishments containing less than 20 rooms, landlords are to keep such records as they have in the past, and preserve them and make them available for examination by the Price Administrator.

★ ★ ★

MERCHANT SEAMEN HONORED BY SERVICE FLAG

The service flag customarily flown to indicate members of a household serving in the armed forces may also be used by families of merchant seamen, Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, announced October 20.

Admiral Land stated it was both fitting and proper that members of the Merchant Marine, as well as the men of the Army and Navy, should be honored by representation on service flags.

Transport priorities in new division

Responsibility for all transportation priorities, domestic as well as import, have been consolidated in a new division of stockpiling and transportation, it was announced October 20 by A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations.

* * *

THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION has asked about 45 tug and barge operators engaged in offshore trades to submit their qualifications with the view of becoming general agents for War Shipping Administration craft.

* * *

GIFT KITS containing shaving cream or toothpaste tubes can be purchased for members of the armed forces without turning in an old tube, the director general for operations ruled October 22. This exemption from the WPB requirement that old tubes be turned in for the purpose of shaving cream or toothpaste tubes applies only if the gift boxes are delivered or sent direct to the man in the service by the seller of the article. The action, taken in an amendment to M–115, also specifies that the shaving cream or toothpaste comprise not over 25 percent of the total value of the gift box.

* * *

DUTY AND CUSTOM brokerage fees on imported Canadian lumber cannot be added, either directly or as transportation costs, to the maximum prices established for northern softwood lumber, the OPA announced October 23 in answer to a number of questions from the trade.

THESE CARTOONS

drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.

★ ★ ★

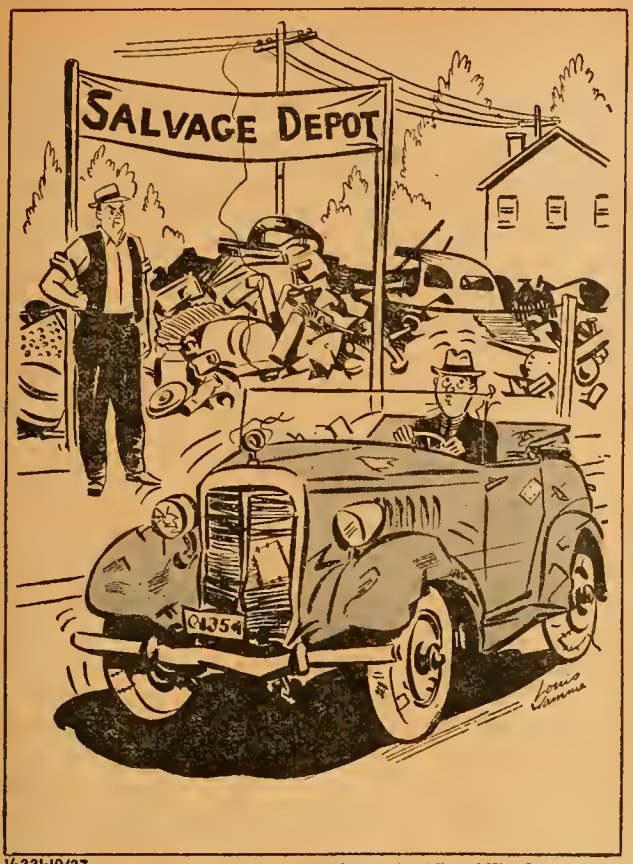
WAR EFFORT INDICES

		Percent change from September 1941
MANPOWER		
September 1942:	*Number*	
Labor force	54,100,000	− 1.3
Unemployed	1,700,000	−62.2
Employed	*52,400,000	+ 4.2
Nonagricultural	*42,200,000	+ 5.0
Male	29,600,000	+ 0.7
Female	12,600,000	+16.7
Agricultural	*10,200,000	+ 1.0
Male	8,600,000	None
Female	1,600,000	+ 6.7
FINANCE **		
Authorized war program, July 1940–October 22, 1942	†$224,000,000,000	
Pending appropriations and contract authorizations	†15,600,000,000	
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 22, 1942	†54,000,000,000	
PRODUCTION		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 2,664 projects; June 1940–Aug. 31	***$13,310,000,000	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 10,239 certificates of necessity approved, June 1940–September 30	$3,422,000,000	
Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, September 1942	318,892	
Percentage—time lost to estimated time worked	1/10 of 1%	
		Percent increase from like month last year
All manufacturing industries—		
August:		
Average weekly earnings	‡$39.54	23.9
Average hours worked per week	42.8	4.9
Average hourly earnings	‡86.4¢	15.9
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
September 1942	117.8	9.0

*New series starting August 18.
**Includes funds made available by Congressional legislation and by Government corporations.
***Revised series starting October 13.
†Preliminary.
‡Revised.

* * *

ESTABLISHMENT of a New Orleans Metropolitan Civilian Defense Area was announced by OCD Director Landis.



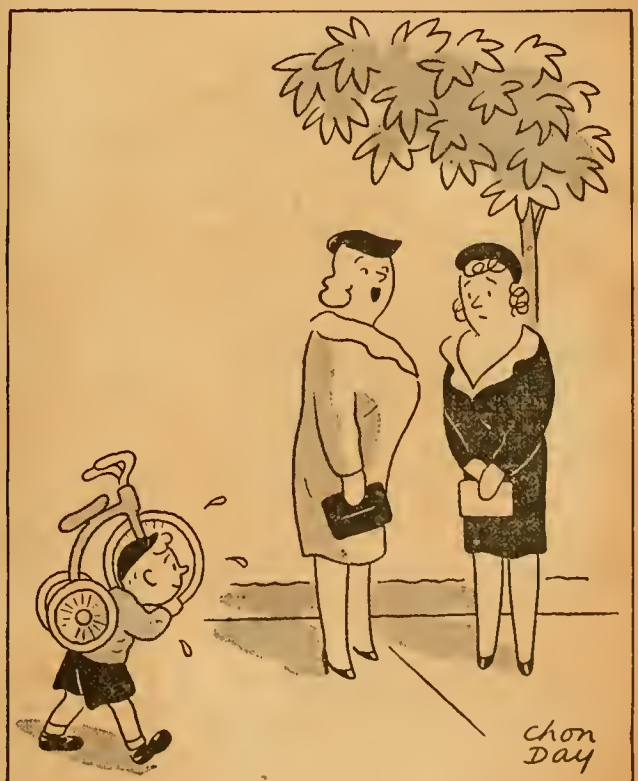
V-221-10/27 *Drawn for Office of War Information*

"The Acme Munitions Works ought to give me work employing my LEFT hand. Look what's happening."

V-220-10/27 *Drawn for Office of War Information*

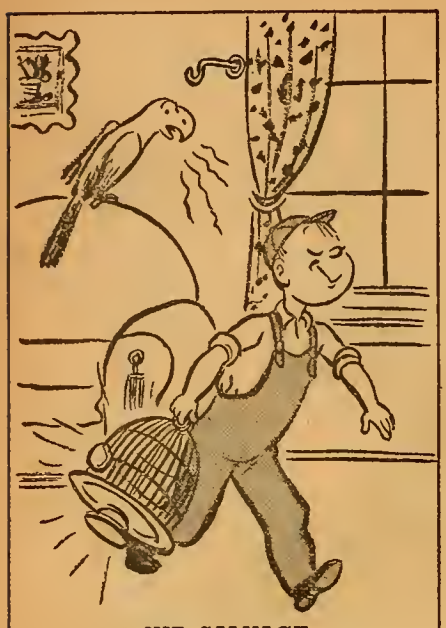
"Just some old junk we had in the cellar."

V-219-10/27 *Drawn for Office of War Information*



"Here comes Junior—conserving rubber."

V-218-10/27 *Drawn for Office of War Information*



V-232 *Drawn for OWI*

Kid Salvage is a character drawn for VICTORY by Steig. Editors can get mats or proofs in two-column size from Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

★ ★ ★

WHAT U. S. WANTS YOU TO DO WITH USED STOCKINGS

In reply to inquiries regarding provisions of Order M–182, which froze stocks of old silk and nylon hosiery in the hands of second-hand dealers, the following clarification was issued October 20 by Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather branch.

Q. To whom does the freeze order apply?

A. The order covers only second-hand dealers holding women's hosiery containing any silk or any nylon. It does not apply to individual consumers. Dealers can dispose of their stocks to the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Q. What kind of hosiery is covered?

A. Any women's hosiery which contains either silk or nylon. This holds true even if the hosiery should contain other fibers besides silk or nylon.

Q. Should women save their discarded silk or nylon hosiery?

A. Yes. This hosiery should be washed and stored pending announcement of a collection campaign by the WPB conservation division. Local salvage committees will then be advised of plans for collecting this material.

Q. Does the Government want hosiery which is still usable?

A. No. New hosiery or hosiery that can be repaired or mended for further use is not being asked for by the Government. On the contrary, WPB urges women to conserve their hosiery in every way so that it will last as long as possible.

Q. Are all types and shades of silk and nylon hosiery wanted?

A. Yes. Any color, shade or size of women's stockings can be used if they contain any silk or nylon.

WPB orders 400 cities to collect cans on trash trucks as aid to national drive

The Nation took another forward step October 20 toward achieving its goal of recovering 1,000,000 tons of steel scrap and 10,000 tons of pure tin from old tin cans with the issuance of an amendment to Order M–72–a requiring more than 400 municipalities to enlist their regular trash-collection machinery in a systematic and continuing collection and segregation of scrap cans. All private refuse collection in these cities is also subject to this order.

Step intensifies drive

The amendment, first step in an intense national can collection program, requires that trash collection agencies in all municipalities over 25,000 population in 15 Northeastern States must collect and keep segregated all prepared cans offered in usual trash collections. Housewives are urged to "prepare" their cans and to keep them separated from other trash, as municipalities are required by this order to collect only those cans which are prepared and kept segregated. The cities must then dispose of the cans only to shredding or detinning plants, or to plants engaged in the precipitation of copper.

The territory affected includes:

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.

In specified counties in California, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas, trash collectors must accept and keep segregated all cans, prepared or not, and must dispose of them only to detinners, shredding plants or copper precipitation plants, or to municipalities. Detinned scrap in this area may be delivered only to copper precipitation plants.

21 new plants building

The other change made by the amendment is to include terneplate cans with tin scrap which may not be sold to steel producers.

While the can salvage program is national in scope, the new order applies only to the more populous areas. Cans available for collection in this area will keep the present six major detinning plants in full operation. Four new can detinning plants and 17 subsidiary shredding plants are under construction by the Government. Used cans to fill this additional capacity, when completed, will be attained by extending mandatory collection to the entire country. Meanwhile, citizens in areas not covered by the order are urged to prepare and save their cans, so that when the new plants come into operation, a stockpile of cans will be available to permit them to operate. The cans used by an average family in six months can, when prepared, be stored in a small barrel, carton, or box.

Small communities urged to act

While the order makes mandatory the collection of prepared cans only in cities over 25,000, small communities in the States covered by the order are urged to set up tributary collection systems to feed their prepared cans into the nearest city. Salvage chairmen and committees in each such community are being asked by salvage headquarters in Washington to make such collection arrangements.

"Prepared cans," which are the kind urgently needed now, are those that have been washed, labels removed, ends cut off, flattened and the ends inserted.

SALVAGED from Lake Cayuga's waters in up-state New York, the old steamer *Frontenac* has yielded 16 tons of steel, 350 pounds of brass, and 300 tons of lead for the salvage drive.

EVERYBODY SAVE CANS— THEY'LL BE COLLECTED

Q. In what territories should cans be saved?

A. Everywhere.

Q. I live in a community not covered by the order. Who will collect my cans?

A. Local salvage committees, of which there are 13,000 in the country, are arranging for collection, storage, and shipment of cans. Such local salvage will be tied into the national campaign through the committees.

Q. Where can I get information, or find out what to do with my cans?

A. Call your local salvage committee chairman.

* 1355.2: A M

VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 3, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 44

U. S. rations coffee at pound per person every five weeks

Coffee rationing, under which every person in the country over 15 years of age will be entitled to 1 pound of coffee from the grocer every five weeks, will start at midnight, November 28.

All sales of coffee at retail will be frozen at midnight, November 21, for the week before rationing starts, in order to permit retailers to stock their shelves for the beginning of rationed sales.

But we can get more out of a pound

In discussing the rationing, which will set the amount of the beverage available to the coffee drinker at home and in restaurants at about 38 percent less than his average of the last five years, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator in charge of rationing, pointed out that the cut need not be so sharp, because proper conservation measures in the home will make coffee go considerably further than in the days of unrestricted use.

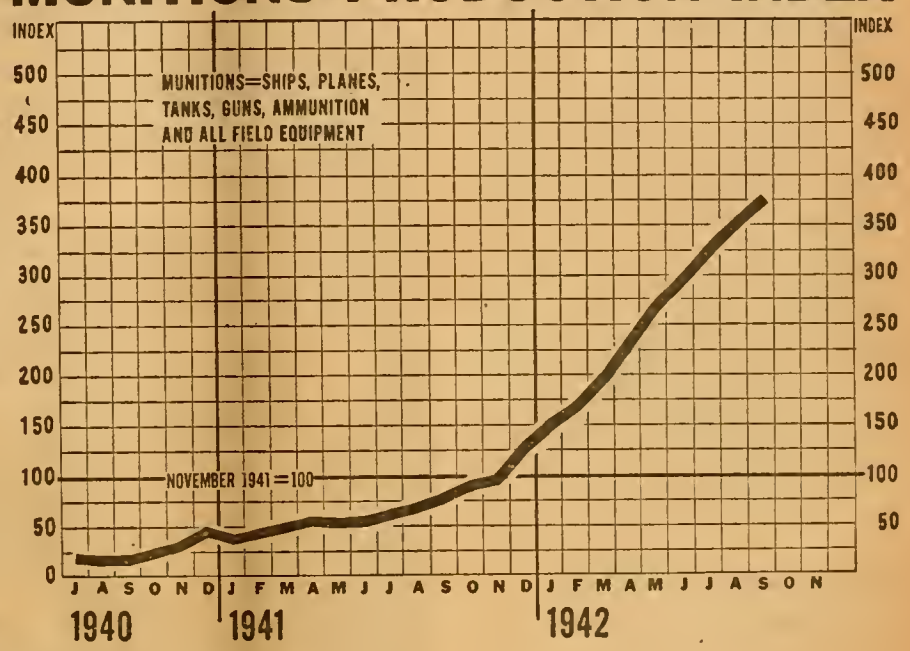
OPA was directed to undertake coffee rationing by WPB after it became apparent that coffee in retail stores was insufficient to meet demands. This, the WPB said, was largely due to excessive buying by consumers.

Lack of shipping is the trouble

Lack of shipping cut off a large part of our imports of coffee from Central and South America this year, and great quantities had to go to the armed forces, leaving less available for consumption by our

(*Continued on page 23*)

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



WAR PRODUCTION data for September show the following increases in four important categories:

Airplanes	10 percent
Ordnance	7 percent
Naval and Army Vessels	22 percent
Merchant Ships	10 percent

However, production of miscellaneous munitions, which includes all items not covered by the four major categories, remained steady in September. Motor vehicles, clothing and medical supplies comprise a large part of miscellaneous munitions, and output of some of these items now is tapering off, because large supplies have been produced.

Because of the unchanged output of miscellaneous munitions, over-all munitions production for September was only 7 percent greater than in August. This increased the WPB Munitions Production Index by 24 points to 381 from the August figure of 357.

This means that we now are producing war goods on a scale which approaches four times the rate at the time of Pearl Harbor.

(NOTE.—The gains reported above are not simple numerical increases; they are calculated on bases which, more accurately than simple numbers, closely reflect the actual increased output in production and permit, for example, a heavy bomber to count for more than a lighter ship.)

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

NOV 4 1942

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In this issue

WAR PRODUCTION
- Munitions in September ---- 1
- Board to rule on construction ---- 4
- Housing designs limited ---- 5
- Paper production frozen ---- 6
- Should we concentrate mill work? ---- 6

LABOR
- Board defines authority over pay ---- 12

MANPOWER
- Deferring farm workers ---- 14
- WPB group decides labor priorities ---- 15

RATIONING
- Coffee ---- 1
- Mileage ---- 16, 17, 18, 19
- Fuel oil ---- 20
- Public urged to save fuel gas ---- 21
- Meat ---- 22

AGRICULTURE
- Farm machines frozen ---- 26

CIVILIAN DEFENSE
- Enemy using more dangerous fire bombs ---- 30

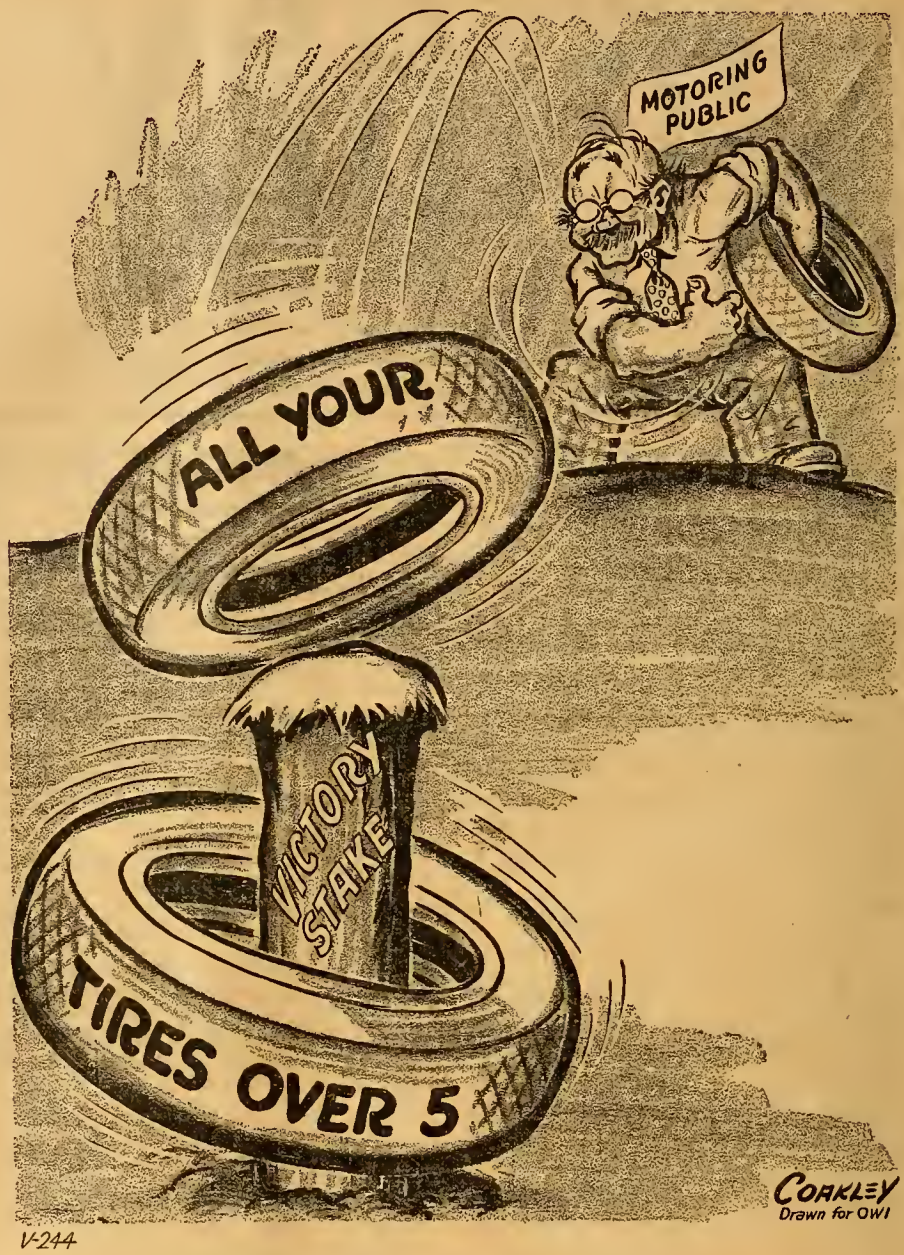
★ ★ ★

WPB orders sharp cut in iron kitchenware styles

The variety and types of cast-iron skillets, griddles, and kettles found in the household and Army kitchen alike will be drastically reduced as a result of an order issued October 23 by the director general for operations.

In a move to conserve vital scrap and pig iron, the order provides that types of cast iron kitchenware be cut from approximately 200 different items to about 12. At the same time, it cuts in half the amount of iron which may be used in production of some of these items, reduces iron consumption in other products 75 percent, and eliminates some types of cast-iron kitchenware altogether. Flat irons are permitted under the order and scouse kettles for the Army and Navy are also exempt from the order.

PITCH 'EM IN !



V-244

Living costs up 0.3 percent in September

A rise of 0.3 percent in living costs for families of city workers from August 15 to September 14, 1942, was reported by Secretary of Labor Perkins October 25. This represents a rise of 1.6 percent since mid-May, when the general maximum price regulation became effective. Some further rise has occurred since September 15, particularly in food costs, so that the Executive order of October 3 froze living costs at a level about 20 percent higher than in August 1939, the month before the war broke out in Europe. This compares with an increase of 30 percent in the same period of the last war.

Between mid-May and mid-September, food costs moved up over 4 percent while rents and clothing costs were lower. Prices of house furnishings were higher and service charges had been advanced. Taken as a whole, the cost of goods and services under the control of the Office of Price Administration were below the level prevailing in mid-May when controls were established.

On the Home Front

Cooperative planning on a world-wide basis by ourselves and our Allies to secure the best possible distribution of critical raw materials is as vital to the conduct of the war as the interchange of military information and mutual military assistance between the United Nations. Control exercised over the flow of war essentials from one country to another by the Combined Raw Materials Board, which reported last week on its first 9 months, is a large-scale extension of similar controls applied by each government to its own internal war economy.

American methods of control

Within this country, although necessary control has been exercised over a wide range of goods, raw materials and services, and many activities that do not contribute to our war economy have been curtailed and in some instances discontinued, the process of control is democratic, and every effort is being made to safeguard America's commercial and industrial investments. Yet war is a ruthless competitor for normal trade, demanding the lion's share of materials and manpower. The survival of all forms of business and of a multitude of private enterprises can no more be assured in wartime than a battle can be fought without casualties.

After deducting direct war needs, there will be left over for our use at home next year about 70 billion dollars' worth of goods and services, an amount far below possible civilian demands. In the scramble for scarce goods the small retailer is at a disadvantage compared with larger stores and chain stores. Faced with dwindling stocks and loss of clerks to war service, small shop owners will have to work harder, cut out unnecessary services to customers, increase self-service wherever possible, be careful in granting credit.

Business is a consumer, too

Commercial enterprises are not only sellers of goods or services, they also are consumers of other products. They may have trucks that consume gasoline, wear out tires, they may heat their establishments with fuel oil or coal, use electricity for light and power. Their goods in transit from manufacturers take up shipping space. Their employees travel to and from work in their own autos or use public conveyances. As consumers, therefore, business and industry must fit into our tight war economy in the same way that every individual does, and they must endeavor to save, economize, use substitutes for critical materials at every turn.

One form of economy is achieved by reducing the number of types, patterns, and styles of goods and products. Already this has been done in many lines. More recent simplifications have taken place in cast-iron kitchenware, in kitchen, medical and hospital enamelware, in the number of sizes of railway and transit service car wheels, and in men's and boys' rayon and cotton garments.

REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

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Now we must save fuel gas

The fuel-oil shortage, resulting from limited transportation facilities, threw a heavy burden of fuel requirements on the coal industry, now it has seriously affected our supplies of natural and manufactured gas. But whereas it is possible to step up coal production, expansion in the field of gas is not practical as it would involve the use of critical materials. And gas is not only a source of heat, it is a vital war fuel and is also used as a raw material in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and critical chemicals.

When the housewife lights the gas oven to help warm the home above the average temperature recommended, she reduces by that much the total amount of rubber which will help to keep next year's tires rolling. Similarly, if her husband neglects to follow carefully the rules for tire care, he endangers to that extent his own future means of transportation and those of others. For individual instances of carelessness or neglect, multiplied by millions of cases, add up to a staggering total of shortages. If every family in America, for example, consumed each week 2 ounces more than the voluntary share-the-meat ration, they would be eating up enough extra to have fed two million of our British allies for a week.

As in many other ways, we have been spendthrift in our coffee habits. Most of us have been accustomed to dumping heaping tablespoons into the morning pot, drinking what we wanted, throwing out the rest. With coffee on the ration list after November 28, due to limited shipping space from South America, we'll have to change our ways, make the one pound every five weeks, allowed persons over 15, go as far as the uneconomical portions we've been used to.

The outlook for Christmas

While heavy excise taxes will make holiday drinking more of a luxury, prices have been adjusted for holiday delicacies of all kinds, from plum pudding and fruit cake to sweet apple cider and candied fruits, so that stores can stock up. Metal toys will be mostly leftovers from the period before metals became critical war essentials. Household electrical gadgets and appliances, which were a substantial part of Christmas gifts, will be scarcer—production for civilian use was completely stopped at the end of May and the industry is turning out only war items and military parts. The same situation is found in the radio industry, although a large amount of radio equipment is still made for essential civilian purposes, such as the police services, civil aviation, the Forest Service, and the Federal Communications Commission. But the plants that previously manufactured cabinets and loud speakers now are making parts for aircraft engines, guns and small arms, and small-caliber ammunition.

The business of war is rapidly displacing most other kinds of business.

★ ★ ★

RUSSIA TO GET FORD TIRE PLANT

Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the Ford Motor Co. tire manufacturing plant at Detroit to the Government for shipment to Russia, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers announced October 30.

The equipment to be sent to Russia is expected to produce a million or more tires of Russian dimensions annually.

"Both Edsel Ford and other officials of his company and O. Kelley Anderson of my organization deserve hearty congratulations for the celerity with which this transaction was carried out," Mr. Jeffers said.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

New clearance board to pass on all large facility, construction projects

Organization of a facility clearance board and a facility review committee to act for the WPB on all military and civilian facility and construction projects was announced October 22 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Committee to review others

The facility clearance board will pass on all new projects costing $500,000 or more. The facility review committee will pass on all new projects costing between $100,000 and $500,000 and review all projects now under way, regardless of cost.

Both the board and the committee report to Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman on program determination.

The facility clearance board has final say as to any facility or construction project costing $500,000 or more, whether publicly or privately financed. In considering it, the Board reviews the necessity from the point of view of the war effort, location, method of construction, use of critical materials, and consumption in operation of materials, manpower or services.

Consolidates duties

The board takes over the jobs formerly done by the WPB plant site board, the facility committee of the requirements committee, the facilities clearance committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, the special committee on facilities of the War Department and the WPB facilities cut-back committee. An important addition, however, is the power to consider projects in view of their essentiality to the war effort.

Represented on the facility clearance board are the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and WPB Office of Civilian Supply.

May review any project

With respect to projects costing between $100,000 and $500,000, the facility review committee will have the same powers and duties as the facility clearance board has for the larger projects. In addition, the committee may review any facility or construction project, regardless of size or total cost. This review may include projects already under way as well as those approved and not yet started.

Basis for action

The purpose of such review is to determine whether the approval should be withdrawn and construction stopped. The basis for such action will be the relation of the project to the war effort.

Represented on the facility review committee are the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, WPB Office of Civilian Supply, and the National Housing Agency.

★ ★ ★

$26,000,000 addition to Kaiser steel plant approved by WPB

Approval of a $26,000,000 addition to the steel plant facilities being built at Fontana, Calif., by the Kaiser Co., Inc., was announced October 24 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Will be subject to allocation

The new facilities, expected to be completed in about 12 months, will add 225,000 tons of steel ingots, or 158,000 tons of finished products to the capacity of the plant. The facilities already under construction—scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 1943—will have a capacity of 450,000 tons of ingots, or 300,000 tons of steel plates.

All of the new steel to be produced will become part of the Nation's supply and, of course, will be subject to allocation in the usual way.

"Mr. Kaiser and his associates have been doing a fine job in all their war production projects," Mr. Nelson said, "and I am certain that the enterprise they have demonstrated will again be reflected in the building of this new steel capacity."

The facilities to be added include two open-hearth furnaces with a charge capacity of 185 tons each; a 28-inch structural mill fed by a 36-inch breakdown mill; a merchant and bar mill; alloy finishing facilities; and slow cooling pits for ingots.

The expansion has been recommended by WPB to the Reconstruction Finance Co. for financing.

Seven plants, two shipyards to receive M pennant for outstanding production

Seven manufacturing plants and two shipyards have been designated by the Board of Awards of the Maritime Commission to receive its M pennant, Commission flag and Labor Merit Badge, for outstanding production performances, the Commission announced October 24.

Fifth award to Oregon firm

For the first time two Gulf yards, the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Tex., and the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Ala., both building Liberty ships, were awarded the Commission's M pennant.

At the same time, the Commission announced that the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg., will receive its fifth award and the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond Shipyards No. 1 and No. 2, both at Richmond, Calif., will receive their second awards for continued excellence in production of Liberty ships. Each award is indicated by the addition of a gold star to the M pennant.

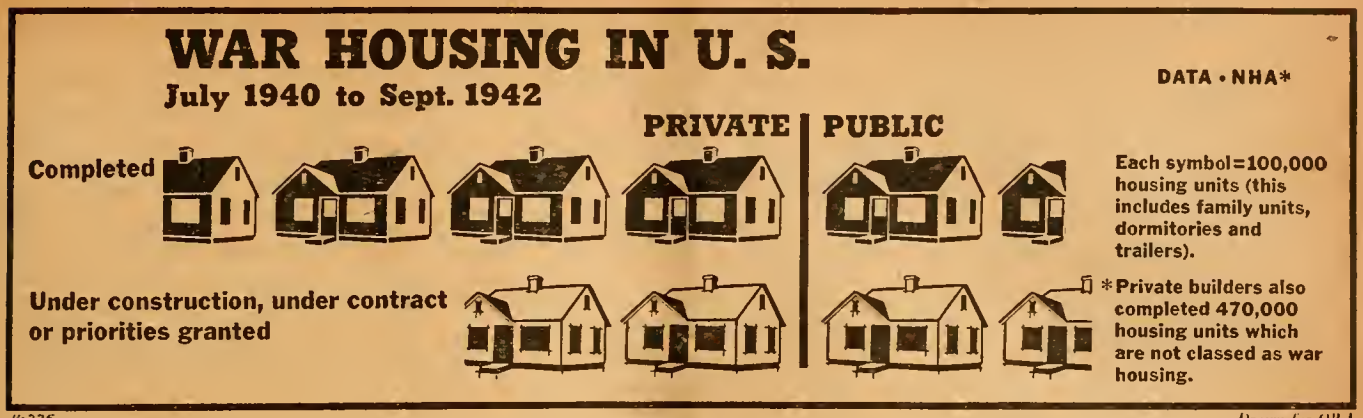
Other plants honored

Others designated to receive the M pennant award are—

A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico, Missouri, manufacturing fire clay, high alumina, and diaspore fire brick; Homestead Valve Mfg. Co., Inc., Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, valves; Linde Air Products Co., Inc., New York City, oxygen to shipyards; Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, hoists, herringbone gears, and connecting rods; Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Connecticut, joiner hardware items; Security Engineering Co., Inc., Whittier, California, steel valves and fittings; Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Massachusetts, bleeder plugs and flanges for Liberty ships.

* * *

DOUGLAS FIR—Sales and deliveries of Douglas-fir lumber, after October 29, by producers who come within the provisions of Limitation Order L–218, were removed from the restrictions of M–208, which regulates the softwood lumber industry, and may be made only to the Central Procuring Agency for the armed services and their agents, or through the lumber products branch at the direction of the director general for operations. (Amendment No. 5 to M–208, issued October 27.)



V-225 Drawn for OWI

Iron, steel warehouse deliveries limited to high-rating orders

Iron and steel warehouses, which for some time have been permitted to make deliveries on A–1–a and higher rated orders, were instructed October 30 by the director general for operations to accept no orders rated lower than AA–5.

This action, taken to prevent the serious depletion of warehouse stocks of iron and steel products, is contained in Amendment No. 7 to M–21–b. The amendment lists the following exceptions to the above provision:

1. For essential repair and maintenance purposes, alloy iron and alloy steel can be delivered on A–1–k or higher rated orders. Such deliveries are restricted in any one quarter to 3 percent of the warehouse's quota for alloy (including stainless) and tool steels, and 5 percent of the quota for other iron and steel products (or 150 tons per quarter if that figure is greater).
2. Plate ends and short sheets, commonly known as wasters, can be delivered on A–1–k or higher rated orders.
3. Tubular products and wire rope can be delivered on A–10 or higher rated orders.
4. Nails, bale ties and similar wire products, as well as roofing and siding sold primarily to the farm trade, can be delivered without a preference rating.

★ ★ ★

WPB forces removal of new cooling system

Woodmont Development Co., Inc., owners of Dorchester House, well-known Washington, D. C., apartment building, and Leonard H. Holder, Washington business man, October 30 were added to the list of violators of War Production Board orders restricting use of scarce materials to essential war needs.

Among other penalties, Holder must remove all the copper tubing he had installed in a cooling system at Dorchester House, within 15 days, and await WPB orders concerning its disposal.

WPB limits housing design to standards calculated to get most out of materials

Builders the country over will be required to gear all future housing construction to the war program by meeting standards of design and material consumption announced October 29 by the WPB director general for operations, under the title, "War Housing Construction Standards."

"It is necessary in the national interest," the announcement reads, "that all future housing construction meet standards of design and material consumption which have been established by the War Production Board in consultation with the National Housing Agency."

To get most housing out of materials we have

The purpose of the directive is to insure that maximum amounts of housing for essential wartime needs will be provided from limited visible supplies of critical materials, particularly metals and softwood lumber.

"Effective as of the date of these standards," the directive states, "the War Production Board will not issue preference rating orders for new prefabricated or site constructed housing unless their construction complies with the provisions of the following paragraphs, and a minimum of critical materials and lumber is used, and will not extend the term of preference rating orders previously issued for housing projects except where (*a*) the preference rating order has been applied to the purchase of materials, or (*b*) prefabrication or construction of the project has started, or (c) the construction of the project complies with the standards."

All existing restrictions on construction materials and all limitation orders previously issued remain operative, but with the additional restrictions imposed by adoption of the War Housing Construction Standards.

Builders whose plans and specifications fail to conform to the war housing standards will be denied priority assistance. Some of the restrictions:

Single family dwelling units can be built only where there is a definite and immediate need for that type of housing and then only when the essential utilities are contiguous to the lot.

All structures of whatever type so far as possible shall be built adjacent to existing utilities.

Use of softwood lumber is allowed in reduced quantities, within limits defined by permissible minimum requirements.

Exterior walls shall be masonry or lumber substitute wherever possible. When lumber is necessary its use will be held to a minimum.

Use of softwood subflooring and softwood finished flooring is prohibited.

Maximum floor areas for dwelling units of various sizes are prescribed so as to insure that the maximum number of such units will be produced from the limited visible supply of critical material.

Permissible installations of heating units are specified for the various types of dwellings, to insure that the capacity of the heating plant will not exceed the actual requirement.

Plumbing installations likewise must be designed to provide maximum use of the facility as installed, with minimum use of metal.

The growing shortages of critical materials, manpower problems, and the necessity for insuring maximum utilization of available stocks are cited as reasons for adoption for the war housing construction standards.

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PULPWOOD—A move toward exercising further control of pulpwood in the States of Washington and Oregon has been taken by the director general for operations, with the issuance of Schedule No. 2 to General Preference Order M–251. Schedule No. 2 extends pulpwood control to the Columbia-Willamette area. It provides that the director general for operations may from time to time allocate specific quantities.

WPB studies idea of concentrating orders for lumber with mills in strategic areas

A survey of the millwork industry is being undertaken by the WPB to determine what proportion of existing capacity is being used for direct war requirements and whether the available plant facilities may be more effectually utilized by concentration of war orders in strategically located areas.

A questionnaire that will be used to obtain the factual data wanted from the industry now is in preparation.

Arthur Upson, chief of the lumber branch, warned the advisory committee that the time is coming when there will be only two classes of orders, those for direct war use and those for essential civilian requirements.

Behind on orders

Lumber mills have fallen behind in orders from 20 to 120 days, Mr. Upson said, because of a critical manpower shortage. He estimated the over-all deficit of manpower in the industry would amount to about 14 percent of normal or usual man-hours.

In the face of decreasing manpower, the industry has found it increasingly difficult to adjust to requirements much above normal, Mr. Upson explained.

Unequal distribution of millwork orders has become a problem of serious proportions, according to studies made in the lumber and lumber products branch of the WPB.

Mathias W. Niewenhous, assistant chief of the branch, under which the millwork section functions, laid the findings of these preliminary surveys before the industry advisory committee and explained the meaning of concentration.

In some areas, he said, mills have booked orders that they cannot possibly fill for several months, while other mills have been forced to suspend operations because they have no business.

To utilize all plants

To avert needless shutdowns, dislocations and hardship to the industry, a program of concentration is in the making. The main features of the plan are essentially those which have been successfully introduced in other war industries. Some mills would produce exclusively for war purposes, and others would take care of essential civilian needs.

The WPB officials assured the advisory committee that it was not the intention of the Government to curtail millwork production or to revise procurement methods until such time as it can be determined what the productive capacity is, in excess of war requirements. Idle plant capacity resulting from the unequal distribution of orders can be restored to use and the aggregate output of the industry increased, it is believed, by the expedient of concentration.

Whether the concentration plan is carried out as now conceived will be determined only after all the relevant facts are known, the branch officials said.

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PAPER MANUFACTURERS who, because of increased transportation costs, cannot buy woodpulp from a foreign area at ceiling prices may, under certain conditions, obtain permission from the OPA to pay more than the ceiling price for this raw material if they are able to absorb the increased cost.

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DOUGLAS FIR—Producers of Douglas fir lumber cut from timber grown in the Cascade area will be relieved of the necessity of obtaining an endorsement to every purchase order received by them through the Central Procuring Agency or its representatives, as was required by Limitation Order L-218 in its original form.

War agencies announce program for importation of balsa wood

A public procurement and importation program for balsa wood produced in and exported from Ecuador was announced jointly October 26 by the Board of Economic Warfare, the WPB, and the Combined Raw Materials Board.

Under contract agreements, drawn pursuant to General Imports Order M-63, a selected group of balsa wood importers has been designated as agents of the BEW. They purchase balsa wood for the BEW account, and later repurchase it for importation into the United States or for sale to agencies of the Allied Governments. The agents will act as exclusive purchasers of balsa wood for requirements of all the United Nations. This arrangement is in accordance with the recommendations of the Combined Raw Materials Board, which allocates balsa wood and other strategic materials among the United Nations.

Quantities and qualities to be purchased will be specified by BEW. All wood not purchased for sale to Allied Governments will be imported into the United States. On arrival in the United States the balsa wood will be disposed of under WPB direction at maximum prices to be announced by the BEW. First imports under the plan are expected to reach United States ports early in November.

U. S., Canada freeze paper production in first move to reduce total output

The first step toward curtailment of the production and use of paper products was taken October 31 jointly by the American and Canadian Governments. Broadly speaking, the production rates of various paper products, including newsprint, are to be limited to the average operating rates of the past 6 months, as a result of orders issued by the WPB in the United States and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Canada.

The immediate freeze of production is the first step toward a balanced program of further reduction and concentration of the industry on an international basis. The ultimate object is to reduce the production of paper products down to an essential level and thereby to release for war purposes labor, power, transportation and materials.

Action by the United States Government is provided for in General Conservation Order M-241, announced by WPB's director general for operations.

On the American side of the line, the order freezes production at each mill at a rate equivalent to the average at the particular mill for the 6 month period from April 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942, inclusive. It also prohibits the production of paper or paperboard in any mill which has not produced paper or paperboard since August 1, 1942.

Building papers exempted

The order excludes from the calculation of past or current production, building papers, building boards, vulcanizing fiber stock, resin impregnating stock, sanitary napkins and hospital wadding stock.

A significant but limited exception to the freeze, as established for each mill, is made in cases where one person owns only one mill equipped with only one machine. Such an individual mill may produce during a calendar week any quantity of paper and paperboard required to occupy its single machine 120 hours a week.

Another provision permits the owner of more than one mill to submit plans to combine among all or several of his mills the production allowed separately for each. He may not, however, carry such plan into effect until the approval by the director general for operations is obtained.

New OPA order brings entire construction industry under specialized price control

A new regulation providing specialized price control for the vast American construction industry was issued October 31 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The regulation covers all construction and maintenance services and sales in which contractors, builders, installers, and erectors furnish building or industrial equipment or materials, together with the labor or services required for actual construction, installation, or service.

The pricing provisions of the new regulation are designed to accomplish three things:

(1) to maintain the March 1942 price level (with some exceptions); (2) to afford a workable means for determining a maximum price at this level; and (3) to maintain a constant observation over prices of construction not already under the control of other Government agencies in order to disclose any activity where existing controls are not adequately preventing inflationary pricing. Since May, the industry in most instances has been subject to the general maximum price regulation.

March ceilings maintained

Ceilings established by the new regulation are the equivalent of those generally in effect during March 1942 adjusted for increases in labor costs between March 31, 1942, and July 1, 1942, the date on which the construction industry stabilization agreement between certain Government agencies and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation became effective.

The field covered by the regulation is so broad that it extends from the simple repair of a leak in a roof to the construction of a great project like Boulder Dam. Included are such jobs as the stringing of new telephone or power lines, and the construction of streets and sewers. Ceilings also are established on everyday ordinary household repair and service jobs by plumbers, paperhangers, carpenters, and electricians.

Representatives of the interested unions, as well as contractors and representatives of the national contractors' associations, along with Government representatives, participated in the conferences which led to the formulation of the regulation.

The new controls are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 251—Construction and Maintenance Services and Sales of Building and Industrial Equipment and Materials on an Installed or Erected Basis—and becomes effective November 5.

In order to adjust the pricing mechanism to the nature and practices of the industry and to simplify its administration, maximum pricing formulas have been established for three different types of sales: (1) sales of all types not in excess of $500; (2) sales in excess of $500 on a cost-plus basis; and (3) sales in excess of $500 on lump-sum basis.

A short formula has been outlined for the sales below $500.

This is: To the price which would have been charged for the sale in March 1942 the seller may add the increases in labor costs on the job up until July 1, 1942. The result is his maximum price.

Plan for computing costs

For contracts of more than $500 on a basis of cost plus a percentage of cost, or cost plus a fixed fee, or any other basis in addition to cost, maximum prices are to be computed as follows:

1. Materials and supplies at actual cost.
2. Labor at actual cost, but in amount not to exceed labor costs at rates in the area of installation in effect on July 1, 1942.
3. Other direct actual costs, including cost of subcontracts.
4. Margin for overhead and profit at March (1942) rates, based on a comparable sale, or under certain circumstances, the seller's general experience and that of the industry.

In contracts of more than $500 on a lump-sum basis, maximum prices are to be computed as follows:

1. Estimated cost of materials and supplies.
2. Estimated labor costs on the basis of rates in the area of installation in effect on July 1, 1942.
3. Estimated other direct costs, including subcontracts.
4. Estimated reserve for contingencies.
5. Estimated margin for overhead and profit at March (1942) rates, listing the method by which this is computed.

Every contract entered into, excepting those of $500 or less, after the effective date of the new regulation must be reported to the OPA.

Not less than ten days preceding final settlement under a lump-sum contract, the contractor is required to file a further report with the OPA.

Other high points of the order are:

Bonuses: Prohibited except upon specific approval of the Office of Price Administration.

Certificates of Compliance: Mandatory in sales of more than $500; may be demanded by purchaser in sales of less than $500.

Enforcement: The criminal penalties civil enforcement actions, license suspension proceedings, and suits for treble damages provided in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are applicable against violators. There is a sharp prohibition against evasion.

Licensing, Registration: Operators licensed as a condition of doing business as of effective date of order may be required to register.

Records: Must be kept available for the Office of Price Administration examination.

Petitions for Adjustment: May be sought by contractor engaged on Government contract, or subcontract, who believes the regulation threatens to impede production of any essential war commodity.

Copper taboo for building installations; U. S. to acquire stocks for remelting

Installation of copper in buildings has been reduced to practically zero with the issuance of an amendment to Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-4 by the director general for operations.

25 pounds or less for repairs

The amendment continues to restrict the use of copper building products for repairs to 25 pounds or less and permits these small amounts to be used only when they were in the possession of the user on October 27.

Users formerly could purchase metal for such installations. The effect of the amendment is to prevent the purchase, sale, delivery and use of any copper for installation in buildings so that stocks of such copper products in the hands of hardware stores, chain stores, warehouses, dealers, plumbers, contractors and others may be acquired by the Government and remelted for war use.

With sales to users prohibited, the order provides that deliveries of copper building products may be made only to scrap dealers, brass mills or Government agencies, particularly the Copper Recovery Corporation.

Scope of restrictions broadened

The amendment adds to prohibited uses screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, shear rings, strip for laying linoleum, tie rods, and washers.

The order previously restricted use of copper items to buildings alone. As amended, the order extends the prohibition on the use of most copper products to water systems outside buildings, installations in cooling towers, and water towers.

Tenants protected against attempts of some landlords to raise rent ceilings by smuggling new clauses into leases

New and unusual clauses designed to break Federal rent ceilings are creeping into leases throughout the country, Paul A. Porter, deputy administrator in charge of the OPA rent division, charged November 1.

Can't be enforced

Any provisions in leases increasing the obligations of the tenant or placing limitations on his use of the housing which were not in effect on the maximum rent date cannot be enforced today, even though written into the new lease, Mr. Porter stated.

One clause in particular was referred to by the deputy administrator. It is a clause whereby a tenant agrees to vacate upon 15 days written notice by the landlord. "This clause is decidedly contrary to the maximum rent regulations. It cannot be enforced even if such a clause was in the lease on the maximum rent date. No tenant can agree to waive the benefit of OPA's eviction controls."

"Collection fees" uncollectible

Other clauses which have crept into leases of late and the rent division's interpretations of their applicability are:

1. Deposit of a sum of money to be returned on expiration of the tenancy if the tenant has satisfied all the provisions of the agreement.

If the lease did not call for a money deposit of this character on the maximum rent date, then the tenant's agreement to pay the money deposit is an agreement to pay rent in addition to the maximum legal rent and such an agreement is not enforceable under the rent regulation.

2. If rent is not paid within 3 days of its falling due, 5 percent is added to the month's rent as a "collection fee."

The agreement to pay a "collection fee" again is an agreement to pay rent in addition to the maximum legal rent, and cannot be enforced, unless a similar agreement appeared in the lease on maximum rent date.

Subletting allowed

3. Tenant is asked to agree to be responsible for stoppage of sewer facilities. Also, the tenant is asked to pay all gas, electric, water, and telephone expenses during his tenancy.

If the landlord on the maximum rent date was obligated to take care of sewer stoppages, or did so in practice, the provision that the tenant now do this cannot be written into a lease, and if it is written it cannot be enforced. Also if the landlord on the maximum rent date was paying the expense of any of the items—gas, electric, water or telephone—then he must continue to pay them, and the provision cannot be enforced.

4. Tenant is asked to agree that the premises are to be occupied by no more than a specified number of persons, and is prohibited from subrenting without permission of the owner or his agent.

A tenant can continue to sublet, if he had the right to do so on the maximum rent date, and he cannot be limited as to number of occupants unless a similar limitation was in the lease on the maximum rent date.

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OPA to define data needed for utility, carrier rate hikes

A general regulation defining the character of notice and information which public utilities and common carriers must file with the OPA when they are seeking rate increases will be issued soon, Price Administrator Henderson announced October 23.

He emphasized, meantime, that all common carriers and utilities are required to comply with the statutory provisions of the new Price Stabilization Act by filing with OPA official notice of any proposed general rate increase. This applies to Federal, State, and local agencies which have jurisdiction over common carrier or public utility rates.

This authority was delegated on October 3 to Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes, who, on October 14, delegated the authority to administer these provisions to Administrator Henderson. Accordingly, such notices should be filed with the Transportation and Utilities Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

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Thermostats banned for home cook stoves

Thermostats are added to the proscribed list of accessories to domestic cooking appliances by Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary General Limitation Order L–23–c, which controls manufacture of household cooking stoves.

By the terms of the amendment announced October 28, they may not be attached to cooking stoves after December 25.

Kansas court upholds constitutionality of wartime regulations

Price Administrator Henderson October 24 characterized as an "unqualified victory . . . deserving of the widest public attention" the decision of a special three-judge Federal court in Wichita, Kans., unanimously upholding the constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act and Federal wartime regulation of housing rents.

Forestalls nuisance actions

"The court's unanimous decision that Congress has the power to control prices and rents in time of war and to require, in effect, sellers and landlords to obey first and litigate later ends the possibility that the administration of essential wartime measures can be obstructed by those selfish few who place gain before the common welfare," Mr. Henderson declared.

The Administrator said the decision "cuts the ground from under" many nuisance actions brought by landlords in various parts of the country and should prove enlightening to those who have shown reluctance to accept the principles of rent control.

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OPA conditions price raises for oil burner services

Three conditions which an oil burner service company must meet before it may increase its rates over those of last winter were laid down October 28 by OPA.

In an interpretation of the services regulation (Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended), OPA warned that charges for maintenance and repair service on oil burners may be raised only if all these tests are met:

1. The increase must have been effective *before* April 1, 1942, and work must have been done at the higher rate before that date.
2. The increase must have been a *general* increase applying at once to customers without contracts, and to other customers as rapidly as their contracts expired.
3. After the increase became effective, *all* work must have been billed at the higher rate, except only such work as was done under earlier contracts requiring lower rates.

Strict compliance essential

OPA warned at the same time that to increase prices without strict compliance with these conditions is a violation of the regulation.

News photographers to get photoflash bulbs after military needs are met

News photographers are assured a supply of photoflash bulbs after all military requirements are met, as a result of an order issued October 24 by the WPB. But supplies of the bulbs to amateurs, studio photographers, and other nonmilitary users are cut off by the action.

In an amendment to Order L–28, covering incandescent, fluorescent and other discharge lamps, WPB ordered production of photoflash and photoflood bulbs cut 65 percent, based on 1941 output.

Photoflash bulbs may also be supplied for orders bearing preference ratings of AA–5 or higher.

The amendment also sets up a permanent military exemption for production of brass bases for electric light bulbs used on ships, combat equipment, or outside continental United States.

Production of blackout bulbs is prohibited by the amendment unless they are made according to Army and Navy specifications for delivery to specified Government agencies, or by special authorization of the director general for operations.

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Simplified practices schedule issued for medical equipment

Action to establish simplified practices with respect to various classes of medical equipment and supplies was taken October 24 by the director general for operations.

Limitation Order L–214 is a basic enabling order authorizing the issuance from time to time of schedules establishing such simplified practices. It further provides that the schedules issued may contain any other restrictions deemed necessary, regarding the materials used in medical equipment and supplies and the sale or disposition of them.

Simplified list issued

Schedule No. 1 to Order L–214, also issued October 24, contains a simplified list of hospital enameled ware, and prohibits the production of any such articles other than those specified. Articles which are not on the list, but which heretofore were made of vitreous-enameled steel may be made only of less critical materials, such as glass, wood, and plastic.

Only 25 kinds of kitchen enamelware allowed, total steel and iron cut

Less glamor and more utility will be the rule for kitchen enameled ware as a result of an order announced October 26 by the director general for operations, laying down rigid style and production restrictions for all types of enameled ware for household, commercial, and institutional purposes.

While cutting by 25 percent the amount of iron and steel which will be available for most types of enameled ware—based on consumption during the year ending June 30, 1941—the order nevertheless permits greatly increased manufacture of those items on which production now will be concentrated. This because the total amount of raw material allowed will be used for the production of only a relatively few types of enameled ware.

Few items concentrated on

This concentrated output of only a few items was decided upon because (1) all further enameled ware production will have to satisfy military as well as civilian requirements; and (2) enameled ware has become the major substitute for household and other types of kitchenware previously made from such critical materials as aluminum and stainless steel.

In addition to products for the home, military and industrial needs, the order covers enameled ware hospital utensils for both civilian and military hospitals. Allowance of iron and steel for production of these items is double the consumption in the year ending June 30, 1941. As with the case of kitchenware, this increased production was found necessary because of the shortage of other materials for manufacture of hospital equipment, and because of the increase in both civilian and military hospital needs.

The order accomplished two objectives:

Effective October 29, it slashed the kinds and types of kitchen enameled ware from a peacetime total of 450 items to a wartime limitation of 25.

Effective November 1, in addition to cutting iron and steel consumption for the bulk of enameled ware products by 25 percent, and doubling raw material allotments for hospital equipment, it provided for increased raw material consumption for an essential enameled ware product—water pails. Most of these will be used in hospitals, however.

Effects of the order will be felt most severely in the home so far as variety and selection of enameled ware utensils are concerned. Among the enameled ware products which will not be replaceable in the kitchen, the household, and food stores will be: Coffee pots, tea kettles, colanders, meat and vegetable trays, infants' baths, small saucepans, kettles over 7-quart capacity, cups, plates, drainage trays, dippers, baby bottle sterilizers, water pitchers, sink strainers, and garbage pails—to mention a few.

On the other hand, those items which will continue to be manufactured are designed to take care of the most essential requirements in the home, the restaurant, and Army and Navy kitchens. The permitted items are: Coffee boilers (9½- to 12-quart capacity), steam table insets, kettles (14- to 20-quart capacity), ladles, water pails (10- to 12½-quart capacity), steamtable pans, percolators (with or without baskets—6- to 9-cup capacity), Reine Marie pots, saucepots (3½- to 8½-quart capacity), stock pots, saucepans (1¾- to 2½-quart capacity), and roasters (single wall 15" to 19" in length), double boilers (1½- to 2½-quart and 6½- to 8-quart) and dish pans (9- to 15-quart).

In his aggregate production of the permitted items, other than water pails and roasters, a producer is permitted no more than 75 percent of his average use of iron and steel in his aggregate production of enameled ware (other than pails, buckets and tubs and roasters) in the base period.

Restrictions imposed by the order apply to all enameled ware kitchen items for the armed forces. Material for use on shipboard or on the field does not have to conform with the simplification provisions if the service purchasing the equipment certifies that a different type or design of enameled ware is required.

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Rhodium and iridium orders continued in effect by WPB

Two metals conservation orders covering rhodium and iridium were amended October 26 to continue in effect until revoked by WPB, instead of expiring on specified dates, it was announced by the director general for operations.

Order M–95, which prohibits the use of rhodium in the manufacture of jewelry, was to expire on December 31; and M–49 restricting the use and sale of iridium in jewelry was to expire on November 30.

U. S.-British exchange missions integrating techniques, planning on planes, mica, allocation

Three exchanges of delegations of government and industry executives now are promoting closer integration of war production planning and techniques between the United States and Great Britain.

These exchanges supplement the work of the six combined boards set up by the two governments toward welding the war programs of the two countries so far as possible into a single integrated program under unified strategic direction.

A delegation of eight top production and engineering men from the United States aircraft industry, including manufacturers of the Martin, Boeing, and Consolidated bombers, and headed by T. P. Wright, deputy director of the WPB aircraft production division, has arrived in England. They are returning a similar visit to the United States just concluded by British aircraft producers, including manufacturers of Spitfire fighters and Lancaster bombers.

At the same time British government officials concerned with three different phases of the British system of allocating raw materials now are in Washington at the invitation of Donald M. Nelson and are advising with WPB officials on the control methods now in force in Great Britain.

In addition two British experts on mica are in the United States on recommendation of the Combined Raw Materials Board. They are surveying measures taken in this country for the control and conservation of this vital war material now in short supply in both countries, and have brought with them full information on British techniques in order to integrate the mica conservation programs of the two countries.

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ARGENTINA—In the first 4 months of 1942, according to Argentine trade statistics, shipments of wool and cloth were valued at 3,839,602 pesos compared with 119,895 pesos in all of 1939. A similar trend has been shown for radios, drugs, and other products. Sales of Argentine radio sets abroad increased from 85,641 pesos in 1939 to 4,150,046 pesos in 1941. The drug industry has profited from the disappearance of Germany from the South American market. Shipments of medicines abroad increased from 362,350 pesos in 1939 to 11,515,127 pesos in 1941.

V-183

Canadian WPB division given authority to assign ratings

Authority to issue individual preference ratings to Canadian firms without special authorization from Washington has been delegated to the director of the WPB Canadian priorities review division by an administrative order announced October 26 by the director general for operations.

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BRAZIL—In order to avoid the excessive cost of importing coal to run its railroads, Brazil has embarked on a long-range electrification program. The new program is designed to make the republic self-sufficient with respect to power and at the same time independent of foreign sources of fuel.

Oil well spacing defined for three States

Permissible spacing patterns for oil wells drilled in Illinois and portions of Indiana and Kentucky have been defined by an amendment to Supplementary Order M-68-5, issued October 23 by the WPB upon the recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

The amended order affects the drilling of wells in

(*a*) The entire State of Illinois;
(*b*) Clay, Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Martin, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vigo, and Warrick Counties in Indiana; and
(*c*) Breckinridge, Butler, Christian, Daviess, Grayson, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Ohio, Logan, McLean, Muhlenberg, Todd, Union, and Webster Counties in Kentucky.

Combined Materials Board now working from balance sheet of Nations' resources

Accomplishments of the Combined Raw Materials Board during the first 9 months of its operations were described in a statement issued October 28 by William L. Batt, American member, and Sir Clive Baillieu, British member.

Allocates among nations

The board, created in January 1942, by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to mobilize the raw material resources available to the United States and United Kingdom for the most effective combined use against the enemy, has prepared comprehensive reviews on more than a score of essential raw materials that have been in shortest supply. In addition it has been called upon to deal with the working problems arising out of a wide range of materials essential to the war effort of the United Nations. The board, therefore, has combined the results of all surveys into one statistical picture, which represents a sort of balance sheet of United Nations resources. With this before them, members of the board are enabled to make such allocations among the nations as are necessary and to see that needed supplies are delivered to the right points in the shortest possible time.

Pooling experience to save materials

The board is coordinating arrangements to pool the technical experience of the United States, the United Kingdom, and other countries in the conservation of critical materials in war production and the elimination of dispensable civilian uses. This has resulted in changes of specifications and the use of substitute materials that are saving the United Nations considerable quantities of critical materials for essential needs.

Revised purchasing policies also are bringing out greater supplies of raw materials from available sources. In order to stabilize buying and provide long-term contracts at fair prices, purchase of all supplies in certain cases has been concentrated in a single agency of one government or the other. The flow of supplies is thus determined not by who gets there first with the most money, but who needs them most in fighting the war.

The board has helped to coordinate the search for and development of new sources of supply. On its recommendation a joint commission was dispatched to the Belgian Congo by the United States and United Kingdom in order to work out a program together with the Belgian government for the production of tin, chromite, rubber, and other strategic materials. The board also maintains close contact with United States and United Kingdom raw materials missions through the operating agencies of the two governments.

Japanese conquest of the Malayan peninsula and the East Indies took from the United Nations their best source of tin ore and an important part of their tin-smelting capacity. The Combined Board recommended a big and immediate increase in a project to provide the United States with tin-smelting capacity this country lacked, and then allocated supplies of tin ore from remaining available sources.

Export market committee

A similar plan was adopted to provide rope for United Nations needs, the supply of Manila fiber having been cut off by Japanese conquests. The available supply of sisal was divided up, and projects are under way for planting thousands of acres to manila and sisal in Central America and the West Indies.

Closely related to the work of the Combined Raw Materials Board is the program of the Combined Exports Markets Committee set up under the board's auspices. This committee is studying wartime export trade problems common to the United States and United Kingdom and is working out programs for combined action where joint marketing problems are involved.

The board is a planning and coordinating organization. Although it has authoritative responsibility, it does not absorb the functions of the two Governments responsible for the control of raw materials within their fields. It is essentially a link between those authorities, and works in the closest association with them on all problems.

Raw materials available to the United States and United Kingdom are allocated to the United Nations by the Combined Board. Total allocations are sometimes made in terms of specific quantities and at other times by dividing up available sources on a geographical basis. The board also makes spot allocations from one country to another in order to meet temporary emergency shortages that cannot be solved nationally.

MOLYBDENITE DEPOSIT OPENED IN CANADA

George C. Bateman, Canadian metals controller, confirmed the opening up of a large newly-discovered deposit of molybdenite in Canada, at meetings October 22 of officials of the Combined Raw Materials Board and the Materials Coordinating Committee of the United States and Canada. Mr. Bateman is a Canadian member of the committee. The find is of importance to the war effort of the United Nations because of the serious shortage of molybdenum, an alloy essential to toughen steel for war purposes.

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Magnesium control extended

To continue control over the country's magnesium supply, the magnesium order M-2-b was extended from October 30 to December 31, by an amendment issued by the director general for operations. Originally, it was to have expired on October 31.

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POWER—The Federal Power Commission has announced that the electric energy requirements of the principal public utility systems of the country during August 1942 totaled 15,808,230,000 kilowatt-hours, a gain of 12.2 percent over the same month last year. Corresponding peak demands aggregated 30,045,823 kilowatts, up 8.0 percent over August a year ago. Comparable percentage increases reported for the preceding month were 12.7 percent for energy and 8.1 percent for demand in comparison with July 1941.

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BLACKPLATE—Limitations on the use of chemically treated blackplate established by Order M–136 were removed October 23 by the director general for operations. An amendment (No. 1) to M–136, issued October 23, makes it clear that chemically treated blackplate can be used interchangeably with ordinary blackplate for packing any of the products listed in the order.

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CADMIUM — An adjustable pricing provision has been written into Revised Price Schedule No. 71 on primary and secondary cadmium, the OPA announced October 26. If OPA should increase maximum prices, contract prices may be adjusted upward to ceiling levels in effect at the time of delivery. (Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 71, effective October 26.)

LABOR . . .

Board defines jurisdiction over all wages and some salaries; issues 3 new orders

The National War Labor Board last week issued three unanimously approved general orders under the authority of the Executive order of October 3. Briefly, these general orders do the following:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—This general order exempts from the Executive order of October 3 any increases in wage and salary rates made in compliance with State minimum wage laws. The Executive order had already exempted wage and salary increases made in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.—Under this general order adjustment in wages and salaries over which the Board has jurisdiction can be made without the approval of the Board if they are paid in any territory or possession of the United States, except Alaska.

Increases before October 27 exempt

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.—This general order further defines the jurisdiction of the Board over salaried employees who earn up to $5,000 per year. Under the regulations issued by the Economic Stabilization Director on October 27, the Board was given jurisdiction over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 per year, except for those employees "employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity" who are not represented by recognized unions.

For the convenience of employers and employees the Board adopted the definition of "employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity" used by the Wage and Hour Division.

This general order also clarified the effective date of the Board's jurisdiction over salary increases. All increases put into effect on or before October 27 do not come within the jurisdiction of the Board, even though these increases were first reflected in a pay roll subsequent to October 27. To come within the scope of this exemption the increases must have been applicable to work done prior to October 27 and contained in either a written agreement or communicated to the employees by formal action on or before October 27.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions most often asked about the adjustment of wages and salaries by the National War Labor Board under the Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3 were answered in a release issued by the Board last week.

The Board has jurisdiction over the adjustment of all wages. It has jurisdiction over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 a year, except for those supervisory or professional employees who are not represented by recognized unions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has jurisdiction over the adjustment of all other salaries.

The following questions and answers refer only to wages, and to the class of salaries over which the War Labor Board has jurisdiction.

Q. Does the Executive order freeze wages and salaries?

A. No. But adjustments in wages can be made after October 3, and in salaries after October 27 only if approved by the National War Labor Board.

Q. Under what conditions will the War Labor Board approve increases?

A. To "correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Some employers excepted

Q. Are all employers covered by these requirements?

A. No; employers who have eight or less workers may make increases without approval of the War Labor Board.

Q. Is an employer exempt if he has a number of establishments, each of which employs eight or less persons?

A. No. If the total number of persons in all of his establishments is more than eight, then he is not exempt.

Individual increases possible

Q. Can an employer grant individual wage or salary increases without WLB approval?

A. Yes, but only if the increases are in accordance with the terms of a wage or salary agreement or wage or salary rate schedules. Even then, these increases cannot be granted unless they are the result of one of the following:

(1) Individual promotions or reclassifications.
(2) Individual merit increases within established rate ranges.
(3) Operation of an established plan of wage or salary increases based on length of service.
(4) Increased productivity under piecework or incentive plans.
(5) Operation of an apprentice or trainee system.

Can adjust piece rates

Q. Can an employer allow these individual increases to raise his costs and cause his prices to go up?

A. No. No employer will be allowed by the Government to use these increases either to get a price increase or to resist an otherwise justifiable reduction in his price ceiling.

Q. What about piece rates? Suppose an employer set a piece rate before or after October 3 which, when tried out in practice, did not give the employees the normal earnings prevailing in that plant for that type of job. Can he adjust this rate so as to yield the normal and expected amount?

A. Yes.

New workers only at established rates

Q. The Executive Order of October 3 states that there shall be "no increases in wage rates" unless they are approved by the WLB. Can an employer get around this by hiring a new worker at higher wages than he is paying his present employees?

A. No; he cannot hire a new worker at more than the established rate in the plant for the job.

Q. What about new jobs or new plants, where there are no established wage rates?

A. In such a case, the employer cannot, without WLB approval, pay more than the wage rates prevailing for similar jobs in the area.

On increases before October 3

Q. What about increases in wage rates granted before October 3?

A. Unless the WLB later decides to review them, all wage increases put into effect on or before October 3 do not need WLB approval. Such increases must have been agreed to in writing or formally communicated to the employees on or before October 3. They must also have been made applicable to work done prior to October 3.

Q. What about increases in wage rates which were agreed to before October 3, but which do not go into effect until some future date? Do they need WLB approval?

A. Yes, if they are payment for work done after October 3. The typical case is that of a contract made before October 3 providing that at some future date the workers will be granted an automatic increase tied to the increase in the cost of living which has occurred in the meantime. Such future increases must be approved by the WLB. This is also true of arbitration awards handed down after October 3, even if the agreement to arbitrate was made before that date.

Q. What about salary increases? After what date do they need WLB approval?

A. Increases in salaries after October 27 must be approved by the WLB, unless otherwise exempted.

Q. Are the exemptions in the case of salaries the same as in the case of wages?

A. Yes.

Q. Does an employer who is not engaged in war production have to submit wage and salary increases to the WLB for approval?

A. Yes. There is no distinction made in the Executive Order between war work and non-war work.

Q. What about municipal, State, or Federal Government employees?

A. Wage and salary increases for all Government employees are subject to regulation under the Executive Order of October 3 unless the amount of such salary or wages is fixed by statute.

"Wages" and "salaries" defined

Q. If wage or salary increases are made in the form of war bonds or stamps, do these increases need to be approved by the WLB?

A. Yes. It makes no difference whether the increases are granted in cash or in war bonds or stamps or any form of remuneration whatsoever.

Q. What is the difference between wages and salaries?

A. The term "salary" means all forms of compensation computed on a weekly,

(*Continued on page 13*)

WAR EFFORT INDICES

		Percent change from September 1941
MANPOWER		
September 1942:	Number	
Labor force	54,100,000	−1.3
Unemployed	1,700,000	−62.2
Employed	*52,400,000	+4.2
Nonagricultural	*42,200,000	+5.0
Male	29,600,000	+0.7
Female	12,600,000	+16.7
Agricultural	*10,200,000	+1.0
Male	8,600,000	None
Female	1,600,000	+6.7
FINANCE**		
Authorized war program, July 1940–October 29, 1942	†$240,000,000,000	
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 29, 1942	†55,000,000,000	
PRODUCTION		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 2,664 projects; June 1940–Aug. 31	***$13,310,000,000	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 10,239 Certificates of Necessity approved, June 1940–September 30	****$3,422,000,000	
Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, September 1942	318,392	
Percentage—time lost to estimated time worked	1/10 of 1%	
All manufacturing industries—August:		Percent increase from like month last year
Average weekly earnings	$39.54	23.9
Average hours worked per week	42.8	4.9
Average hourly earnings	86.4¢	15.9
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
September 1942	117.6	9.0

*New series starting August 18.

**Includes funds made available by Congressional legislation and by Government corporations.

***Revised series starting October 13.

****Privately financed war plant expansion not included in Certificates of Necessity is estimated between $1 and $2 billion.

†Preliminary.

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Fair Employment Committee gets operating charter

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which was recently transferred to the War Manpower Commission, was designated October 27 as the operating agency within the War Manpower Commission to deal with all questions relating to discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage.

Fliers' lives at stake

OWI CONCURS IN SECRECY ABOUT TOKYO RAIDERS

The Office of War Information on October 24 issued the following statement:

The Director of the Office of War Information and his military information deputy have been copartners with the War Department in the maintenance of secrecy surrounding certain planes which participated in the Tokyo raid.

In the judgment of the Director and his deputy, secrecy was highly desirable in the hope of saving the lives and securing the freedom of certain crew members who crash landed in areas controlled by the enemy.

There still are too many considerations involved to permit complete explanation of the factors contributing to this judgment. The very explanation would give information to the enemy which would endanger lives of great value to the American cause.

The War Department is not guilty of any deception except a highly desirable endeavor to deceive the enemy for reasons of vital importance.

If at a later time and in the light of full knowledge of the facts, anyone feels justified in criticizing the War Department in this specific instance, then the Office of War Information should share the burden of criticism equally with the War Department.

Wage control . . .

(*Continued from page 12*)

monthly, annual or other comparable basis, except a wage basis. The term "wages" means all forms of compensation computed on an hourly, daily, piece-work or other comparable basis.

Q. Are bonuses, gifts, loans, fees and commissions, when given as compensation for personal services, included in wages and salaries?

A. Yes.

Q. Can wages or salaries be decreased?

A. No decreases in wages or salaries for any particular work may be made below the highest rate paid for this work between January 1 and September 15, 1942 without approval by WLB.

Penalties for violations

Q. What are the penalties for violations?

A. If any wage or salary payment is made in violation of the regulations, the entire amount of the payment shall be disregarded by all agencies of the Government in determining the costs or expenses of any employer for the purpose of any law or regulation, including the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, or any maximum price regulation thereof. The amount will also be disregarded for the purpose of calculating deductions under the revenue laws of the United States, or for the purpose of determining costs or expenses of any contract made by or on behalf of the United States. The amount to be disregarded in the case of increases in violation of the regulations is the amount of the wage or salary paid or accrued and not merely the amount of the increase.

Q. If an employer, for example, increased the wages of all his workers 5 cents an hour without approval by the WLB, would he be able to deduct any of the wages of those workers when he calculates the amount of his income tax?

A. No.

Q. Are there any further penalties?

A. Yes, any person or corporation who willfully violates any of the regulations is subject to a fine of up to $1,000 or a year in jail, or both.

REGIONAL OFFICES TO BE SET UP IN 10 AREAS

The National War Labor Board last week announced that it had arranged in cooperation with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, L. Metcalfe Walling, to use the services of the field organization of the Division to aid it in the administration of the responsibilities given the Board by the Executive Order of October 3.

Wage and Hour field offices to help

The primary function of the hundred-odd field offices of the Wage and Hour Division will be to answer specific questions by employers and employees in their localities as to the application of the Executive Order so far as it pertains to the wage and salary adjustments over which the War Labor Board has been given jurisdiction. These offices will also be given the task of aiding employers and unions to fill out applications for wage and salary increases which need to be approved by the Board. The applications will then be forwarded to the nearest regional office of the War Labor Board for appropriate action.

The Board's regional offices will be established in the 10 regional offices of the Office for Emergency Management located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco.

WMC plans deferment of farm workers needed for dairy, stock, poultry output

The War Manpower Commission October 28 announced a broad program for stabilizing employment on the Nation's dairy, livestock, and poultry farms. Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt ordered immediate preparation of a directive to other Federal agencies to put the program into operation.

To ease shortage

The program will alleviate a shortage of essential farm workers which is threatening the dairy, livestock and poultry production necessary to full prosecution of the war.

Under the directive, the Selective Service System will request its local boards to classify in Group III–B dairy, livestock and poultry farm workers, who are deferred on grounds of dependency. The local boards also will be asked to grant occupational deferment to dairy, livestock and poultry farmers and farm hands without grounds for dependency deferment, but who are "necessary men" for whom replacements are not available. Such workers would be subject to reclassification as soon as they ceased to perform the necessary work for which they had been granted deferment.

Army and Navy to cooperate

Farm employment will be stabilized further under arrangements made with Army and Navy under which both will refrain from recruiting essential dairy, livestock or poultry workers or producers, accepting them for voluntary enlistment, or initiating programs to encourage their enlistment in areas where critical shortages of such workers exist.

All other employers, including contractors or subcontractors handling Government work, will be instructed to refrain from hiring skilled workers who have been engaged in the same three types of farm production.

Move toward stabilizing wages

The Department of Agriculture will act toward stabilizing wages on dairy, livestock and poultry farms with a view to assisting those farmers in securing and maintaining an adequate supply of labor.

The Department of Agriculture also will take necessary steps to control sale of dairy cows for slaughter so as to check a trend which is threatening to reduce dairy production.

In addition, the program for dairy, livestock, and poultry production includes plans for assistance to producers in building up livestock numbers, training unskilled workers, aid to farm operators in buying or renting more productive farms, placement service for skilled farm operators and laborers and assistance in transporting them to farms where they are most needed.

Manpower shortage critical

Manpower Commission officials pointed out that the Nation faces a critical situation in dairy, livestock, and poultry production, largely as a result of the shortage of manpower. Vital wartime requirements for those products are continuing to increase, and in some areas farm production is below the levels of last year. Officials also said that should production of any other essential farm products reach an equally critical situation, the Commission will consider appropriate action.

"Essential" farm defined

As defined by the Manpower Commission, an essential farm is one which has at least 12 dairy cows, milking or dry, with a minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk, or the equivalent in livestock or poultry, or a combination of animal units which meets this standard.

All men who work on a year-round basis on essential farms—owner-operators, tenants, hired workers, or unpaid family workers—and who devote substantially all of their time to dairy, livestock, or poultry production will be considered farm workers for the purpose of classification by selective service boards, and for other purposes of the program.

Local boards will not automatically defer all workers connected with essential farms, but will consider whether their leaving would materially impair production on the farm. However, before reclassifying them, the boards will give skilled operators and workers the opportunity to employ their skills by being placed on other dairy, livestock or poultry farms.

Program outlined

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM is instructed to reclassify as III–B necessary men on essential farms who are now deferred on grounds of dependency (III–A); to consider occupational deferment for such men who do not have cause for dependency deferment; to give skilled workers not on essential farms an opportunity to locate on such farms as operators or laborers. This will not affect the right of individuals to change from one dairy, livestock or poultry farm to another as long as they continue to work on such farms. The War Manpower Commission will establish standards and procedures covering changes to other types of essential civilian activity.

THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will notify selective boards of eligible replacements for essential farm workers, recruit essential farm workers from less critical occupations, and assist in placing on other farms, skilled workers who are not performing essential functions on the farms where they are now located.

THE ARMY AND NAVY is requested to refrain from recruiting or accepting for voluntary enlistment any man without a certificate from his local board showing that he is not in class II–A, II–B, or III–B or entitled to such a classification as an essential dairy, livestock or poultry worker or producer; and to refrain from initiating programs designed to encourage the enlistment of dairy, livestock and poultry farm workers or producers, particularly in areas in which the War Manpower Commission indicates that critical shortages of such workers exist.

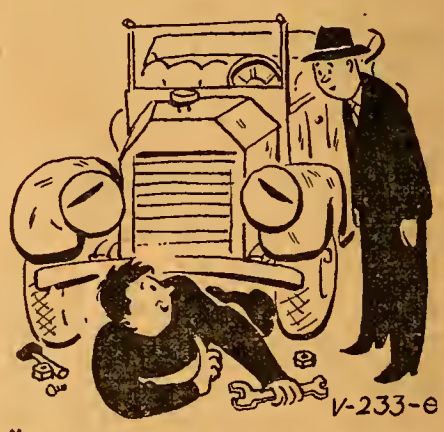
Industry asked to cooperate

THE ARMY, NAVY, MARITIME COMMISSION, DEFENSE PLANTS CORPORATION, AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT will be requested to instruct contractors and subcontractors not to employ skilled dairy, livestock and poultry workers without the approval of the U. S. Employment Service, in accordance with Manpower Commission standards and procedures.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE will cooperate with the USES in locating skilled operators and laborers in areas of rural labor surplus; assist owner-operators and tenants in obtaining more dairy, livestock, and poultry units, and to increase their output of these products, and, if necessary, assist them in locating on more productive farms; will make wage studies and take necessary steps toward stabilization; will provide transportation to skilled farm workers needed in other places, to cooperate with the *U. S. Office of Education* in establishing training courses for farm workers, and will cooperate with the *War Production Board* in controlling the sale for slaughter of dairy cattle.

Sparing farm areas

Finally, the WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION will urge nonagricultural employers to desist from active recruitment and advertising for help in intensive dairy, livestock and poultry farm areas.



"This old hack is like a street car... there won't be another along in a minute."

"My dear, they say he once had five tires for his car; but you know how such people are... Come easy, go easy."

Transportation plans to aid workers in getting to jobs

Certain industrial and other plants with 100 employees or more will be required to set up organized transportation plans under Nation-wide mileage rationing to assure workers adequate means of getting to their jobs despite rationing restrictions, the OPA announced October 28, acting in accord with the national rubber conservation program.

Familiar with plant facilities

The transportation plan, in each case, will be organized under a committee, or individual, thoroughly familiar with transportation facilities around the plant, with distances employees must travel, their need for autos to get them to and from work, and their ability to share cars.

In charge of each organized transportation plan should be a joint management-labor group, OPA officials said, or a similar group or individual appointed by agreement between management and labor representatives.

To review applications

Under the new OPA mileage regulations, this committee must review the applications of all employees at such establishments seeking more gasoline rations than the basic A book provides. Committee approval must be obtained before the application is submitted to a local War Price and Rationing Board.

Urging the affected plants to set up their transportation plans at once, OPA officials pointed out that local rationing boards will begin receiving applications for supplemental rations November 12.

New WPB group to judge labor needs, advise WMC in applying "priorities"

Organization of the labor requirements committee of the WPB to recommend to the War Manpower Commission the relative importance of various types of labor in production centers throughout the Nation, was announced October 27 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Headed by Eberstadt

The committee, which has carried on certain phases of its work for the last several weeks, is under the chairmanship of Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman of WPB on program determination.

Vice chairman of the labor requirements committee, appointed October 27, is Carl J. Goff, of Cleveland, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Mr. Goff also will serve on the staff of the office of program determination as its adviser on labor requirements in his capacity as chief of the labor requirements branch.

Committee members

The committee includes representatives of 10 governmental agencies. Membership follows:

Mr. Eberstadt, *chairman;* Mr. Goff, *vice chairman;* Marshall E. Dimock, director, recruiting and manning organization, War Shipping Administration; Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, USN, director, shore establishments, Navy Department; Edwin M. Fitch, assistant director, division of transport personnel, ODT; Lt. Ralph Hetzel, manpower consultant, labor production division, WPB; David Meeker, assistant director, Office of War Agricultural Relations; Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, director of operations, War Manpower Commission; Daniel S. Ring, director, division of maritime personnel, Maritime Commission; Harold Stein, executive secretary, Civilian Supply Committee, Office of Civilian Supply; L. S. Thompson, Jr., special assistant to the director for industry operations, WPB, and Robert W. West, expert consultant, control division, Services of Supply, War Department.

Functions

In general the committee will:

Inform the War Manpower Commission on the scope of the war supply program and on the major changes in that program that will affect labor requirements.

Make recommendations to the War Manpower Commission on the relative importance of less essential industries as a basis for transfer of workers to more essential activities.

View from the standpoint of manpower the feasibility of production programs submitted to the office of program determination.

Through system of labor priorities

When essential requirements for labor in an area cannot be met immediately, the committee will assist in keeping WMC informed on the relative importance to the war supply program of various types of production in individual plants and facilities through a system of labor priorities.

The priorities will be assigned and administered by WPB with the help of regional and area labor requirements committees organized along the lines of the national committee. This decentralization will put decisions in the hands of persons intimately familiar with local production and manpower problems and enable those decisions to be modified as situations change.

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Labor shortage areas not barred from getting war contracts, says Hudgins

Houlder Hudgins, director of the WPB procurement policy division, explained October 26 that the recent report of the War Manpower Commission advising WPB that labor shortages exist in 66 areas does not mean that these areas will cease receiving war contracts.

"However, it does mean," said Mr. Hudgins, "that war contracts for the manufacture of certain items will not be placed in these labor shortage areas if the same items can be produced on time and with a minimum requirement of new machinery and equipment in areas where the labor supply is ample and if the labor is convertible from one industry to another."

Followed directive

The War Manpower Commission report implemented a recent directive, issued by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson upon the approval and recommendation of the Procurement Policy Committee, directing Government procurement agencies to avoid, where possible, contracting for the production of war material in areas where acute labor shortages are known to exist. The order—Directive No. 2 Amended—stated that the War Manpower Commission would certify to war procurement agencies communities and areas where labor shortages exist.

Acting on that directive, the War Manpower Commission designated 66 areas in which labor shortages already exist and 64 in which shortages are anticipated.

RATIONING . . .

OPA announces 20 preferred mileage uses which entitle drivers to C cards under new Nation-wide gasoline rationing plan

Eligibility for C rations of gasoline will be generally tightened under Nation-wide mileage rationing, the OPA announced October 26 in making public a list of 20 preferred mileage uses.

No ration for occupational driving will be allowed unless the applicant establishes either that he has formed a ride-sharing arrangement with at least three other persons, or that this is not feasible and that no reasonably adequate alternative means of transportation are available. Even where a ride sharing arrangement is shown, however, no supplemental ration will be issued where the area over which the Board has jurisdiction is found to be adequately served by subway, elevated or railroad commutations service and these facilities are reasonably adequate for the applicant's purposes. In any event, no more than 470 miles of occupational driving per month will be allowed unless the applicant is within one of the preferred mileage classifications.

Salesmen left out

The increase in the number of eligible groups has resulted, for the most part, from splitting present groups for purposes of clarification, OPA officials explained. One notable example of the tightening of eligibility is the elimination of all types of salesmen from the preferred mileage class. Under the Nation-wide mileage rationing plan, C rations may be issued to certain maintenance and repair men, provided that "transportation is not sought for purposes of selling, merchandising, or promoting."

The new plan also will provide preferred mileage for the collection of scrap material, and for certain Red Cross workers.

Preferred mileage will be allowed cars or motorcycles used as follows:

1. By officials, representatives or employees of a Federal, State, local, or foreign government on official business; by officials, representatives or employes of the American Red Cross on official business.

Daily or periodic travel between home and work is not to be considered official business under the plan, but elected members of Federal or State legislative bodies may get preferred mileage to drive from their home towns to the place of legislative session, and for travel elsewhere in pursuit of legislative business.

Members of local War Price and Rationing Boards may be given preferred mileage to travel between the homes and the place where the Board conducts its business. Compensated travel by persons engaged in administration of the Selective Service System whose services are not otherwise compensated also is preferred mileage.

2. By a school teacher or school official for the performance of school duties requiring regular travel from one recognized educational institution to another.

3. By a person for regularly transporting four or more pupils, students, teachers or school employes to or from regular places of study, provided that alternative means of transportation are not adequate.

4. For the transportation of mail on behalf of the United States Government.

5. For delivery, other than delivery to the reader, of newspapers (not including magazines).

6. For transportation of nonportable equipment used in making newsreels for dissemination of information to the public, by a person regularly engaged in such activity.

7. By a physician, surgeon, dentist, osteopath, chiropractor, or midwife, for making necessary professional calls outside his office if he regularly makes such calls or for travel between offices maintained by him, but only if the applicant is licensed as such by the appropriate governmental authority.

8. By a farm veterinary for rendering professional services at agricultural establishments, but only if the applicant is licensed by the appropriate governmental authority and regularly renders such professional services.

9. By a medical interne, student of an accredited medical school or public health nurse (but not including a private nurse) employed by or serving under the direction of a clinic or hospital, governmental agency, industrial concern, or similar organization, for rendering necessary medical, nursing, or inspection calls.

10. By an embalmer for rendering necessary services in connection with the preparation for interment of deceased persons, but only if the applicant is licensed as such by the appropriate governmental authority.

11. By a practicing minister of any religious faith who regularly serves a congregation, to enable him to meet the religious needs of the locality which he regularly serves, but not to go from home to place of worship; or by a practicing minister who regularly serves more than one congregation, to enable him to travel to the churches which he serves.

12. By a duly authorized religious practitioner, other than a minister, in serving members of an organized religious faith in the locality which he regularly serves. This does not include travel from home to place of worship.

13. By a farmer for transporting products and supplies, between a farm and public market, wholesale or retail establishment, place of shipment, or another farm.

14. For transporting farm workers, commercial fishermen, seamen, or marine workers between their homes and work.

15. By workers, including executives, technicians and office workers, for necessary travel to, from, within, or between military and hospital establishments, public utilities and industrial, extractive, or agricultural establishments essential to the war effort, for purposes necessary to their functioning or operation. This does not include travel for sales, promotional, and certain other purposes.

16. For transportation of authorized agents of Government, management, or labor, to, from, within or between the establishments specified in the preceding paragraph in order to maintain peaceful industrial relations.

17. By engineers, architects, technicians, construction workers, or maintenance men in performing services or transporting materials essential to making highway, structural, or mechanical constructions, installations, or repairs.

To qualify for preferred mileage under this paragraph, the applicant must establish that he is not seeking transportation for purposes of selling, merchandising, or promoting; also that the work cannot be done by someone regularly available on the premises.

18. By members of the armed forces of the United States or State military forces on official business, where no military vehicle is available or for necessary transportation between home or lodging and post of duty (but not for transfer from post to post).

19. In a motorcycle, for delivery or messenger service, or in a passenger automobile, for the delivery of telegrams by a person regularly engaged in that business.

20. By a person regularly engaged in the business of dealing in scrap materials for locating and accumulating scrap metals or other scrap essential to the war effort. To qualify the applicant must present a certification from a local or regional WPB salvage representative that such travel is essential to the war effort.

* * *

SCHOOL HOUSE registration for mileage rationing has been postponed until November 12, 13, and 14. Rationing originally was scheduled for November 9, 10, and 11.

The change in registration dates will not affect the November 22 date for instituting the mileage rationing program, OPA officials stated.

The man who thought he'd use the bus after his tires wore out.

Tire dealers' meeting schedule changed

Changes in the previously published schedule of meetings that OPA officials will hold with tire dealers and recappers in various cities in the next three weeks were announced October 24. Purpose of the meetings is to discuss with the trade the price regulations under which tire sellers operate.

Gatherings not previously scheduled are: Denver, November 11; Los Angeles, November 13; Charleston, S. C., November 18; Savannah, Ga., November 19.

A list of cities where meetings were scheduled but since have been cancelled, follows: Newark, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Houston, Tex.; Miami, Fla.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

Cities where meeting dates have been changed: Philadelphia—meeting moved up to November 5 from November 3; Des Moines—was November 11, now November 12; Tri-Cities (Davenport, Iowa, and Moline and Rock Island, Ill.) was November 12, now November 13; Springfield, Ill.—was November 13, now November 16; Little Rock and Memphis—were November 16, now November 17; Nashville, Tenn.—was November 17, now November 18; Birmingham—was November 18, now November 19, Atlanta—was November 19, now November 20.

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OPA revises tire recapping, tire carcass price schedules

Revisions in some sections of the price regulation covering tire recapping were announced by the OPA October 29 in a move to permit adequate compensation for quality workmanship in the application of the lower grades of recapping material now in general use under WPB order.

Result of the changes, in all but a few instances, is that the new maximum prices, although they are higher than those heretofore applicable for recapping with the lower grade material, are not so high as prices for recapping with the better quality rubber that was generally used until shortly after the turn of the current year.

At the same time, the price regulation that sets the maximums for basic tire carcasses—tires worn smooth and suitable for recapping—has been revised to permit sellers to charge prices high enough to cover the cost of repairs needed on most casings now held in trade channels.

No change in basic tire situation—Jeffers

Published reports that the Nation's rubber problem has been licked and that tires for all will be available by November 15 were branded as erroneous and misleading by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, in a press conference October 24.

"We will have tires for everybody when we have the tires," Mr. Jeffers said, "and not before. There has been no change in the basic situation and I foresee none.

Rigid conservation necessary

"I said on September 25 that, as rubber director, I am charged with three principal duties:

First—to provide the rubber for military needs.

Second—to provide tires for *essential* civilian driving and rubber for *essential* manufacturing needs.

Third—to accomplish these two requirements with as little disturbance as possible to the economic life of our citizens.

"That situation has not changed. We are going to provide all the tires possible for essential driving. How far we will be able to go I do not know.

"I do know that under any set of foreseeable circumstances rigid conservation of rubber by every car driver is an absolute and vital necessity, vital to the winning of the war."

Ceilings raised on scrap rubber sold by Rubber Reserve Co.

Substantial increases in the maximum prices which may be charged to reclaimers and other processors for several classifications of scrap rubber were announced October 27, by the OPA.

The higher ceiling will apply only to sales made by Rubber Reserve Co.

Ceilings are raised by the October 27 order on scrap tires, tire parts, and black truck tubes. The ceiling on whole tires is increased from $18 to $30 a ton at Akron and by corresponding amounts at other consuming centers. No. 1 peelings may be sold at $75 a ton, instead of the $47.50 price that was permitted previously, at all reclaiming centers except Los Angeles where ceilings on scrap generally are lower. Ceilings on other grades of tire parts have been lifted correspondingly.

The revisions were made by Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 87, as amended, effective October 31.

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Oil-well drilling, fire fighting exempt from GMPR

Services of drilling gas and oil wells and extinguishing oil field fires were exempted from price control October 28 by the OPA.

The exemptions contained in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 to the general maximum price regulation, effective immediately, were granted because each individual well presents its own particular problem and no fixed price or standard of pricing can be made to apply to all cases.

Creedon heads construction of plants for rubber

Rubber Director Jeffers announced October 23 the appointment of Frank R. Creedon as assistant deputy rubber administrator in charge of new plant construction. Mr. Creedon is at present chief construction engineer in the Office of Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of construction of munitions manufacturing plants.

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Nation observing speed limit almost 100 percent, ODT told

The public is observing the 35-mile-an-hour Nation-wide speed limit, ordered by ODT Director Eastman as a rubber conservation measure, "almost 100 percent" the International Association of Chiefs of Police reports.

At a conference held October 22 in Washington with Mr. Eastman, representatives of the police chiefs' association said that most of the violations, however, were occurring in war plant areas. The explanation was made that some war workers possibly were under the erroneous impression that since their work is of an "essential" nature, the speed limit did not apply to them in their travel between their homes and places of employment.

May revoke gas coupons

Mr. Eastman said also that the ODT is preparing to review cases of local convictions under the speed-limit order with a view to recommending to the OPA that in flagrant cases, or cases involving repeated violations, the gasoline ration books of the violators be revoked.

Facts about gasoline rationing, tires explained in question and answer form

OPA, October 30, issued the following questions and answers on mileage rationing:

Q. Why is the new plan for rationing gasoline and tires called a mileage rationing program?

A. Because the object is to save rubber by reducing car mileage to the 5,000 mile a year national average recommended by the Baruch committee.

Q. Does this mean that every car owner gets to drive 5,000 miles annually?

A. Absolutely not. Owners of registered passenger automobiles, with some few exceptions, are entitled to a basic ration which provides for 2,880 miles a year. Each owner will get more mileage only if he shows occupational need for it.

Q. Then, no one will drive more than 5,000 miles a year?

A. That's not necessarily true, either. Five thousand miles a year is the national average to be achieved under mileage rationing. Cars used for purposes regarded as essential to the war effort may qualify for more than 5,000 miles a year upon proof of need.

Q. What specific purposes are regarded as most essential to the war effort?

A. The gasoline rationing regulations will list 20 car and motorcycle uses for which preferred mileage will be allowed. These include such uses as transporting workers to and from jobs in war production plants, carrying doctors on professional calls, taking farm produce to market and bringing back farm supplies.

Q. What is preferred mileage?

A. It is mileage above 470 miles a month. Only drivers in the preferred class can get it.

Q. Is this the C ration class?

A. Yes.

Q. What about drivers who aren't on that list?

A. They may get a basic A book. They may also get a B book, if they can show occupational need and meet the car-sharing requirements.

Q. Then what mileage may the ordinary occupational driver qualify for through the A and B books?

A. Up to 470 miles a month for occupational driving.

Q. Do persons who use their cars in driving to work, or in connection with their jobs automatically get supplemental rations through a B or a C book if ride-sharing or other requirements of the Regulations are satisfied?

A. No. Only when they prove need for more than the basic A book provides.

Q. How much is this?

A. The A book provides gasoline for a total of 240 miles a month. Of this mileage 90 miles may be reserved for essential family driving, such as taking the children to school, or a sick person to the hospital. The remaining 150 miles is deemed to be available for occupational use.

Q. How are motorists going to get their mileage rations?

A. By getting an application form, filling it out and presenting it to a schoolhouse registrar, who will issue the basic A book. Applications for supplemental rations must be presented later to a local War Price and Rationing Board.

Q. When and where can I get an application form for the basic ration?

A. These blanks may be picked up at service stations, garages, and other conveniently located places which will be announced. The dates on which they will be available will be announced locally.

Q. When will registration at the schoolhouses take place?

A. Beginning November 9. In most localities the registration period will extend over a period of three days, but the time may be adjusted to meet local requirements.

Q. I get my A book at that time. Then what happens?

A. Hold the A book for use when rationing goes into effect on November 22. while at the schoolhouse, ask for a supplemental application blank if you think you will need more gasoline than the basic book will provide for occupational purposes.

Q. So I get my gasoline ration. What about tires?

A. The government will do its best to supply you with tires or recaps to cover the mileage permitted by the gasoline ration. But you will have to meet certain obligations.

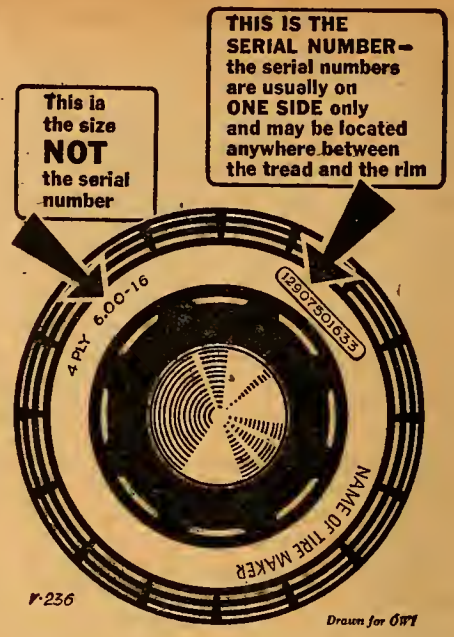
Q. What do I do first about my tires?

A. First, list the serial numbers of every tire which you own or which any relations living in your household owns.

Q. I found several sets of numbers on these tires. Which is the right one?

A. The serial numbers are always indented on the wall of the tire. The other numbers or letters are raised.

Q. I can't find any indented numbers. They must have been worn off, or rubbed out.



A. In that case you need only the brand name of the tire.

Q. I have listed all my tire serial numbers. Now what do I do with them?

A. On the back of the application blank for the basic mileage ration, you will find space to write these numbers down.

Q. Do I have to do this?

A. It's necessary, if you hope to get a mileage ration.

Q. Do I list all my tires, or just five?

A. You must list all passenger car tires that you own and all that are owned by any relative living at your house.

Q. What happens after I list the five tires I am keeping for my car, and the registrar issues me my basic book?

A. The registrar also will give you that part of the application blank which contains the Tire Inspection Record.

Q. I've got to hang on to that?

A. Yes, it's a valuable piece of paper. It will be a record of your periodic tire inspections, and will be proof later on that you've taken good care of your tires.

Q. How soon will the first inspection have to take place?

A. Between December 1, 1942–January 31, 1943.

Q. Where can I get a tire inspection?

A. At any service station, tire shop or garage authorized by OPA to perform the inspection.

Q. How often will these inspections be required?

A. Holders of B and C rations must get inspections every 60 days. Holders of only A or Basic D books need get an inspection only once in every 4 months.

Q. What about extra tubes? Must

they be turned in to the Government, too?

A. No. But the Government urges you to turn in excess tubes.

Q. When do I get a new tire?

A. Your tire inspector will inform you when one of your tires is in need for a replacement. He will certify this fact to your local War Price and Rationing Board.

Q. Do I apply then to the Board for a new tire or a recap?

A. Yes.

Q. Will a tire or a recap be issued to me at that time?

A. If your tire inspection record is up to date, if it shows you have not abused your tires, if you have abided by the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit, if you have not otherwise violated either the tire or the gasoline rationing regulations, the Board may issue you a certificate for a certain grade of tire or for a recap.

Q. What kind of tire or recap will be made available to me?

A. That depends on the type of mileration book you hold, and the use you make of your car. Because of the war emergency, the idea is to give no one a better grade of tire, or more rubber than he needs.

Form issued for tire registry, gasoline application under mileage rationing

Distribution of the forms which America's 27,000,000 motorists will use in applying for basic rations under Nationwide mileage rationing was begun October 27 by OPA.

The blanks, consisting of a tire record and an application for a basic A or D mileage ration will be available to the public through service stations, garages, tire shops, and other conveniently located places designated by local boards throughout the country as soon as distribution is completed. Exact dates will be announced locally.

Everybody needs one

Every owner of a passenger car or motorcycle, with few exceptions, will need one of these forms. In the areas not now under rationing the basic mileage ration application will be presented to a schoolhouse registrar, during the registration period beginning November 9.

In the eastern rationed area where ration books already are issued the form must be filed with a local War Price and Rationing Board as a condition for retaining the gasoline ration book already issued each car owner.

Like the A application forms which Easterners filled out last summer, the new blank is brief. The information needed except for the tire serial numbers, is to be found on the car owner's registration card.

In the Eastern rationed area motorists are to send or mail both parts of the form to local War Price and Rationing Boards. If it shows the applicant does not own excess tires, the Board will file the application part of the form, and return the Tire Inspection Record for the car owner's use. If the form shows that excess tires have not been disposed of, the Board will ask the car owner for an explanation, and he may be required to surrender his gasoline ration. A passenger car may not be operated on and after December 12 without a Tire Inspection Record.

Special forms for 4 classes

Owners of the following classes of vehicles are specifically instructed not to use the basic ration application form, since others will be provided for their use:

1. An ambulance or hearse.
2. A vehicle held by a dealer for sale.
3. A taxi, jitney, or a car available for public rental.
4. A vehicle which is part of a fleet of three or more passenger cars or three or more motorcycles owned and used by the same person for the same or related occupations.

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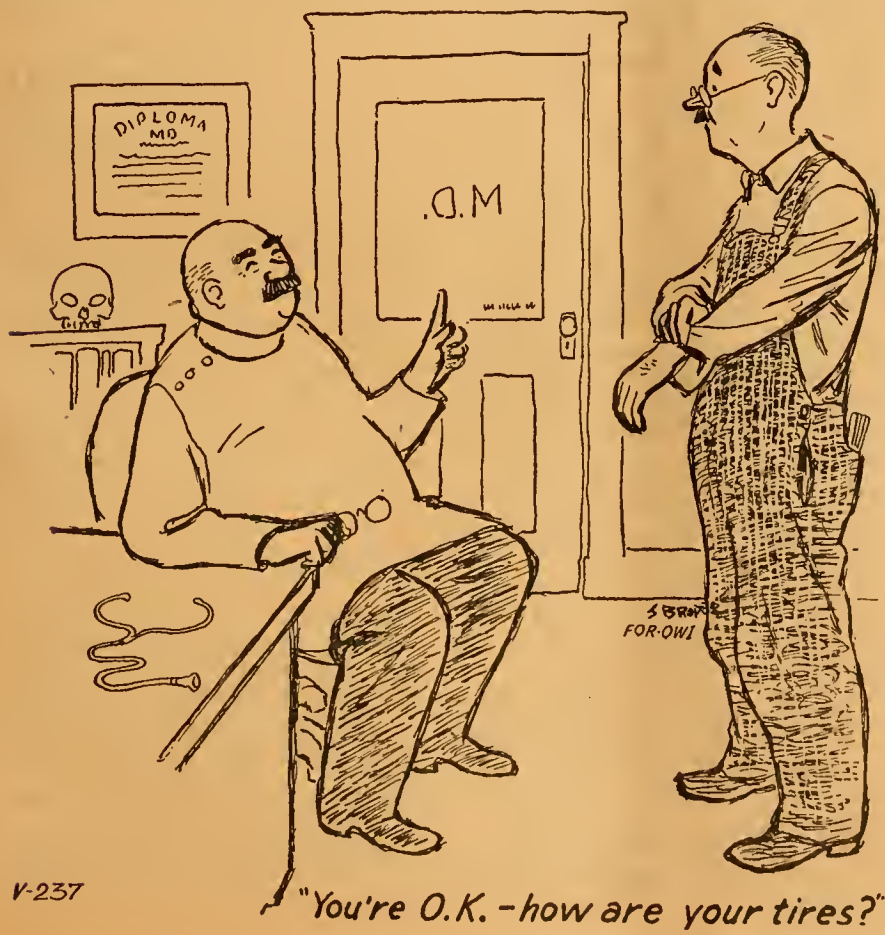

V-237

"You're O.K.—how are your tires?"

Oil shipments to East up 71,753 barrels per day

Tank car shipments of oil to the East rebounded to 838,163 barrels a day during the week ended October 17—up 71,753 barrels a day from the previous week—Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes announced October 23.

By loading an average of 3,953 tank cars daily, petroleum shippers checked a 3-weeks' decline in the rail movement of oil to the East.

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EDITORS—Mats and proofs are available of all the small one-column tire-saving illustrations, the one-column cut showing tire serial number, and the two-column cartoon of the doctor and his patient. Address requests to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying V number.

November recapped tire quota boosted to 1,090,206 as eligible list increases

A quota of 1,090,206 passenger car recapped tires and recapping services for rationing in November, compared with 939,940 in October, was announced October 26 by the OPA.

All ride club members eligible

This increase, as well as a boost to 134,470 from 98,755 in the quota of grade II new tires which are available to certain classes of war workers when their casings are not recappable, reflects two substantial expansions in the eligibility lists which have been announced during the last 2 or 3 weeks.

In the special war worker classification, all members of group ride clubs were made eligible for recaps or grade II tires, instead of only one member as previously. This expansion of the list went into effect October 13 and was followed October 20 by an order making members of group ride clubs, regardless of occupation, eligible for recapping quota left over in the closing days of a month, after the needs of all other eligibles are satisfied.

The November quota of new passenger car tires for rationing to eligibles on List A, which includes cars in the most essential services, is only a shade below the October allotment—60,513 against 60,676. The passenger car inner tube quota has been reduced sharply, to 148,037 for November from 315,138 in October, and local boards will be instructed to make absolutely sure that certificates for tubes are not issued unless an applicant's old tubes are utterly beyond repair. However, if the tube quota proves to be inadequate, it may be supplemented later.

November truck tire quotas are smaller than those for the current month, following a seasonal pattern of declining replacement sales in fall and winter months. The quota of new truck tires is 179,460, compared with 202,840 for October, with a recap allotment of 196,708, against 238,973, and a tube quota of 194,062, against 225,620.

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November adult bicycle quota set at 87,000

The OPA announced October 27 that the quota of new adult bicycles for rationing in November has been set at 87,000 units, compared with 88,000 for October.

DETAILS OF OIL COUPONS

Samples of class 1 and class 2 fuel-oil ration coupon sheets which will be issued to private home owners using fuel oil for heat and hot water were released October 28 by OPA.

These two classes of sheets will be used in issuing rations for heating, or for heating and hot water when the applicant uses the fuel oil for both purposes. The class 1 sheets contain coupons of one unit value and the class 2 coupons of 10 unit value, with each having a proportionate amount of coupons with fixed gallonage value for change making purposes.

The initial value of the unit has been set at 10 gallons, which gives a class 1 coupon sheet a value of 1,000 gallons plus 50 gallons in definite value coupons. As the class 2 coupon is valued at 10 units, these sheets are currently the equivalent of 10,000 gallons, plus 500 gallons in definite value coupons.

Weather changes anticipated

To provide for unpredictable changes in weather conditions, with resultant decrease or increase in fuel-oil requirements for heat, the value of the unit, or the gallonage value of the coupons, may be altered by OPA from time to time.

The ration may be issued on class 1 or 2 coupons, or a combination of the two, whichever is the most practicable method of alloting the total ration.

The coupons are numbered from 1 through 5, indicating the periods of the heating year the coupons are valid. In addition, the coupons, will be valid only in the thermal zone for which they are issued. For example, the class 1 sheet shown in the illustration is valid only in Zone A, while the illustrated class 2 coupons are redeemable in Zone D. In order to insure the use of coupons only in the zones for which they are issued the color of the printing will vary for the different zones as follows:

Zone A, red; zone B, green; zone C, blue; and zone D, purple.

Zones designated

The serial number of the coupon sheet must be written in the space on each coupon before coupon is valid. Upon transferring fuel oil the dealer must record on the sheet the date of delivery, gallons of oil delivered, and the number of unit and gallonage coupons removed from the sheet. The coupons are not valid for user purchase if detached from the sheet.

The four thermal zones and the beginning and ending date of the 5 heating periods for each are as follows:

Zone A.—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, South Dakota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota, 19 counties in Iowa and 15 upper New York Counties.

Zone B.—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York with the exception of 15 upper counties, 70 counties in Ohio, 53 counties in Indiana, 61 counties in Illinois, 80 counties in Iowa, 32 counties in Missouri, 36 counties in Kansas.

Zone C.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, 18 counties in Ohio, 39 counties in Indiana, 41 counties in Illinois, 83 counties in Missouri, 69 counties in Kansas.

Zone D.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and all counties in Florida with the exception of 10 lying west of the Appalachicola River.

The five heating periods are as follows:

ZONE A

Period	Beginning date	Ending date
1	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 29, 1942
2	Nov. 30, 1942	Jan. 6, 1943
3	Jan. 7, 1943	Feb. 8, 1943
4	Feb. 9, 1943	Mar. 17, 1943
5	Mar. 18, 1943	Sept. 30, 1943

ZONE B

1	Oct. 1, 1942	Dec. 2, 1942
2	Dec. 3, 1942	Jan. 5, 1943
3	Jan. 6, 1943	Feb. 6, 1943
4	Feb. 7, 1943	Mar. 12, 1943
5	Mar. 13, 1943	Sept. 30, 1943

ZONE C

1	Oct. 1, 1942	Dec. 3, 1942
2	Dec. 4, 1942	Jan. 4, 1943
3	Jan. 5, 1943	Feb. 2, 1943
4	Feb. 3, 1943	Mar. 6, 1943
5	Mar. 7, 1943	Sept. 30, 1943

ZONE D

1	Oct. 1, 1942	Dec. 5, 1942
2	Dec. 6, 1942	Jan. 2, 1943
3	Jan. 3, 1943	Feb. 5, 1943
4	Feb. 6, 1943	Mar. 6, 1943
5	Mar. 7, 1943	Sept. 30, 1943

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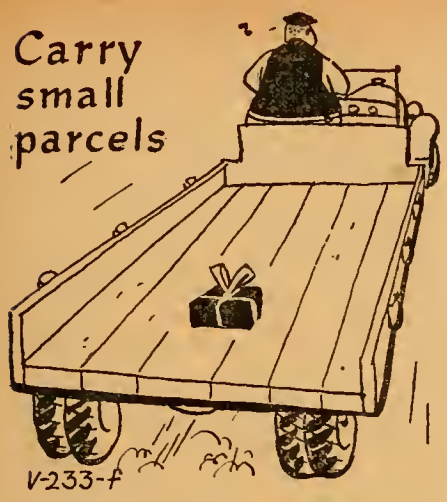
Tire sales service ceilings

Maximum charges that may be made for services performed in connection with sale of tires and tubes—new, used, or recapped—or the application of recaps to tires, must be computed under the separate price regulations covering those commodities, rather than under the regulation applying to services generally, the OPA announced October 28.

The services are such as demounting and mounting tires, and pick-up and delivery.



Save tires for war

Specifications set on gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil for East

Minimum specifications on four principal petroleum products, which will be pooled and shipped into the East Coast area (District One), have been set by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, after consultation with the oil industry, Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes announced October 28.

To make pool work

These specifications for gasoline, kerosene, distillate and residual fuel oils were set in accordance with OPC Directive No. 59, which provides for wartime pooling of petroleum products and terminal facilities on the Atlantic Seaboard. Refiners were notified of the requirements by letter from OPC.

Minimum gasoline specifications call for 80-octane (American Society of Testing Materials specification) for premium, and 72-octane (A. S. T. M.) for regular or house brand. An 80-octane gasoline is necessary to meet Army requirements, Deputy Coordinator Davies explained.

The minimum specification, (VV–K–211a), for kerosene has been set in accordance with standards of the United States Treasury's Procurement Division, which buys for the Army and Navy.

To assure all fuel oil consumers, as well as oil companies pooling their fuel oil, a product free from acid, grit, fibrous or other foreign matter, OPC and the industry have adopted the specification of Commercial Standard CS12–40.

Public asked to economize on fuel gas as war uses and substitution for oil make demands on already low reserves

The WPB October 27 appealed to consumers to economize in the use of both natural and manufactured gas in order to save critical fuels and transportation and help avert threatened gas shortages.

Herbert S. Marks, acting chief of the WPB power branch, said that because of mounting demands of war industries and the migration of workers to industrial areas, coupled with the inability of gas companies to obtain steel and other critical materials to expand present capacity, many companies already are operating on dangerously low reserves.

"That reduced margin could easily be wiped out during periods of extreme cold weather, unless the public conserves both natural and manufactured gas," Mr. Marks said.

Background of gas situation

Gas conservation is necessary, he added, not only to prevent shortages but to save critical fuels. Substantial quantities of both oil and coal are used in making manufactured gas, involving extensive use of the country's transportation facilities.

The three principal reasons for the present gas situation are:

1. The heavy increase in the use of gas by war industries. Approximately 25 percent of the present deliveries of natural gas and 15 percent of manufactured gas are used by war industries.
2. Lack of steel and other critical materials for increasing gas supply.
3. The fuel oil shortage and limitation on transportation facilities. Since manufactured gas is made from oil and coal, the oil shortage may affect gas production. The oil shortage also may result in increased use of gas in the home and by war production plants.

Both types of gas are war fuels

"Most people think of gas as a domestic fuel," Mr. Marks said. "That is not surprising since some 85,000,000 people in this country use either natural or manufactured gas in the home.

"But both types of gas are also war fuels. For example, the scrap metal that you are giving to the Government is melted by gas heat, and the heat used in pressing the steel ingots into strips or plates is also furnished by gas. Gas is used to harden the surface of armor plate, tank tracks, bomb casings, bullets and shells, airplane parts and other war weapons. Gas is used as a raw material in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and critical chemicals such as ammonia. It is used for a thousand other industrial operations essential to the war effort . . ."

Consumers told how to save

The gas conservation program for residential users includes the following important provisions:

1. Refrain from using the range oven for space heating.
2. Make the house airtight through insulation, storm sash, weather stripping and caulking.
3. Put heating system in top-notch condition.
4. Set thermostat at 65° during the day and lower at night. Shut off parts of the house not in use.
5. Economize in use of the range by using a low blue flame, cutting down on amount of water in which to cook vegetables, cooking more one-dish meals, and keeping burners clean.
6. Economize in use of water heater by repairing leaky faucets, insulating pipes and tanks, not leaving hot water running while washing, not filling tubs for baths, and setting thermostats at a minimum (120–140).
7. Economize in the use of the refrigerator by not leaving the door open, not putting hot or warm dishes in refrigerator, and not crowding.

Gas industry supports drive

The gas industry has already indicated its support of WPB efforts to reduce the consumption of natural and manufactured gas in the homes of America.

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Extension of big pipe line to East to begin in December

Extension of the world's largest oil pipe line, from southern Illinois to the East Coast, will begin in December as the result of allocation of the necessary steel by the WPB, Petroleum Coordinator for War H. L. Ickes said October 26.

The 857-mile, $60,000,000 extension will assure a direct daily pipe line delivery of 300,000 barrels of crude oil for products to the eastern seaboard. Actual work awaits only the completion of the leg now being laid between Longview, Tex., and Norris City, Ill., and the transfer of construction crews to work sites along the routes to the East Coast.

Initial East Coast deliveries of oil via the line are expected by June 1, assuming no delay in materials deliveries, with full capacity operation starting thereafter at the rate of 300,000 barrels daily.

WPB releases 20 percent of frozen salmon, sardines, mackerel for civilians

Twenty percent of the total pack of salmon, California pilchard (sardines), Atlantic sea herring (sardines) and mackerel between March 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943, is released for civilian consumption by an amendment to Supplementary Order M–86–b, issued October 26 by the WPB director general for operations.

The amendment also revokes Supplementary Orders M–86–c and M–86–d.

Entire pack was set aside

Order M–86–c, which was issued on September 9, refroze canned salmon in canners' hands. Order M–86–d, issued on September 30, released 20 percent of the total salmon pack between March 1 and October 31 to civilians.

Under Supplementary Order M–86–b, originally issued on May 26, canners were required to set aside and hold their entire pack of salmon, California pilchard, Atlantic sea herring and mackerel for the Government for a period of 60 days after reporting to the WPB that the fish had been packed.

The new amendment permits any canner to deliver for civilian consumption, in specified quota periods, 20 percent of any species canned between March 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943. However, in order to make such delivery, he must first have delivered 60 percent of the pack of the species during the quota period to the Government. The first quota period ended on October 31. Subsequent quota periods are November, December, January, and February.

The remaining 20 percent is to be retained by the canner until it is determined whether the pack or any part of it will be required by the Government. Otherwise, it will be released for civilian consumption.

19 percent of pre-war salmon use

It is estimated that a total of 54.7 million pounds of salmon, 48 million pounds of California sardines, 12 million pounds of Maine sardines and 7.2 million pounds of mackerel will be released for civilian consumption during the coming months. This represents about 19 percent of the pre-war average annual salmon consumption of 293.7 million pounds; 61 percent of California sardine consumption of 79.3 million pounds; 37 percent of the Maine sardine consumption of 32.3 million pounds, and 11.2 percent of mackerel consumption of 63.9 million pounds.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT MEAT SHARING

Q. Does the Share-the-Meat program call for 2½ pounds weekly of each kind of meat or of all meats?

A. All beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton taken from the dressed carcass.

Q. Can one buy a large amount of meat from farmers and keep it?

A. Yes, but they are expected to limit themselves to their fair weekly share of 2½ pounds.

Chicken, fish not shared

Q. Are those who raise their own meat supply also expected to "Share the Meat"?

A. Yes.

Q. What are the regulations in regard to eating meat at restaurants?

A. Restaurant menus will indicate the weight of the meat portion served and the patron will accordingly deduct this from his weekly allowance.

Q. Will chicken be shared under the 2½ pound allowance?

A. No.

Q. Will fish be shared under the 2½ pound allowance?

A. No.

Q. Does the 2½ pound allotment include luncheon meats?

A. Yes.

Coupons not used at present

Q. Are coupons going to be used?

A. Not at present. When ration books have been printed and distributed and meat placed on a rationing basis, coupons will be used.

Q. How is the amount purchased now going to be controlled?

A. On a purely voluntary and patriotic basis.

Q. Will families consisting of only two adults be able to buy large sized roasts?

A. Yes, but if its weight is 5 pounds or more they will not be able to eat any other kind of meat during the week.

Fats and bones included

Q. How much will invalids get?

A. Whatever the doctor has prescribed, whether the amount is above or below 2½ pounds weekly.

Q. Does the 2½ pounds include fats and bones?

A. Yes.

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OPA sanctions punching in coffee cans to bar hoarding

"Retailers who have been puncturing the tops of vacuum packed coffee cans at the time of sale in order to discourage hoarding have been taking a reasonable step to prevent excessive stocking of this commodity," Deputy Administrator Galbraith officially announced October 27.

"Coffee cans so treated carry the same ceiling price as those which have not been punctured. Statements attributed to OPA sources that such coffee tins when punctured should be sold at the lower price of non-vacuum-packed coffee do not represent the official position of the OPA."

Consumers told how to dispose of excess stocks of sugar

To avoid deterioration of sugar in unsatisfactory storage places and, at the same time, to get idle supplies back into consumption channels, OPA has announced conditions under which certain individual consumers and registered industrial users will be able to dispose of excess stocks.

Consumers who stocked up before rationing began may dispose of any excess they have, provided the sugar is in the processor's original packages and unopened. Approval by the appropriate local War Price and Rationing Board must be obtained, however, before any delivery of sugar may be made under this provision. Local boards will adjust the registration records of consumers who dispose of excesses in this way and surrender stamps or certificates to the boards.

Registered industrial users who have obtained sugar on a provisional allowance—for fruit canning, for instance—and have not used it all before the close of their season, are given permission to dispose of it under certain circumstances: Consent of the local board is required; the sugar must be in the original, unopened packages of a primary distributor; and stamps or certificates must be surrendered to the local board. Moreover, it must be shown that the industrial user does not expect to use sugar in the succeeding four months.

All entering armed forces or leaving U. S. must turn in rationing books, OPA rules

A man or woman entering the military service must turn in his war ration book to his local War Price and Rationing Board, the OPA emphasized October 26.

Failure to observe this requirement may cause improper distribution of rationed commodities.

All must turn in books

Regulations require that the ration books be returned to the boards not only in the case of persons entering the armed services, but also by civilians, such as Red Cross workers, or representatives of Government agencies, or others, who leave the United States for more than 30 days. The ration books of persons who have died also must be returned to local boards.

These provisions of the rationing regulations must be observed, it was pointed out by OPA. Records of returns of the books both in areas where large numbers of men have entered the service, and as compared with records of deaths in a number of localities, have revealed that many persons fail to return the books.

Use of these war ration books by others is a violation of the regulations, it was stated.

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Raw sugar order continued

Conservation Order M-98, which controls distribution of raw sugar, is extended indefinitely by an amendment to the order issued October 30 by the director general for operations. The order was to expire on December 31, 1942.

* * *

SUGAR RATIONS for Army and Navy personnel on furlough have been set at a half pound a week, the Office of Price Administration announced. Another change permits a service man whose furlough is only a week to obtain sugar. Heretofore, leave had to extend more than a week before he was eligible. Moreover, the full weekly half-pound allowance will be made for any fraction of a week over one.

* * *

DRIED APPLE POMACE—a residue consisting of cores, peels and scraps of apple, properly dried, and the base from which apple pectin is extracted—has been removed from price control, OPA announced.

Coffee rationing, pound in 5 weeks, to foil hoarders, supply others

(*Continued from page 1*)

civilian population. When the coffee shortage became apparent to the public, many persons began hoarding it, which meant that many others had difficulty in buying any coffee at all.

The amount of coffee consumed in this country has been steadily increasing during the 5 years before we got into the war. Our consumption went from about 1 billion, 400 million pounds in 1937, to 1 billion, 700 million pounds in 1941. Some of the increase was due, of course, to increase in population, some to our increased use of the commodity. Coffee drinkers in the 5-year period used an average of 21 pounds each per year.

How rationing works

The individual ration beginning November 28 is 1 pound for 5 weeks, which is at the rate of 10.4 pounds per year. Adding the amount of coffee consumed by the public through restaurants and other institutions, the average American coffee drinker, under rationing, will use it at the rate of about 13 pounds per year. The ration, of course, may be changed from time to time to meet varying conditions of supply.

Restaurants and other institutions consume about one-fifth of all the coffee sold in the country, and OPA plans to apply about the same reduction to them as to the individual under rationing.

Consumers will get their first coffee ration by surrendering the last stamp of their War Rationing Book No. 1—the book now used for sugar rations. Subsequent rations of coffee will be on coupons taken in sequence so on toward the center of the book. Specifically the stamp numbers are 28 down to 19. No book on which the age of the holder is stated at 14 years or younger will be valid for the coffee ration. Use of the book for sugar will continue as in the past.

Consumers told how to save coffee

Although the amount of coffee available for the consumer has been cut 38 percent, extreme care in the use of this ration of coffee can lighten the restriction considerably, OPA said. Most people use more coffee than is necessary to obtain the amount they actually drink, OPA studies show.

Here are some of the things that can be done in the home to make coffee go further, and still have coffee of good quality:

1. Use fresh coffee. Buy less each time, and more frequently.
2. Keep your coffee in a tightly covered container.
3. Keep it in the refrigerator or some other cool place. It deteriorates less rapidly when cool.
4. Keep your coffee pot immaculately clean.
5. Have your coffee ground as fine as possible for the pot you intend to use. Finely ground coffee goes further than coarsely ground coffee.
6. Use accurate measurements instead of "heaping tablespoons."
7. Don't boil coffee. It drives off the very elements you want.
8. Serve the coffee as soon as it's made.
9. MAKE ONLY THE EXACT AMOUNT YOU WANT TO USE. Left-over coffee is wasted coffee, though it can be stored in the refrigerator for use as flavoring—or for a cup of warmed-over coffee, if you like it that way.

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Coffee corporation penalized on violation charge

Reductions in the amounts of coffee which the Coffee Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill., roasters and wholesale distributors, may deliver during the coming four months have been ordered.

Suspension Order S-121, announced October 24, by the WPB director general for operations, effects the reductions and charges that Coffee Corporation, during May, delivered approximately 116,900 pounds of coffee in excess of sales allowable under Conservation Order M-135.

* * *

SOME CANNED FRUITS, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable juices for consumer use may be delivered to wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, or other wholesale receivers in advance of dates established by Conservation Order M-237, under the terms of an amendment to the order issued October 30 by the director general for operations. However, in order to accept delivery, a purchaser must certify that he will hold the canned foods delivered in advance under the same restrictions which would have applied had the foods remained in the hands of the canner. Therefore, no additional fruits and vegetables will be available to the consumer.

* * *

SUGAR — Retailers and wholesalers may replace sugar actually lost in repackaging, up to a maximum of 1 percent of the sugar repackaged, the OPA announced October 29. Such loss occurs in transferring sugar from large containers into smaller ones.

Formal ceilings on "idle" tires somewhat higher for certain types

New ceiling prices for used and recapped tires sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation under the idle tire return plan were issued formally October 28 by the OPA.

Applies to tires already turned in

Payment at these maximums will apply to tires already turned in as well as to those sold from now on.

None of the new ceilings on passenger-car tires is lower than the former maximums. A sound, recappable (worn smooth) 6.00 x 16 tire carcass, for instance, for which the previous ceiling was $1.50, now has a maximum price of $3.50. The ceilings for 6.25 x 16 and 6.50 x 16 carcasses, formerly $1.50 for both sizes, have been raised to $4.

No changes in two highest categories

A few minor increases have been put into effect in the next higher grade of used tires above the recappable carcasses, but no changes have been effected in the two highest categories which include passenger-car casings that still have more than 3/32 of an inch of tread design depth remaining.

Authority for Defense Supplies to pay the new ceiling prices even on tires that were turned in before the effective date of the changes is contained in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 66—Retreaded and Recapped Rubber Tires, the Retreading and Recapping of Rubber Tires, and Basic Tire Carcasses, Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 107—Used Tires and Tubes—and Amendment No. 35 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 under the general maximum price regulation. The amendments are retroactive to October 15, when the idle tire plan became effective.

* * *

CONFECTIONERY—Producers, wholesale and retail distributors of halvah—a confectionery product made of approximately 50 percent ground hulled sesame seed—may raise their individual March 1942 price ceilings by 2½ cents per pound, the OPA ruled October 27. These adjustments will give distributors the same dollars and cents margins which they had during March 1942. (Amendment No. 45 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 of the general maximum price regulation, effective October 31.)

WAR WORKERS GET HALF OF NEW AUTOS RATIONED

Release of new passenger automobiles under rationing during September is indicated to have totaled 21,457 units, the OPA reported October 29 on the basis of preliminary figures for the month.

Distribution of the rationing certificates issued during September among the various classifications of eligibles is shown in the following table (the second figure indicates the percent of total):

Physicians, surgeons, nurses, veterinarians, 1,223, 5.78; ministers of religious faiths, 332, 1.57; ambulance services, 53, .25; fire-fighting services, 44, .21; public police services, 456, 2.20; health and safety, 231, 1.09; mail services, 355, 1.68; taxi, jitney, etc., 427, 2.02; transportation for construction, repairs, etc., 1,419, 6.71; transportation to war industries, etc., 10,715, 50.66; official Government business, 1,053, 4.98; moving farm produce and supplies, 2,849, 13.47; traveling salesmen: equipment, foods, etc., 1,470, 6.95; wholesale delivery of newspapers, 76, .36; and miscellaneous, 438, 2.07. Total (not including 307 released to Federal Government agencies), 21,150.

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All-purpose ration book to be ready for distribution soon

Final approval of the design for the country's new all-purpose general ration book was given to the public printer by the OPA October 25.

The book is designed to provide a ready means for rationing any article as quickly as danger of a critical shortage appears.

Actual printing operations were to start within a few days, and a copy of the new book will be in the hands of all of America's 134 million people around the first of the year, if present schedules are maintained.

The book, in its final form, has been simplified somewhat from the original rough draft sent to the printers last month. It contains 192 coupons equally divided into two color blocks, red and blue, instead of several colors as planned originally. All blue coupons are grouped in the four center pages.

Because of both letter and number designations, the coupons can be used in a variety of ways for either the point system of rationing, or straight coupon rationing such as is used in the present sugar rationing program. It could provide rationing control for two major lines of commodities for a minimum of six months, rationing officials said.

New vacuum cleaner stocks frozen to January 1, 1943, pending check on supplies

Stocks of all types of new domestic vacuum cleaners in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers and retail dealers were frozen October 24 by the WPB until January 1, 1943.

The action (Supplementary Order L-18-c) completely prohibits sales of vacuum cleaners to anyone but the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and holders of export licenses issued by the BEW. Authorization for sales to the Army and Navy does not include permission to sell vacuum cleaners to post exchanges, ships' stores, ships' service stores or commissaries for resale purposes.

Temporary measure

The freeze order is intended as a temporary measure pending determination of supplies of vacuum cleaners in the hands of manufacturers.

If it should be found that manufacturers' stocks are sufficient to supply all military requirements, it is expected that vacuum cleaners in dealers' and wholesalers' hands will be released.

Second-hand cleaners are not covered by the freeze action, but those used as demonstrators are placed under the order.

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OPA denies planning to seize stores' excess inventories

Price Administrator Henderson October 29 denied that the Office of Price Administration is considering plans to seize excessive inventories of large chain stores and allocate them to smaller stores to assure equitable distribution of goods.

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OFFSHORE RATIONING—Authority to ration all materials at levels above the retail level in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, even though retail rationing to the ultimate consumer is not involved, has been extended to the OPA with the issuance by WPB of Supplementary Directive No. 1-J, Amended.

* * *

DRIED FRUIT AND LARD wholesalers and retailers, in determining their maximum prices, may base their "net cost" on their most recent purchase, whenever that was made, OPA announced October 28.

Fruit, vegetable, fish packers granted higher ratings for materials, machinery

Fruit and vegetable packers are assigned higher preference ratings for material and machinery for replacement, maintenance, and repair by an amendment to Preference Rating Order P–115.

In addition, fish packers are included under P–115 for the first time. Previously, they were operating only under Order P–100 (A–10 rating), covering repairs and maintenance, and to obtain a higher rating for each item of repair or equipment needed, it was necessary for them to file a PD–1A form.

Ratings assigned

The amendment assigns the following preference ratings to deliveries of fruit, vegetable, and fish canners and processors:

1. AA–2X for material directly required for emergency maintenance or repair to prevent spoilage of commodities because of an actual break-down or suspension of a packer's operations. After applying the AA–2X rating, a packer must immediately telegraph a report to WPB describing breakdown material required and other specified details.
2. AA–5 for materials required for repair, maintenance, or operation. This rating includes strapping and stitching wire. However, it does not apply to metal containers and closures, fuel or office supplies.
3. AA–3 for materials required for replacement or for more efficient operation.

The AA–3 rating applies only to canning and processing equipment. Building additions, plumbing, heating and lighting equipment are not within the provisions of the order. The order also does not cover any planting or harvesting equipment, fishing vessels, fishing equipment, fish rendering machinery, or equipment used in the transportation of food products from a packer's plant.

The AA–3 rating for materials needed for more efficient operation applies to material required to convert canning equipment to use containers required by Conservation Order M–81, and other orders restricting permitted use of containers and closures, and in other cases of special need.

However, a packer may not apply the AA–3 rating unless he has received specific authorization from the director general for operations. He must file with WPB detailed descriptions of any material needed and the nature of the proposed replacement or addition. Such restrictions apply notwithstanding any previously authorized rating under P–115. Applications for AA–3 ratings may be made on Form PD–285, or in emergencies by telegram giving substantially the information called for by PD–285.

4. The original order assigned an A–1–c rating for plant addition and expansion. This provision is eliminated.
5. The provision which restricted application of the order to ratings during 1942, except in the case of the Hawaiian canners, is eliminated.
6. Use of obsolete Form PD–81–a is discontinued. However, it is still necessary to send to WPB each month copies of all purchase orders on which the AA–2X or AA–3 rating has been used.

Regulation of consumer goods stocks expected to help keep small stores alive, head off inflation, make rationing work

Regulating manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' inventories of consumer goods is expected to help small stores get stocks they need to keep going, help head off speculative buying and black markets, and get materials distributed in such fashion that future rationing programs will work.

These purposes were revealed last week by the special wholesale and retail policy committee of WPB's division of civilian supply, in reporting the findings on which its decision for control was based. Distribution of things the public uses is "spotty," the committee found, with some types of stores stocked excessively and others below normal.

The decision to proceed directly to a formal inventory control program, instead of adopting a method of requiring quarterly reports from wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers, was announced October 20 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Inequitable distribution found

The special committee's findings, embodied in an economic report covering the results of weeks of investigation, showed that the tendency toward inequitable distribution of inventories among merchants is sufficiently pronounced to require prompt adoption of a control program that will bring about a more equitable flow of goods into distribution channels.

An analysis of the report showed that during the course of its studies the committee found the following general conditions of inventories:

1. In general the inventories of wholesalers and manufacturers are "normal" or below "normal" in relation to sales. This condition has been the result of both an unusually active demand and the limitation of production in many lines.
2. The inventory situation in the chain store field is spotty; men's wear and variety store chain systems have accumulated exceptionally heavy stocks while the inventories of grocery, drug, and shoe chain systems are below "normal" in relation to their sales.
3. The inventories of department stores, especially the large stores, are excessive in relation to their sales.
4. The inventories of large independent retail stores have increased at a much more rapid rate than their sales. The reverse has been true of the small independents.

The report stated the committee's belief that a formal regulation plan will aid in reducing the inflationary effects which naturally flow from scarcities of goods, such as speculative buying, the development of "black markets," and the decrease in the normal regulatory forces of competition which results when competitors cannot get merchandise.

An equitable distribution of inventories, the report said, will help keep in existence thousands of small community stores necessary to supply the needs of suburban and rural communities, especially those in which war plants now are located. In addition, it stated, inventory regulation is desirable in connection with any future rationing programs. The report pointed out that a rationing plan hardly can be successful unless the existing supply of the rationed article is distributed among merchants in proportion to the amounts of it which will be bought by their customers.

Regulation plan outlined

An outline of what the committee believed should be considered in preparation of a regulation program was contained in the report. Any control plan, it said, should adhere to the following general criteria:

1. It should be simple.
2. It should conform to usual accounting practice.
3. It should conform to the usual methods of conducting business.
4. It should be inexpensive to administer from the standpoint both of the Government and of the firms regulated.
5. It should promote the orderly liquidation of excess stocks and should not stimulate holders of such stocks to dump these precious reserves of goods precipitously on the retail market.
6. It should allow for seasonal fluctuations in sales and purchases.
7. It should not interfere with production.
8. It should be flexible enough to permit the firms regulated to adjust their operations to meet changing conditions.
9. It should conform with the natural tendency of inventories to fluctuate less rapidly than sales.
10. It should, if possible, be applied by lines of merchandise or by departments.

The report also analyzes, in accordance with these criteria, the committee's suggested inventory limitation plan based on "normal" stock-sales relationships as experienced by each store during the base period, the years 1939–41. It also includes explanations of the proposed exemption of certain types and sizes of firms from the regulation and the reason for the choice of the base period.

The report was prepared by Dr. Ralph S. Alexander and Dr. Harry D. Wolfe of the committee's technical staff.

AGRICULTURE . . .

New farm machinery and equipment frozen to prepare permanent rationing

All new farm machinery and equipment except repair parts were frozen November 1 under Temporary Rationing Order B announced October 28 by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. The order will remain in effect until State and county quotas are established as a basis for a permanent rationing order.

Two main types of farm machinery

The freeze order covers two main types of farm machinery. The first—Schedule I—includes most of the heavier labor saving machines which are important as a result of the farm labor shortage. Dealers, distributors, and manufacturers, under the freeze order, may not sell or transfer any of the 144 items listed in this schedule.

The second—Schedule II—includes miscellaneous items of farm machinery and equipment, generally requiring less metal in manufacture. The order will stop transfer of these items by distributors and manufacturers, but dealers, other than distributors and manufacturers, may sell for farm use these items now in their stock.

To establish county quotas

The Department of Agriculture and the State USDA war boards will establish State and county quotas in order to obtain the most effective use of the limited amount of new farm machinery and equipment provided for in War Production Order L–170 issued October 19. As a step in the establishment of quotas, the Department has asked dealers, distributors, and manufacturers to report inventories of certain new farm machinery and equipment items on hand October 31.

Committees to issue certificates

County farm machinery rationing committees which were set up September 17 by the Department to certify emergency machinery needs, will issue rationing certificates under the quota system when established. Until the permanent rationing program takes effect, emergency needs for new machinery and equipment frozen under the October 28 order will be handled by the county farm machinery rationing committees, the State war boards, and the special war board assistant to the Secretary.

The order forbids manufacturers and distributors to move any item in Schedule I or II except in the county where the new machinery or equipment is located November 1. No one, including dealers, may move Schedule I items from their location in one county to another. However, the special war board assistant may, upon request, authorize movement of machinery or equipment between counties. Common carriers may complete delivery of new farm machinery or equipment accepted for shipment before November 1.

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Crabmeat ceilings raised to take off squeeze

Lightening the squeeze on wholesale and retail distributors of domestic canned crabmeat, OPA October 26 established specific dollar-and-cents price ceilings approximating the individual canner's March 1942 figures and lifted wholesale and retail maximums some 6 to 20 percent above levels prevailing under the general maximum price regulation.

Increase to public

Increases on the ultimate consumer will vary. Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 247 (Domestic Canned Crabmeat), effective October 30, 1942, wholesalers and retailers may add to their previous individual March 1942 ceilings two cents per can for any sale or delivery of Dungeness crabmeat. They may add seven cents per can for sales or deliveries of blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat.

The crabmeat ceiling prices at the canner level are as follows per dozen, f. o. b. factory: (1) blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat, fancy or white fancy No. ½ flats $3.50 (½ means ½ flat cans); (2) blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat, brown claw fancy No. ½ flats $3; (3) Dungeness crab, fancy No. ½ $4.

The wholesaler and retailer may each add two cents per can to his March ceiling for Dungeness crabmeat; seven cents per can for blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat.

For container sizes or types and styles of pack of domestic crabmeat not listed, the canner's ceiling shall be an OPA determined price in line with those listed. This determination shall be made on written request to OPA, accompanied by a sworn statement showing costs and usual differentials.

Extra trains for workers speed fruit harvesting in West

Workers volunteering to bring in the Oregon and Washington fruit harvest have received special attention from the ODT.

Extra train service for the harvest laborers was authorized on three northwestern railroads under the provisions of an order which had frozen as of September 26, all passenger train schedules, ODT announced October 29.

Special Permit ODT No. 24–10 authorized the Northern Pacific Railway to provide as many trains as were necessary to meet the harvest demand between Seattle and Yakima, and between Tacoma and Yakima, in the State of Washington, from October 22 through October 27.

Special Permit ODT No. 24–11 allowed the Union Pacific Railroad to operate a special train from Portland, Oreg., to Hood River, Oreg., on October 25 for harvest workers.

Special Permit ODT No. 24–12 authorized the Great Northern Railway to provide special harvest trains from Seattle, Wash., to Wenatchee, Wash., and back between October 22 and October 27.

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Vinegar-cured herring ceilings boosted 30 percent

As the result of higher costs of raw materials in the 1942 pack of vinegar-cured herring, the OPA October 30 authorized processors to increase their ceilings approximately 30 percent above the March 1942 maximums, which were based on early 1941 selling prices.

The new ceilings are established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 252 (Vinegar Cured Herring), effective November 4.

Later, OPA announced, as the new pack moves to market, wholesalers and retailers will be given a formula for passing the increase on to the ultimate consumer. Meanwhile, retail and wholesale prices remain under the general maximum price regulation.

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THE PAPAYA—Cuba, which is the natural habitat of the papaya fruit, is now taking steps to reintroduce the cultivation of this plant on a large scale and to take over, as far as possible, the supplying of the United States with papain, the dried latex derived from papaya, which has many commercial and medicinal uses.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Eastman appeals to truck, bus, taxicab owners to get certificates, keep rolling

No truck, bus, or taxicab can lawfully be operated after November 15 unless the operator has a Certificate of War Necessity, ODT Director Eastman emphasized in a radio address October 28.

Mandatory under order

Not only that, said Mr. Eastman, but without a certificate, an operator cannot lawfully get gasoline, tires, or repair parts.

The certificates were made mandatory by ODT General Order No. 21 and indicate the gasoline to be allowed, the mileage that can be operated, and certain load requirements.

The necessity for tire conservation is particularly acute in the case of trucks and buses, Mr. Eastman declared, because they can use reclaimed rubber to a much less extent than can passenger cars. Previous ODT orders have helped, he added, but with the approach of Nation-wide gasoline rationing, it has become necessary to determine the amount of gasoline which each operator should be allowed.

Further excerpts:

"The war is the reason"

It is important that the operators should understand why we are forcing all this annoying and vexatious procedure on them. It certainly gives us no pleasure any more than it does them. The war is the reason. There is no other. We have got to win the war, and we are going to win it. But to do that we must keep our country operating at top speed and pressure, and this cannot be done if we lose all or any large part of the services of these millions of trucks, buses, and taxicabs.

Can save "empty" mileage

The fact is that the amount of rubber which can be allotted for this purpose is and for some time to come will be very limited. Fortunately, in view of this predicament, these trucks and buses in the aggregate can do their essential work—and most of what they have been doing is essential—and at the same time operate many less miles than they have been operating. There is a great deal of empty mileage or light-loaded mileage that they can save. This will call for much joint and cooperative effort on the part of the truck and bus operators to which they are not accustomed, but it can be done and it must be done, not only for the good of our country but for the good of the operators themselves.

Every operator of a truck, bus or taxicab owes a real duty to his Nation to keep that vehicle in operation. To do that, you must have a certificate of War Necessity. I call upon you, in the name of your Nation's security, to take the steps necessary to get one.

Certain commercial vehicles exempt from ODT order

Certain types of industrial, construction, maintenance, and farm equipment have been exempted from General Order ODT No. 21, under which commercial motor vehicles will be required to carry Certificates of War Necessity after November 15, ODT Director Eastman announced October 24.

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ADAMS NAMED—Maury Maverick, chief of the bureau of governmental requirements, announced October 28 that he has appointed William A. Adams as a special assistant.

ODT to consider protests against requisitioning rails

ODT Director Eastman October 23 announced that interested persons will be given an opportunity to protest action to requisition rails on nonessential lines before the ODT certifies such action to the WPB.

The program of requisitioning rails is designed to provide relay tracks needed by the military services. Since normal procedure in the abandonment of lines, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was considered too slow in view of the urgent need, the ODT has been asked to certify to the WPB the advisability of requisitioning rails of any line in question.

Labor-management committee formed for trucking industry

A joint labor-management committee of the trucking industry, which will consider steps by which the industry can further the war effort, was organized October 23 at a conference in Washington, D. C., of representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Trucking Associations with ODT officials.

The 14-member committee, upon which the drivers and operators will have equal representation, will convene in Washington November 16 for its first meeting. The groups will name their representatives later.

The conference, presided over by Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT division of transport personnel, and John L. Rogers, director of the division of motor transport, was called by the ODT to establish a permanent relationship between the agency and representatives of employers and employes in the industry.

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Labor-management conference set up in railway industry

ODT Director Eastman October 30 announced the permanent organization of a joint railway labor-management conference to aid in enlisting the cooperation of employees, management, and their organizations for the maximum utilization of railroad facilities in the war effort.

The conference, which is composed of six railway chief executives and six railway brotherhood top officials will hold its first formal meeting on November 26.

Members

The committee of railway executives forming the management section of the conference are: M. W. Clement, president, the Pennsylvania Railroad; E. W. Scheer, president, Reading Railway System; J. B. Hill, president, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; E. E. Norris, president, Southern Railway System; H. W. Baldwin, chief executive officer, Missouri Pacific Lines, and C. L. Denney, president, Northern Pacific Railroad.

The representatives of railway labor in the conference are: David B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; George M. Harrison, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Samuel J. Hogan, president, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor; A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Julius Luhrsen, secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

BODY MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—John E. Graham, automotive branch.

Members:

J. J. Black, vice president, Trailer Co. of America, Cincinnati, Ohio; William C. Black, Adam Black and Son, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. Brockway, Crown Body & Coach Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert Campbell, president, Mid-State Body Co., Inc., Waterloo, N. Y.; Norman DeWind, Austin-Western Road Machinery Co., Aurora, Ill.; N. S. Hall, The Schnabel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Christopher F. Hammond, Jr., Steel Products Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Wade & Dunton Carriage Co., Lewiston, Maine; B. J. Heiser, Galion All Steel Body Co., Galion, Ohio; Earl M. Hicks, Hicks Body Co., Lebanon, Ind.; James Holan, president, American Coach & Body Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. A. Kennedy, York-Hoover Body Co., York, Pa. Myles Standish, Omaha Standard Body Corporation, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lucian Zell, Schult Trailers, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; A. D. Weiss, Winter-Weiss Co., Denver, Colo.

CANNED FRUIT

Government presiding officer—Merritt Greene, chief, canned foods section, food branch.

Members:

Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Oreg.; George M. Pfarr, Tri-Valley Packing Assn., San Francisco, Calif.; Stanley Powell, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; William A. Gellersen, Libby McNeill & Libby, San Francisco, Calif.; Henry A. White, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., San Francisco, Calif.; George F. Wenger, Lake Erie Canning Co., Sandusky, Ohio; Marc Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Joseph Edwards, Bankston-Edwards, Zebulon, Ga.; Frank Van Eenyk, Fruit Belt Preserving Co., E. Williamson, N. Y.

CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC PIGMENTS

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chemicals branch.

Members:

G. A. McCorkle, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; B. M. an Cleve, Sherwin-Williams Co., New York, N. Y.; Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. D. Todd, Kentucky Color & Chem. Co., Louisville, Ky.; John Allegaert, United Color and Pigment Co., McClellan Street, Newark, N. J.; R. M. Reed, Jr., Western Dry Color Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nieder, Hilton Davis Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Vincent C. Vesco, Harmon Color Works, Paterson, N. J.; Lyle E. Squire, Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.; E. J. Hildebrand, A. Wilhelm Co., Reading, Pa.; Thomas P. Brown, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 105 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—R. W. Charles, Jr., assistant chief, general industrial equipment branch.

Members: W. F. Clark, traffic manager, B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; Walter E. Gregg, Jr., traffic manager, Monitor Controller Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Leahy, general traffic manager, Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank S. Main, Aurora Pump Co., Aurora, Ill.; Ervin Manske, general traffic manager, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., W. Allis, Wis.; C. G. Mochrie, general traffic manager, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE FLOOR-COVERINGS

Government presiding officer—George R. Groendyke, textiles, clothing and leather branch.

Members: Kenneth O. Bates, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; W. J. Binder, Delaware Floor Products, Wilmington, Del.; Neil L. Campbell, Mannington Mills, Inc., Salem, N. J.; John S. Clement, Sandura Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. C. Gibbs, J. C. Dunn & Co., Camden, N J.; M. R. Greiser, Carthage Mills, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Lowe, The Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Edward J. O'Brien, Chandler-Palruba Co., Taunton, Mass.; B. H. Roberts, Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.; W. A. Sale, Sloane-Blabon Corporation, New York, N. Y.; T. L. Shaffer, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J.; Samuel Spector, Bonafide Mills, Inc., New York, N. Y.

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Government presiding officer—James F. Nields, Jr., chief of the underwear unit.

Members: Ralph Y. Cooper, Coopers, Inc., Kenosha, Wis.; Robert F. Gregory, New England Knitting Co., 93 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.; George T. Jarvis II, Elmira Knitting Mills, Elmira, N. Y.; Ralph M. Jones, Utica Knitting Co.; Utica, N. Y.; Gordon Pannill, Pannill Knitting Company, Pannill Walker Underwear Co., Martinsville, Va.; E. T. Malone, Malone Knitting Co., Springfield, Mass.; T. J. Mueller, Julius Kayser & Co., 500 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.; A. B. Shaft, Minneapolis Knitting Works, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. M. Wolfe, Glove Mills. Inc., Leesport, Pa.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch.

Members: Marlon Brando, traffic manager, Calcium Carbonate Co., Chicago, Ill.; Richard B. Carothers, president, H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Newport, Ky.; R. H. Frei, traffic manager, American Colloid Co., Chicago, Ill.; Donald Hagar, consulting ceramic engineer, W. H. Loomis Talc Co., Zanesville, Ohio; R. J. Newberry, traffic manager, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N. Y.; W. Wallace Roff, vice president, Southern California Minerals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Robert F. Sherwood, vice president, United Feldspar & Milling Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Thomas C. Matthews, vice president, Pennsylvania Glass & Sand Corporation, Lewistown, Pa.

NON-SEASONAL CANNED FOODS

Government presiding officer—Merritt Greene, chief of the canned foods section, food branch.

Members:

Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Freemont, Mich.; Arthur Dorrance, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.; Fred Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chester Soule, Monmouth Canning Co., Portland, Maine; Harold Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Ivan Morgan, Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind.; Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

NORTH ATLANTIC FRESH FISH

Government presiding officer—L. T. Hopkinson, consultant on fishery products, food branch.

Members:

J. L. Alphen, General Sea Foods Corporation, Boston, Mass.; Walter S. Hallett, American Fish Co., Boston, Mass.; B. F. Whalen, R. O'Brien & Co., Boston, Mass.; John Nagle, John Nagle Co., Boston, Mass.; Fred F. Bundy, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass.; Michael Liebl, Eastern Commission Co., New York, N. Y.; John Del Torchio, Cape Ann Storage Co., Gloucester, Mass.; Daniel F. Mullins, Acushnit Fish Co., New Bedford, Mass.; John Tonneson, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland, Maine; Stanley de J. Osborne, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., Provincetown, Mass.; Henry Robbins, Chesbro Robbins & Graham, New York, N. Y.; Irving Usen, O'Donnell Fisheries Co., Boston, Mass.

OLEO-RESINOUS AND TOWER OIL COATING

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chemicals branch.

Members:

E. M. Lines, Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.; H. J. Hemingway, Standard Coated Prod. Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles Hyatt, Columbus Coated Fabrics Corporation, Columbus, Ohio; M. Millar, Paraffine Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Louis Harding, A. J. Tower Co., Boston, Mass.; Sam S. Simon, Alligator Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Roger Sherman, Taunton Coating Mills, Taunton, Mass.; Robert S. Robe, Electro-Technical Products Co., Nutley, N. J.; H. L. Woodman, Wadsworth & Woodman, Winthrop, Maine; John Dettmar, Dettmar Coated Products Co., 738 Thomas Street, Newark, N. J.

WHEAT FLOUR MILLING

Government presiding officer—J. R. T. Bishop, chief of the grain products section, food branch.

Members:

O. D. Fisher, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash.; J. L. Bower, Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.; Henry H. Cate, Tex-O-Can Flour Mills, Dallas, Tex.; M. F. Mulroy, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sydney Anderson, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip W. Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank J. Allen, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.; J. A. McConnell, Grange League Federation, Ithaca, N. J.; Fred Borries, Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Samuel H. Rogers, Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co., Washington, D. C.; C. D. McKenzie, McKenzie Milling Co., Quincy, Mich.; R. S. Robertson, Ewing Mill Co., Bronstown, Ind.; Philip H. Postel, Philip H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill.; R. W. Magill, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.; R. S. Dickinson, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Nebr.; Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mills, Inc., Lockport, N. Y.

VITRIFIED CHINAWARE

Government presiding officer—Anthony Bisgood, consumers durable goods branch.

Members:

U. C. Bachman, Car China Co., Grafton, W. Va.; E. L. Torbert, Onondago Pottery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; James K. Love, Shenango Pottery Co., New Castle Pa.; George W. Bowers, Warwick China Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; A. M. Walker, Bailey-Walker China Co., Bedford, Ohio.

Death knell for zoot suits

Men's and boys' lightweight clothing simplified in move to save rayon, cotton

The death knell for zoot suits—no matter what material they are made of—was sounded October 27 with issuance of an order imposing simplification provisions on nonwool men's and boys' clothing, and at the same time tightening up already-existing restrictions on wool clothing for men and boys.

Not as drastic as wool curb

Moving to conserve materials used in production of nonwool clothing, the order requires simplification of garments made from such materials as rayon and cotton, but does not restrict the use of such materials quite as drastically as the restriction on men's and boys' wool clothing.

The result of the order will be that, compared to this year's models, men's and boys' lightweight clothing will be greatly simplified. However, the change won't be as apparent as was the case with wool clothing when simplification for these garments was ordered last March.

Compared to wool clothing now being manufactured, the nonwool garments will differ in these respects:

Cuffs and pleats on trousers are allowed.

Unlined jackets and coats can have outside patch pockets.

Coats will be a half-inch longer in nonwool suits than in the woolen garments. (Men's wool coats for a size 37 regular suit are limited to a 29¾ inch length, with other sizes proportionately shorter or longer.)

There is no limitation on the inseam of the trousers.

There is no restriction on nonwool outercoats—as is the case with wool garments—since raincoats are the main type of outercoats made of nonwool fabrics.

Consolidated into one order

With these exceptions, all of the other simplification provisions for wool clothing apply, such as restrictions on trouser leg widths, prohibition of tucks, bellows, gussets, yokes, belted backs and vents on suit coats, prohibition of two-trouser suits, etc.

Provisions of the original wool order have also been strengthened by several new changes.

With the October 27 action, the original simplification order (M–73–a) and all the amendments, were consolidated into one order, to be known as L–224. To formalize the consolidation, M–73–a was revoked, and all its provisions incorporated into L–224.

OPA to issue price formula for women's spring and summer outerwear garments

Pricing methods for 1943 spring and summer styles of women's, girls', and children's outerwear garments will be provided through a new OPA regulation to follow the present Maximum Price Regulation No. 153—Women's, Girls' and Children's Outerwear Garments—which expires November 30, 1942, the OPA announced October 30.

Advance notice of the forthcoming regulation is given, OPA officials explained, so that manufacturers of these garments—such as dresses, coats, suits, jackets and skirts—may make their production plans for the coming season. It is intended that the new regulation will be based upon the same general pricing principles as Regulation 153, under which ceiling prices, in general are established by a cost and margin formula. However, the new regulation probably will not continue the provision for pricing garments similar to those delivered in March 1942 under Section 2 A of the general maximum price regulation.

Does not apply to ultimate retail sales

OPA called attention to the fact that the present Regulation 153 will not be applicable to any lines of women's, girls' and children's outerwear garments manufactured for the purpose of ultimate sale at retail during the Spring 1943 season. The present regulation becomes inoperative on December 1, 1942, except for sales and deliveries of such garments as are in stock or recuts or reorders of styles in stock or in process of manufacture.

Optimistic talk about wool worries WPB officials

Officials of the wool section of the WPB textile, clothing and leather branch informed members of the woolen and worsted manufacturers industry advisory committee October 28 that they are disturbed about the optimistic reports on the wool supply situation which have been prevalent in recent weeks.

With the 1942 domestic wool clip now almost completely sold for military requirements, the maintenance of America's fabric production until the new domestic clip becomes available in June 1943 will depend on the industry's unsold inventory of foreign wool, and also on new imports. It was the general opinion that the unsold inventories of foreign wool held by dealers and manufacturers is comparatively small.

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Tailors' base period changed

The base period used by custom tailors and dressmakers in determining maximum prices for certain garments sold from their own establishments to ultimate customers was changed from the period from July 1 to September 30, 1941, to August 1 to December 31, 1941, by OPA in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation 153.

* * *

SAMPLES of imported long-staple cotton can be taken out of bond without authorization of WPB, the director general for operations announced October 27. Under Order M–236, authorization on PD–664 is required for removal of imported long-staple from customs. Amendment No. 1 to the order changes the definition of imported long-staple to exclude representative samples of the cotton taken under a permit issued by the U. S. Bureau of Customs.

* * *

SEIZURE of control and of the American assets of nine Japanese-owned companies and of Saint-Denis, Kuhlman, Saint-Clair Dyestuff Corporation was announced by Alien Property Custodian Crowley. S. K. S. Dyestuff Corporation was organized in 1939 for U. S. importation of products of the French Dyestuff Combine. Since the German invasion of France in 1940 the four large companies making up the combine have come under control of Germany's I. G. Farbenindustries, A. G.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . . . . .

New types of fire bombs more dangerous, says Landis; OCD tells ways to fight

Instructions for coping with new types of enemy fire bombs were issued October 28 by OCD Director Landis.

The enemy recently has employed new types of bombs—both large incendiaries and the usual small type with a more powerful explosive charge set off by a time fuse. Experience with these bombs in other countries and our own study of the techniques developed to cope with them make it clear, the OCD said, that fire continues to be a most important weapon, and that, against fire, water is still the best weapon.

4 new types described

Among the new enemy bombs are:

a. The usual 2.2-pound fire bomb, with an extension of the nose containing a larger explosive charge. The total weight is increased to five pounds. The incendiary section of the bomb ignites upon landing, but the explosive charge may go off at any time up to 7 minutes later.

b. A combination incendiary and high explosive bomb. Almost immediately after ejecting incendiary units on impact, a 12-pound charge of TNT in the nose of the bomb explodes.

c. A phosphorus-oil bomb. The sticky liquid contents ignite spontaneously because of the phosphorus. The phosphorus may be extinguished by water but will break into fire again if allowed to become dry.

d. A Japanese bomb weighing about 110 pounds and containing, besides a quantity of thermit, a considerable number of rectangular-shaped rubber-impregnated incendiary pellets which scatter widely and start a substantial number of small fires which may be attacked immediately.

Jet or stream still most effective

The most effective method of attacking fires caused by these bombs, according to OCD instructions, is the same as was outlined in revised instructions last July concerning the ordinary magnesium-thermit type of fire bomb—a jet or direct stream of water. The small fire bomb without explosive charge is still the most widely used of all types except by the Japanese. If bombs fall where they cannot start fire and cannot be seen from the air, they should be left to burn themselves out, but elsewhere they must be attacked.

The new OCD instructions relate primarily to fighting the small explosive fire bomb, but they are also applicable at many points to fighting the fires caused by the larger incendiaries. Full protection from the blast of the small fire bomb with delayed-action explosive charge is obtained by a brick wall 4½ inches thick. Bombs which may explode should be attacked promptly from behind the best available cover. In walls built of outside bricks of the best quality, a 3-inch thickness will prevent penetration. Lath and plaster walls, wooden doors, tables or chairs do not offer full protection.

More dangerous, says Landis

Mr. Landis said that the increased danger from explosion makes the use of sand, a spray of water and other short-range methods of attack less reliable than ever, and for that reason the use of these methods is not being recommended.

"These new small explosive incendiaries are a good deal more dangerous than the type previously used," Mr. Landis said. "In spite of the increased personal risk, they must be attacked promptly by civilians when they fall in congested districts or where there is little fireproof construction."

★ ★ ★

Modest Christmas lighting favored by OCD

The OCD discourages the use of elaborate or potentially dangerous types of Christmas lighting, and of any extra outdoor lighting at all in coastal areas, Director Landis said October 27.

This position is taken by the OCD, he explained, not alone because of the danger of enemy attack but also because of the materials and electric power involved and the hazard of fire at a time when any waste is sabotage.

* * *

ITALIAN ALIENS, no longer regarded by this Government as enemy aliens, are now eligible for membership in the United States Citizens Defense Corps without any special action on the part of local or State Defense Councils, James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, announced October 26.

FIRE PUMP DELIVERIES BEGUN TO TARGET AREAS

All three types of auxiliary fire pumps under the OCD protective equipment program are now in production and deliveries to municipalities have begun, OCD Director Landis announced October 29.

Loaned by OCD

The three types of auxiliary pumps are a unit designed to be mounted on the front end of a truck, a pump-equipped trailer, and a "skid mount" pump to be placed on a truck. Contracts were signed for 18,000 of these units—9,000 trailers, 6,000 skid mounts and 3,000 front-end pumps.

They will be loaned by the OCD to supplement regular fire engines in several hundred communities in target areas.

★ ★ ★

State coordinators named to organize forest fire fighters

Appointment of 11 State area coordinators for the Forest Fire Fighters Service of the OCD was announced October 25 by OCD Director Landis.

The officials will function under the general direction of David P. Godwin, National Coordinator of the FFFS, a Nation-wide service of volunteer forest-fire fighters now being organized under the auspices of the OCD.

The State coordinators whose appointment was announced October 25 are:

Arkansas—Fred H. Land, State Forester, Little Rock;

Georgia—Walter Dyal, Director, Division of Forestry, Atlanta;

Maine—Raymond E. Rendall, Forestry Commissioner, Augusta;

Michigan—Durward Robson, Chief of Forest Fire Control, Department of Conservation, Lansing;

Mississippi—Albert A. Legett, State Forester, Jackson;

Nevada—Alexander McQueen, Supervisor, Toiyabe National Forest, U. S. Forest Service, Reno;

North Carolina—J. S. Holmes, State Forester, Raleigh;

South Dakota—F. J. Poch, Supervisor, Harney National Forest, U. S. Forest Service, Custer;

Tennessee—James O. Hazard, State Forester, Nashville;

Utah—J. Whitney Floyd, Chief Forester-Fire Warden, Logan (Mr. Floyd succeeds Paul M. Dunn, who was appointed State Area Coordinator for Utah last month, but subsequently resigned to accept a position as Dean of Forestry at Oregon State College; and

West Virginia—R. O. Bowen, State Forester, Charleston.

"We just settled a little argument about women's ability to turn out ammunition."

V-229-11/3

Drawn for Office of War Information

"Say! Aren't you supposed to be making tanks with the rest of the boys?"

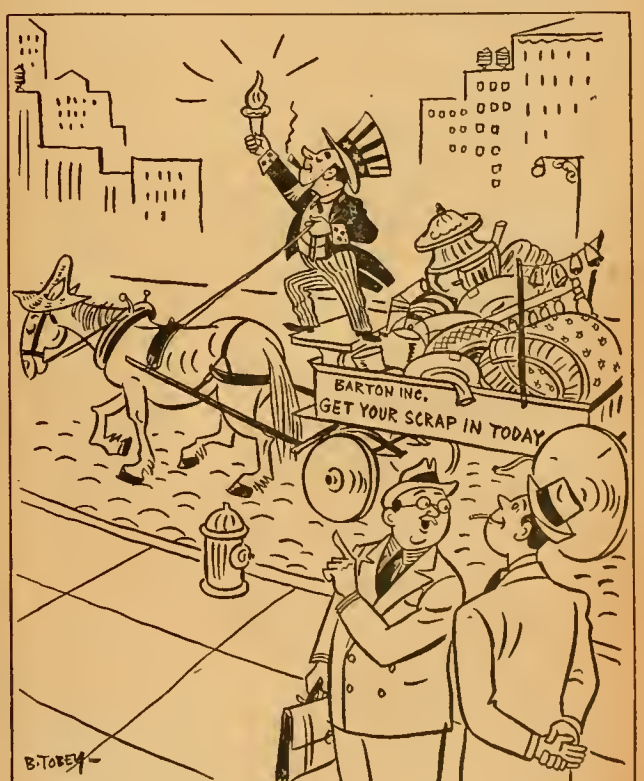
V-230-11/3

Drawn for Office of War Information

"My shoes were turned in for scrap—boy, it feels good to go barefooted again!"

V-228-11/3

Drawn for Office of War Information



"He's doing an important job—and HE KNOWS IT!"

V-231-11/3

Drawn for Office of Wor Information

Women asked to donate all discarded silk and nylon hose for war materials

The conservation division of the WPB announced October 28 that collection of worn and discarded silk and nylon stockings, to be added to the Nation's war supplies, will begin on November 16.

Retail stores to collect

Under the hosiery collection plan, collection centers will be established in all retail stores having a women's and misses' hosiery department.

These collection centers, designated as hosiery collection depots, will be situated at every women's and misses' hosiery counter. All women are asked to save, wash and take all worn and discarded silk and nylon stockings to any one of the local retail stores collecting stockings in their community.

The individual retail store, after accumulating 100 pounds or more of these stockings, will pack them in standard containers and ship them by collect freight to Defense Supplies Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Where an individual retail store accumulates less than 100 pounds of hosiery, it will consult its local salvage committee and arrangements will be made to pick up the stockings.

Sorting and grading not required

The general salvage section of the conservation division has suggested that either the local salvage committees themselves, through their active women members, collect at specified periods from these stores or that arrangement is made with cooperative agencies such as local civic organizations, clubs, and charities for gathering the small lots.

Retail stores are not asked to sort or grade hosiery, because under a recent process silk and nylon can be reclaimed from stockings for ultimate production into usable war materials without requiring the sorting and grading procedure.

Silk is used for the production of powder bags and for other war materials. Nylon also has important military uses.

Only hosiery donations wanted

The hosiery collection plan, under the direction of the general salvage section, will be continuous for the duration of the war. Only worn and discarded, *washed* women's hosiery are wanted. Other silk or nylon garments are not wanted. Women are asked to donate the stockings, as there will be no financial remuneration to any individual, store, or group.

All stockings ultimately will reach the Defense Supplies Corporation, which is a governmental agency. The following classifications of hosiery are desired:

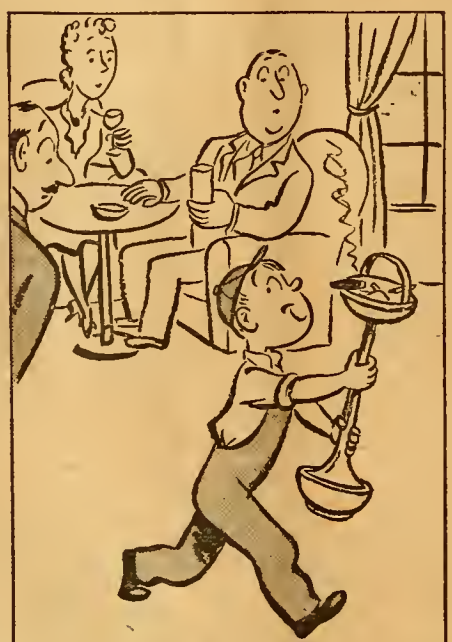
1. All silk; 2. All nylon; 3. Mixture of silk and nylon; 4. Mixture of silk and rayon; 5. Mixture of nylon and rayon; 6. Mixture of silk and cotton; and 7. Mixture of nylon and cotton.

★ ★ ★

No trade-in allowance required for unserviceable footwear

Dealers in rubber footwear are not required to make any trade-in allowances to customers who turn in unserviceable men's rubber boots and rubber workshoes in buying replacements, the OPA announced October 27.

This announcement was made to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise as to pricing because of the provision in Ration Order No. 6 (Men's Rubber Boots and Rubber Work Shoes) requiring those who buy any of the rationed types to dispose of any worn-out rubber footwear owned by them.



KID SALVAGE

V-242 *Drawn for OWI*

Nelson appeals to industry to comb plants for vitally needed scrap

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB, October 26 asked business and industrial concerns throughout the country to "dig deep and then even deeper" for vital scrap materials.

"More scrap," he said, "is expected from industrial plants than from the farms and homes of the country. Nothing is more important to war production than scrap. The amount of scrap we get depends in large measure on industrial scrap.

"During the second half of 1942 we must get at least 12 million tons of scrap from industrial firms. This is a big order. But, nonetheless, we must reach that goal before winter, when normal supplies of scrap fall off. The need is great; time is all important. And all plants can expect excellent cooperation from the industrial salvage section of the War Production Board, from local communities and from the newspapers of the Nation.

"Judging from the unprecedented results obtained by the newspapers in their recent general salvage drive, we know the kind of cooperation they can give, and we are grateful to them for their magnificent job," Mr. Nelson said.

Dormant scrap needed

On October 1 the field force of the industrial salvage section was supplemented by 2,500 volunteer salesmen and sales executives to contact 70,000 industrial firms for the purpose of moving dormant scrap. These firms are being asked to make an inventory of all dormant scrap materials and to make a complete disposal of all these materials through regularly organized scrap dealer channels as rapidly as possible.

Dormant scrap is defined as obsolete machinery, tools, equipment, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc., which are incapable of current or future use in the war production effort because they are broken, worn-out, irreparable, dismantled, or in need of unavailable parts necessary to practical reemployment.

* * *

"SILVER ORDINARY"—A maximum price of 45 cents per troy ounce for sales by the United States Treasury of its supplies of "silver ordinary" was established October 29 by the OPA. The Treasury has approximately 5,000,000 ounces of this metal which it is selling to industrial users recommended by the WPB.

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 10, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 45

New Controlled Materials Plan allots steel, copper, aluminum for civilians as well as war, by "vertical" system

A long-range plan for controlling the flow of critical materials into war production—the Controlled Materials Plan—was announced November 2 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

Evolved from existing distribution systems and from experience gained through their operation, the CMP has the approval of all governmental agencies participating in it. It was drafted after lengthy conferences with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and WPB office of civilian supply as well as representative consumers and producers of materials who contributed many suggestions incorporated in the final version.

To supply right materials at right time

The main purpose of the plan is to make certain that production schedules are adjusted within material supply so that production requirements are met. This will be accomplished by:

- Adjusting requirements for critical materials to the supply;
- Making the quantity and type of materials needed available at the time required to meet approved programs.

Allotments of critical materials will be made through seven "Claimant Agencies," such as Army, Navy, office of civilian supply, etc., to prime contractors producing essential goods. Prime contractors, in turn, will divide the allotments with their subcontractors and suppliers.

Carbon and alloy steel, copper and aluminum—the three most basic and critical materials—are the first "Controlled Materials" to be directly allotted under the plan, which becomes effective, in its transitory stage, in the second quarter of 1943 and will be in full operation by July 1.

Companies won't deal with WPB directly

This method of distributing materials is, in effect, "vertical allotment." So far as Controlled Materials are concerned, it will gradually replace the present priority system, including the Production Requirements Plan, which is on a horizontal basis.

Under PRP each firm, large or small, prime contractor or subcontractor, submits his own requirements to WPB for approval, and receives an individual authorization to obtain materials.

Under the new CMP, prime contractors will prepare and submit a break-down of all materials required for the approved end-products on which they are working. The break-down will comprise a "Bill of Materials" specifying not only what materials are required, but when they must be received to carry out the authorized program.

In making up his Bill of Materials, each prime contractor will include both the materials he puts into production himself, and those needed by his subcon-

(*Continued on page 4*)

U.S. ARMY ENTERS FRENCH AFRICA AHEAD OF AXIS

Landing of a powerful American army on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French North Africa was announced by President Roosevelt as it began 9 p. m. November 7, Washington time, 3 a. m. November 8 in North Africa. Text of the announcement:

In order to forestall an invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy, which if successful, would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from Western Africa, a powerful American force equipped with adequate weapons of modern warfare and under American Command is today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic Coasts of the French Colonies in Africa.

The landing of this American Army is being assisted by the British Navy and air forces and it will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army.

This combined allied force, under American Command, in conjunction with the British campaign in Egypt is designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis armies of any part of Northern or Western Africa, and to deny to the aggressor nations a starting point from which to launch an attack against the Atlantic Coast of the Americas.

In addition, it provides an effective second front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia.

(*Continued on page 32*)

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VICTORY

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In this issue

President announces landing of an American Army in Africa 1

WAR PRODUCTION

New materials control to schedule production of war, civilian goods 1, 4, 5
Manufacturers who failed to file PRP papers face scarcities 6
Agreements route war contracts to small plants 7
Stainless steel goes under drastic restrictions 8
Plans to recover idle stocks of stainless steel 9
Details of September production 10
81 merchant ships delivered in October 11

RATIONING

Public doing a good job on saving rubber, but not good enough 12
Everybody to be eligible for tires, but local quotas will control 13
Local boards asked to name competent tire inspectors 14
Leading officials join in plea to hold down meat-eating 15

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads barred from accepting shipments not meeting limits 16

MANPOWER

Woman conductors and bus drivers help keep U. S. "on move" 18
"Manning tables" devised to guide release of men to armed forces 19

LABOR

Wage, salary increases to be approved only in exceptional cases 20
Principles for exemption of farm workers 21

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Appeals to be strictly limited 22
Ginsburg says rail and utility rates must be controlled 23

AGRICULTURE

Larger farm incomes forecast for 1943 29

4,000 price jumpers face loss of license

In the most sweeping enforcement action yet taken, the OPA November 8 served license warning notices on more than 4,000 retailers in all parts of the country, charging violation of the general maximum price regulation.

The notices constitute official warning that if any further violations occur, OPA can go into court and ask suspension of the retailers' licenses to sell commodities under OPA regulation.

The action followed a 4-week enforcement drive throughout the country during which OPA investigators checked over 10,000 retail outlets, mostly grocery stores. The investigators concentrated on cost-of-living commodities, including coffee, tea, milk, sugar, etc. Enforcement drives covering other commodities are being prepared.

On the Home Front

In any average week, these days, a great many actions are taken on the Home Front which obviously bear on the war program but at first glance have little apparent relation to each other. Last week, for instance, brought these developments:

Certain grades of horsehide were reserved exclusively for military use.

The dehydrated food industry was spurred toward greater production.

A program was announced for keeping "necessary" workers on the Nation's dairy, livestock and poultry farms.

Steps were taken to assure Nation-wide coffee rationing.

Fibers and fiber yarns were placed under stricter control, along with fats and oils and other products.

The Government continued its effort to secure standard sized typewriters to meet military needs through purchase from business and individual owners.

It's just our end of the supply line

These various actions, affecting a few thousands or millions of Americans, are connected with other actions on a much larger scale. Armadas of United Nations vessels are moving hundreds of thousands of troops about the earth, carrying with them food, medical supplies, military equipment. Other fleets of cargo ships transport immense quantities of similar supplies to the millions already at battle stations, and yet other shiploads go to our Lend-Lease allies or bring raw materials from distant regions to the ports that will transship them to the smoking centers of production beyond. These are the strategic lines of supply—the military and economic fronts behind the fighting fronts.

In these ships must go horsehide gloves for soldiers performing certain operations, light tropical clothing and heavy woolens and furs for colder regions, dehydrated foods which take up little cargo space, frozen meats and poultry, cheese, and other dairy products, coffee in quantity for those who must face the rigors of Alaska and Iceland or the tropical discomforts of the Solomons.

A ship has the needs of a town

The vessels bearing thousands of such items must have heavy hawsers of fiber, stout ropes for boats and rigging. In themselves they are complete miniature communities, some of them with a population equal to that of a sizeable town. They have their own needs which must be met, their own power plants which must be kept operating. And aboard ship, as in all wartime operations on land and sea, records must be kept, orders and documents issued. It is this which explains the call for typewriters.

Typewriters are just as necessary, and for the same reasons, behind the battle-fronts as they are on the warship or merchantman, and the results of operational flights by military airplanes also must be recorded. In modern warfare the armed services and the Merchant Marine could no more function without typewriters than could war industry, and yet the typewriter companies are now making weapons.

The typewriter—a symbol of organization

The typewriter is a symbol of organization, organization comes from planning and the execution of sound plans. Organization doesn't win battles, but it makes success possible under difficult circumstances. And that's true of the Home Front, too.

On the Home Front the services of strategic supply must be given to the gigantic industrial machinery of war production. We are part of the raw materials front of the United Nations—a front that, like the fighting front, stretches about the world. We and our Allies must get every pound that we can of tin from Bolivia and Nigeria, nickel from Canada, rubber from Brazil, copper from Chile, chrome from Russia, mica from India, rope fibers from East Africa and Latin America, asbestos from the Union of South Africa, manganese from West Africa, and other critical materials from parts of the earth equally distant. Where sources of metals are insufficient or undeveloped, we must send our experts, along with mining machinery or other equipment, to increase the output. To insure an adequate supply of fiber products, we set about planting thousands of acres to fiber plants.

Cutting corners in transporting materials

The Combined Raw Materials Board—set up to secure maximum output of strategic materials throughout the non-Axis regions of the world and to regulate the flow of these supplies to the United Nations—in some instances cuts out steps in shipping or manufacture in order to speed up results. For example, the practice of sending United States tungsten to England for manufacture into ferrotungsten, which was shipped back to Canada, has been stopped. We now supply Canada directly with ferrotungsten. And instead of sending Russia more manufactured rubber tires made to Russian dimensions, we are sending a tire manufacturing plant, bought by the Government from the Ford Motor Co.

A new allotment plan for manufacturers

Within our own borders, economic war planning is carried on with increasing vigor. A long-range program for controlling the flow of critical materials into war production—the Controlled Materials Plan—has been put into effect by the War Production Board. The plan tightens control of critical materials and it puts into effect a system of allotments to war contractors from available supplies of these materials, in order to make certain that war plants can meet production requirements.

Critical metals not only are restricted, but existing stocks are being gathered in wherever they may be found. No more copper may be used in building construction and all stocks for building installations in the hands of dealers and others are held for purchase by the Government. Use of stainless steel in more than 75 products, from coffee pots to farm machinery, has been prohibited, and idle or excess stocks of stainless steel will be redistributed for war use. All stocks of cadmium, used in electro-plating, are reserved for war purposes, and platinum, which has a wide variety of war uses—such as the making of nitric acid and radio tubes—no longer may be used to make jewelry.

American technicians are exerting all their ingenuity in the search for ways to cut out or reduce the use of metal in various products. Manufacturers of wooden packing boxes are urged to investigate the possibility of using substitute materials.

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Controlled Materials Plan allots production by "vertical" system for war and civilians

(Continued from page 1)

tractors and their suppliers. The Bill of Materials will cover requirements not only for Controlled Materials but also for other scarce materials listed in the outline of the plan.

The bills of materials obtained from prime contractors will be assembled by each claimant agency and submitted to the WPB requirements committee, and to the respective controlled materials branches, which will make the necessary adjustments to bring the whole program into balance with available supplies.

Claimant agencies designated

The claimant agencies are: Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, the aircraft scheduling unit, Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, and office of civilian supply.

The aircraft scheduling unit, located at Wright Field, is the claimant agency for all aircraft production.

The office of civilian supply, claimant agency for all producers not otherwise represented, will assemble its statement of requirements with the aid of recommendations by the various WPB industry branches.

Each claimant agency will break down its submission of requirements into materials for (1) production; (2) construction and facilities; (3) maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. Requirements for construction and facilities, including industrial machinery and equipment, will be channeled through the construction and facilities branch of the office of program determination.

When requirements have been brought into balance with supply and the program of the various claimant agencies are approved, the WPB vice chairman on program determination—who also is chairman of the requirements committee—will allocate with the advice of the requirements committee, authorized quantities of the three Controlled Materials to each.

The claimant agencies, in turn, will distribute these broad allotments among prime contractors by means of "allotment numbers," which will constitute a right to receive delivery. The prime contractors will pass on the allotment numbers as necessary to their subcontractors and suppliers.

How plan works

Materials other than Controlled Materials will continue to be distributed through the priorities system. Each company receiving an allotment number carrying an allocation of Controlled Materials also will receive a preference rating for use in obtaining other materials. A preference rating accompanied by an allotment number will be higher than other ratings of the same category, but will not take precedence over higher ratings. For example, AA–3, plus an allotment number, is higher than AA–3, without the number, but not as high as AA–2X. The preference ratings also will resolve conflicts which might otherwise occur in the production and delivery of manufactured items.

In order that sufficient amounts of materials in the form desired may be available, responsibility for directing the production of Controlled Materials rests in the controlled materials branches of WPB. For instance, the iron and steel branch is responsible for steel, the copper branch for copper, etc. "Production Directives," specifying the quantities and forms and shapes of material to be produced during a stated period of time, will be sent to most producers of Controlled Materials monthly. If orders beyond a specified capacity to produce are received, a producer must refuse them and notify the appropriate controlled materials branch. If a consumer with an allotment number cannot place his order satisfactorily, he should appeal to and will be assisted by the branch.

As CMP goes into effect, the job of cutting out all nonessential production, military and otherwise, will be completed.

Under CMP, each claimant agency will program the quantities of end-products—guns, planes, Liberty ships, railroad cars, bedsprings, etc.—most urgently needed for each quarterly period. From the Bills of Materials for each of these items the agency will make up a consolidated estimate of its total requirements. These detailed estimates for the second quarter of 1943 must be submitted by January 1, 1943. At the same time, similar estimates must be submitted for the remaining quarters of 1943 and the first quarter of 1944, together with general estimates for the first half of 1944, so that the requirements committee will have at all times a general picture of requirements, eighteen months in advance.

War orders given preference

When the allotments are made by the requirements committee, they will be transmitted to prime contractors through the claimant agencies. Manufacturers working on items such as tanks, ships, aircraft, etc., which generally are con-

LEADING OFFICIALS COMMENT

(From a press conference on the Controlled Materials Plan, November 2.)

WPB CHAIRMAN NELSON: The distribution of materials . . . must be controlled in order that it may get to the place where it is most needed to produce the maximum impact on the enemy at that particular time. Now, of course, as I have said to you before, the question of what we make for the armed forces and when we make it, is a job for the military to decide . . . They know, and must tell us, what they need in order that they may win the war in the shortest possible space of time.

* * *

A REPORTER: When the War Department, Navy Department, or anyone else have any competing claims for materials, who decides which takes precedence?

MR. NELSON: The Requirements Committee decides that, following the joint Chiefs-of-Staffs' instructions . . . with the right of appeal always . . . for any branch of the Services—an appeal to the War Production Board or to me, as the Chairman, against any decision of the Requirements Committee.

* * *

A REPORTER: Can you tell us how the man in the street is going to be affected by the civilian supply program that you will have in the next 18 months?

LEON HENDERSON (as director of the WPB office of civilian supply): Consumers' durable goods like refrigerators, radios, automobiles, including housing, housing repair, and things like that, will only get 1.5 percent of the steel and less than 1 percent of the copper. That includes war housing made by the civilian agencies.

tracted for by or through a claimant agency, and are called "Class A" products—will receive their allotment with an allotment number directly from the agency. Producers of a list of "Class B" products, such as generators, hardware, kitchenware, electrical appliances, parts frequently incorporated in other products, and civilian items generally, will receive their allotments from their WPB industry branches, which in turn will receive allotments through the Office of Civilian Supply.

Over-allotment to stimulate materials

Each claimant agency may allot for each month up to 105 percent of its monthly allotment. This over-allotment is intended to stimulate increased production from producers of Controlled Materials. Claimant agencies also are authorized to make allotments for future quarters on the basis of declining percentages of allotments established for the current quarter. These percentages are: For the quarter immediately following the one for which a definite allotment has been made, 80 percent; for the next following quarter, 60 percent; for all later quarters, 40 percent.

The plan will be flexible enough to permit limited amounts of material to be given out without allotment numbers. Special provision, for instance, is made for allotments of Controlled Materials to warehouses so that they may handle small orders without Allotment Numbers.

A new form of inventory control is to be established with the requirement that every primary or secondary producer whose inventory of all Controlled Materials is in excess of a specified amount must submit an inventory statement showing his position at the end of each calendar quarter not more than 15 days later.

Transition period provided

A timetable for the transition from existing systems to full operation of the Controlled Materials Plan is provided. The first Bills of Materials will be assembled by the claimant agencies during November and December and on January 1 the agencies will submit their first estimate of requirements to the branches handling Controlled Materials, with copies to the requirements committee.

By January 15 the controlled materials branches will have analyzed the requirements and made preliminary reconciliation to the extent possible between requirements and supply. At the same time, the claimant agencies and prime consumers will be developing information necessary in making final allotments, to be in readiness for distribution of allotments to them by the requirements committee.

On February 1, the requirements committee will make allotments of Controlled Materials to claimant agencies for the second quarter of 1943. During February and early March, distribution of allotments will be made by claimant agencies to prime consumers, who in turn will divide their allotments with their secondary consumers and suppliers.

By March 15 users of Controlled Materials will have placed authorized orders for April delivery and for later months, as authorized. Subsequently the controlled materials branches will watch placement of orders on mills and mills' shipments, and give assistance in placing orders to authorized users of controlled materials who are unable to obtain mill acceptance of authorized orders.

On July 1, CMP will be in full operation. Until that time existing procedures, including preference rating orders and PRP certificates and individual material allocations under M orders will continue in effect for consumers who have not been able to qualify under CMP.

Those remote secondary consumers who have not obtained their allotments under CMP in time to meet requirements for the second quarter of 1943 will be authorized to continue purchases under PRP equal to their first quarter authorizations.

To prevent duplication each company operating under PRP will be required to cancel authorizations made under PRP in equal amount for CMP allotments and the total authorizations outstanding at any time will not be permitted to exceed available supply. Orders bearing CMP Allotment Numbers will be given preference at mills over PRP orders and other rated orders not under CMP.

WPB bolsters industry branches to deal with new Controlled Materials Plan

Reorganization of industry branches of the WPB, giving them greater strength, is being undertaken now by the office of program determination under the direction of Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman of WPB, and Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations.

One of the major reasons for strengthening branches is to enable them to handle the additional burdens to be placed on them by the new controlled materials plan, announced November 2.

To decentralize operations

To as great an extent as possible, each industry branch will follow a similar pattern. Many of the functions of the office of the director general for operations, not including the bureau of priorities control, will be decentralized and assigned to branches, making them responsible for all operating phases such as the execution of programs, policies, and procedures established for the resources assigned to branches. Branches will not, however, be responsible for policy, planning, coordination, and supervision phases.

Permanent connection with industry will be maintained through active industry advisory committees assigned to each branch. Claimant agencies—Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, WPB, office of civilian supply, Lend-Lease, etc.—will assign permanent representatives to each branch. Permanent connection with labor also will be maintained through representatives assigned to each branch.

Committees to study civilian supply

The pattern will apply to all material, product, facility, or industry branches, although the detailed composition will depend on the individual branch.

Industry advisory committees assigned to the branch will obtain data on available and anticipated supply of resources and requirements for civilian use and for maintenance, repair, and spare parts.

Resources, in this sense, include raw and industrial materials, processing and production capacities, facilities, tools, power, and other items necessary to the production of end products, with the exception of manpower.

Representatives of governmental claimants in the industry branch will submit data on requirements for resources and advise and assist in apportioning the available supply in accordance with the determinations of the requirements, program adjustment, and facilities committees. Claimants, in addition, will assist in the processing of various forms controlling the distribution of resources.

Firms that failed to file PRP applications in time may be denied materials

An extremely serious situation faces the large number of firms operating under the Production Requirements Plan which have not yet filed their applications for the first quarter of 1943, Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations, said October 31.

11,500 not heard from

Tabulation of requests for material to be used during the first 3 months of next year commenced on November 5, and those firms expecting to operate under PRP whose applications were not received by that time may find that it will be impossible to include their requirements in the tabulation, and therefore they may not obtain the materials they require.

Mr. Kanzler was emphatic in saying that laggard firms not only were jeopardizing their own operations but were seriously hampering the war effort as a whole.

Out of 30,000 plants expected to operate under PRP, 11,500 had not been heard from on October 31.

Priorities Regulation No. 11 as amended October 3, set October 25 as the deadline for filing PRP applications for the coming quarter. Those who failed either to apply or to request extensions of time by that date rendered themselves subject to penalty actions.

Regulations emphasized

Mr. Kanzler also drew attention to two other provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 11, which are highly important to the orderly distribution of critical materials. The first of these requires that each PRP unit, not later than the fifth business day after the receipt of its PRP certificate for the fourth quarter of this year, or not later than October 10, whichever is later, must adjust its outstanding purchase orders to the amounts and preference ratings authorized on the certificate. The other provision of Regulation No. 11, which Mr. Kanzler pointed out, is one prohibiting PRP units which did not file their applications for the first quarter of 1943 by October 25 from extending any ratings, available under their current certificates, until such time as they shall have sent in their requests for the coming quarter.

The extreme tightness of all critical materials was reflected in Mr. Kanzler's statement that applications for supplementary assistance filed on PD–25F can be considered only for (1) minor adjustments between quantities of different materials authorized to a PRP unit and, (2) for additional material only if receipt of new war contracts makes this essential. No adjustments can be made in cases of firms which underestimated their requirements or whose rate of consumption for any reason, other than a new war contract, is greater than was expected.

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Firms operating under PRP may now extend AAA ratings

Firms operating under the Production Requirements Plan now are permitted to extend AAA ratings, which they receive on customers' purchase orders, by the terms of Amendment No. 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 11, as amended.

The amendment, effective November 2, lays down the conditions under which a PRP unit may extend an AAA rating. These conditions are:

1. An AAA rating may be extended when necessary to obtain material which the PRP unit will deliver, or which it will physically incorporate into material to be delivered, on the AAA rating;
2. The AAA rating may be extended only to obtain the quantities of materials required to fill AAA-rated orders;
3. The rating may not be extended to obtain any material which a PRP unit has on hand, or to replace inventory;
4. The quantity of any material obtained with assistance of the AAA rating must, so far as possible, be deducted from the quantity authorized on the unit's PRP certificate.

In case it is necessary to extend the rating to materials other than those authorized on a PRP certificate, or in larger quantities, a PD–25F form must be filed within three days after the extension, reporting the additional quantities or materials to which the AAA rating was extended.

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Nylon waste limited

Nylon waste—used in the manufacture of such civilian fabrics as "nylon fleece"—will henceforth be available only for purchases directly connected with the war, as a result of an order (M–247) issued November 2 by the director general for operations.

The order prohibits consumption of nylon wastes for any purpose other than the manufacture of spun nylon yarn.

Production scheduling announced for heavy power equipment

Procedures for the production scheduling of heavy power and steam equipment are established in Amendment No. 4 to Limitation Order L–117, issued November 2 by the WPB. Manufacturers of power equipment will submit monthly reports covering existing production schedules. These schedules will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised by the WPB.

Production scheduling has been devised as a means of reconciling the heavy demand for power equipment with the limited production facilities of the industry. Production schedules must be so arranged as to assure delivery of large items of power equipment in time to meet the requirements of our national power program. Furthermore, since a single power installation may require many items of equipment produced in separate manufacturing plants, it is important to integrate the delivery dates of such items.

Extends earlier legislation

The new amendment extends to a variety of power equipment controls similar to those which now apply to power turbines under an earlier WPB order. Among the items of equipment covered by the amendment are large steam generating boilers, steam surface condensers, steam engine generator units, frequency changers, synchronous condensers, and transformers.

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Interim quotas set for metal plaster bases

Interim quotas for production of metal plastering bases and accessories were announced October 31 by the director general for operations covering the period from November 1 to November 15, at which time it is expected a new amendment will be issued governing operations beyond that date.

Quota percentages set for the 4 months' period from July 1 to October 31 are continued during the interim. Supplementary Limitation Order L–59–a defines the new production allowances, which may not be in excess of one-eighth of the tonnages permitted by L–59 (as amended) for the preceding 4 months.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

	Number	Percent change from October 1941
MANPOWER		
October 1942:		
Labor force	54,000,000	−0.2
Unemployed	1,600,000	−59.0
Employed	*52,400,000	+4.4
Nonagricultural	*41,900,000	+2.4
Male	29,200,000	−1.4
Female	12,700,000	+12.4
Agricultural	*10,500,000	+12.9
Male	8,900,000	+7.2
Female	1,600,000	+60.0
FINANCE**		
Authorized war program, July 1940–October 1942	$240,000,000,000	
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 1942	55,700,000,000	
October 1942	5,700,000,000	
September 1942	5,500,000,000	
Sales of War Bonds—		
Cumulative, May 1941–October 1942	9,945,000,000	
October 1942	814,000,000	
Quota for October	775,000,000	
September 1942	838,000,000	
PRODUCTION		
Govt. commitments for war plant expansion; June 1940–Sept. 30	***$13,474,000,000	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 10,239 Certificates of Necessity approved, June 1940–September 30	****$3,422,000,000	
Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, September 1942	318,892	
Percentage—time lost to estimated time worked	1/10 of 1%	
		Percent increase from like month last year
All manufacturing industries—August:		
Average weekly earnings	$39.54	23.9
Average hours worked per week	42.8	4.9
Average hourly earnings	86.4¢	15.9
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
September 1942	117.8	9.0

*New series starting August 18.
**Preliminary. Includes funds made available by Congressional legislation and by Government corporations.
***Preliminary. Revised series starting Oct. 13.
****Privately financed war plant expansion not included in Certificates of Necessity is estimated between $1 and $2 billion.

* * *

PRP CERTIFICATE NUMBERS.—Metal mills and other suppliers of material to Production Requirements Plan units are being notified by the director general for operations that WPB approval of shipments of materials to be used by the purchaser in the manufacture of articles ordinarily sold from stock will be granted if they contain PRP certificate serial numbers, in place of the Army and Navy contract numbers formerly required.

Classification system requiring end-use symbols on all materials revoked by WPB

As a further step in eliminating all procedures not justified by final results, WPB on November 6 revoked Priorities Regulation No. 10. This is the regulation which set up the Allocation Classification System, requiring that all purchase orders bear designated end-use symbols.

Revocation of the regulation and the system which it established was decided upon by WPB on the basis of experience with it for several months.

With Production Requirements Plan authorizations for manufacture of military and essential civilian items now tailored for the first time to fit the known supplies of materials, WPB officials believe that adequate control is exercised without the imposition on industry of the task represented by the classification system. When the distribution system provided for in the Controlled Materials Plan is put into full effect, there will, of course, be no need for additional checks.

WPB's copper branch will continue to require end-use information from brass mills, copper wire mills and copper foundries, before making allocations. The iron and steel branch pointed out that the end-use information requirements of General Preference Order M–17 and orders in the M–21 series remain mandatory and are not affected by the revocation of Regulation No. 10.

Agreements route orders to small plants

Lou E. Holland, deputy chairman of the WPB on smaller war plants and chairman of the board of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, November 7 announced the conclusion of far-reaching agreements with the chief procurement agencies in respect to the wider distribution of war orders to small manufacturers.

Although the agreements differ slightly in phrasecology, the salient points are almost identical and may be summarized as follows:

1. The department, or agency, will inform the smaller war plants division of requirements of suitable items for which the assistance of the division is desired in finding sources of supply, and will furnish this information far enough in advance of required delivery dates to permit the division to research for suitable production facilities among the smaller plants.

2. Maximum possible subcontracting will be used in the production of items which, because of their complexity or for any other reason, must be awarded to large organizations.

3. The smaller war plants division agrees to maintain a list of small plants adaptable for the production of specific items and to cooperate with the procurement agencies in the placement of prime or subcontracts by proving the suitability and competence of the proposed small plant and certifying as to its credit.

4. The department, or agency, will work with the division in examining existing prime and subcontracts with a view to securing further subcontracting, and the procurement agencies will attempt to secure the agreement of contractors to further subcontracting wherever practicable.

5. The smaller war plants division will provide planning, engineering, and production assistance to small plants, so that they may execute in a proper and satisfactory manner any contracts undertaken.

Tighter curb on razors and blades

Razors and razor blades were put under tighter production and distribution restrictions November 4 with issuance of Order L–72, as amended, by the director general for operations.

It is anticipated that the supply of blades for civilian use will be ample to meet all requirements in 1943. While fewer blades will be made for consumer use, it was pointed out that the millions of men in the armed forces will result in a substantial decrease in civilian demand for blades.

Production of straight razors is cut substantially for the last 2 months of this year. On January 1 their production will cease. The industry will be put to good use, however. Among other things, manufacturers of straight razors are now turning out commando knives.

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WIRE CLOTHS—An order limiting the number of wire cloths that can be held in inventory for use on a single paper mill machine unit was announced November 2 by the director general for operations. The wire cloths affected by the new order (L–209) are those fabricated from copper, nickel, chrome, and alloys of these metals.

Stainless steel barred from over 75 products; iron and steel from many others

Use of stainless steel in more than 75 products, ranging from coffee pots and cutlery to farm machinery and hot water heaters will be prohibited under the terms of a revised iron and steel conservation order (M-126) announced November 5 by the WPB.

Effective immediately, delivery of stainless steel for products on a new List S is prohibited. For a period of 30 days, beginning November 5, manufacturers may use, out of inventories, up to 50 percent of the average monthly stainless steel consumption for such products in 1941.

Complete stoppage of stainless steel use for the products on List S is effective at the end of the 30-day period, except that assembly is permitted for an additional 15 days.

Iron, steel deliveries stopped

At the same time, the revised order adds about 100 items to List A, which prohibits delivery of iron and steel, effective immediately, and prohibits the manufacture of the listed items with any type of iron and steel after 30 days, and assembly after 60 days.

During the 30-day period, manufacturers of products added to List A by the revised order may use, out of inventories, up to 75 percent of the average monthly iron and steel use for such products in 1941.

Stainless steel for List C until Dec. 31

Where Army-Navy-Maritime Commission orders are not given specific exemption by the inclusion of a List A or List S product on List C as well, the restrictive provisions relating to the new items will not apply for 60 days beyond the governing date. Stainless steel may continue to be used to make items on List C for Army-Navy-Maritime Commission orders until December 31. After that date, use of stainless steels for List C products is prohibited, except where expressly permitted for an item or where other materials cannot be obtained readily.

Other changes

The revised order also includes some minor changes, among which are:

An exception for the delivery of roofing and siding on Board of Economic Warfare and Lend-Lease orders, and for the maintenance and repair of railroad freight cars, street cars, and buses.

Lead no longer is included on the list of materials which may not be substituted for iron and steel.

LIST A (IRON AND STEEL BARRED)

A partial list of the new items on List A (barring the use of all iron and steel) follows:

Miniature toy banks; steam baths; bicycle racks; linoleum binding; sounding boards; boat hooks; boot jacks; meter boxes and covers (except industrial); buckles for clothing (except overalls and dungarees); buttons for work clothing; closers for paper and cellophane bags of less than 25-pound content; car washing machines; cigarette package holders.

Hand cigarette making machines; hair clamps, barrettes, decorative clips and fasteners (but not including common bob and hair pins); manhole covers; crutches; reinforced culverts (with certain exceptions); beauty parlor and home use curlers, curling irons; diaper receptacles; furniture and linoleum edging; fan stands; window and roller type shades; all types of skewers; certain industrial machinery spools for cord, ribbon, and tape; carpet stretchers; tent frames and supports; sewing thimbles; shutter-type ventilators; household water softeners and stills.

Finger nail files; first aid kits; flag holders; fence gates; grave markers; outdoor grills; wire holders; tool houses; hog houses; poultry house (except wire netting); humidification devices (except industrial and hospital use); ice cream molders; picnic jugs; and step ladders.

All types of lawn and landscaping equipment; lunch boxes; meat molds; metal cloths; motion picture cameras, projectors, and screen stands (except repair and maintenance); oil well pumping units with certain exceptions; partition studs; tent pegs; pencil holders; photograph equipment (except for microfilm); slides, loops, and slide loops for work clothing; wire spools; tank towers under 50 feet in height; certain textile machinery; traffic land markers; electric vibrators; window shade rollers.

LIST S (STAINLESS STEEL BARRED)

Among the items on the new list S (stainless steel prohibited) are:

Ice cream cabinets; ammunition boxes and chutes; coffee pots; branding and labeling devices; processing and bottling equipment for alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages; cutlery; dishes, saucers, and plates; fountains; kitchen and restaurant paneling; icebores; lavatory equipment; light fixtures; base clamps.

Fans (except industrial); name plates; radio antenna; washing tubs; shelves; window screens and frames; cheese vats; fishing tackle and equipment; furniture hardware; badges; boiler casings; cable terminals; clocks, clock-dials and cases; central levees; lanterns and lamps.

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PRINTING—William G. Chandler November 3 was appointed chief of the printing and publishing branch by the director general for operations. He is a member of the advisory board of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and his assignment in Washington will be on a leave of absence basis.

Platinum banned in all jewelry manufacture

Use of platinum in all jewelry manufacture has been stopped by an amendment to Conservation Order M-162, issued by the director general for operations. The order does not affect sale of platinum jewelry now manufactured and in the hands of dealers and retailers.

Processing to stop January 1

To assure that military needs are met, the new order forbids any supplier to sell or deliver, any processor to buy or accept, and any processor to put into process, any platinum for use in the manufacture of jewelry. Any platinum which was in process for making jewelry October 31 may be processed to completion before January 1, but processing must stop on that day. These restrictions do not apply to jewelry which is complete except for the addition of stones, other completed parts, or polishing.

The amendment redefines "platinum" to include platinum-bearing metals or compounds containing 2 percent or more of platinum, as compared with 1 percent previously.

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Thermoplastics order postponed

Effective date of scheduling production and delivery under the thermoplastics order, M-154, was postponed from November 1 to January 1 by Amendment 4, issued October 31 by the director general for operations.

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Jute yarn order amended to relieve rope shortage

The director general for operations has cleared the way for increased use of jute yarns, istle yarns and cotton yarns by processors of hard fiber cordage and twine, by assigning a preference rating of A-2 for purchase of specifically limited amounts of the yarns.

Rating temporary

Assignment of the rating is temporary pending a final determination of the amounts of the yarns which will be allocated to hard fiber cordage and twine processors. The action, taken in an amendment to Order M-84, was necessary to relieve the rope shortage and expand the facilities engaged in its manufacture from jute, istle and cotton to include hard fiber processors.

A. I. Henderson resigns

The resignation of A. I. Henderson as WPB deputy director general for industry operations was announced October 31 by Chairman Nelson. Mr. Henderson is leaving to accept a commission in the Army.

He joined the staff of the former National Defense Advisory Commission in July 1940 and later continued his service with the Office of Production Management. Before he accepted the post from which he has now resigned he was director of materials for the WPB.

Mr. Henderson's letter of resignation said that "because of my service in the last war I have felt for some time, as you know, that my place is in the Army. The recent organizational changes make it possible for me to get away at this time without feeling that I am running out on the job."

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Ezekiel assistant to Wilson

Charles E. Wilson, vice chairman of the WPB in charge of production, announced October 30, that he has appointed Mordecai Ezekiel as his executive assistant.

Dr. Ezekiel was assistant chief economist of the Federal Farm Board under President Hoover, and since 1933 has served as economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture. For some months he has been on part-time loan from the Department of Agriculture as consultant to the planning committee of WPB, and has made special studies of the maritime shipbuilding program and the aircraft program for WPB.

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Brainard resigns

Resignation of George C. Brainard as director of the WPB tools division was announced November 1 by Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations. Mr. Brainard is returning to his position as president of the General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

George H. Johnson, president of the Grisholt Machine Co., Madison, Wis., has been appointed as the new director of the WPB tools division, and will assume his duties about November 23.

John Chafee, formerly vice president of Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence, R. I., has been appointed deputy director of the WPB tools division.

WPB announces plans to move 60,000,000 pounds of stainless steel into war use from idle, excess stocks

Details of its steel recovery program and related price policies were given November 2 by the WPB at headquarters of the Steel Recovery Corporation in Pittsburgh.

Covers 16 separate categories

An indication of the part that industry is expected to play in this important recovery program, and of methods by which millions of tons of steel will be redistributed to war use, was disclosed with the mailing November 2 of inventory report forms and price schedules to all known holders of idle and excess inventories of stainless steel and stainless-steel products.

The steel recovery program covers 16 separate categories of steel and each of these categories will be handled separately.

The stainless-steel program, it is estimated, will eventually move as much as 60,000,000 pounds of stainless steel into war production.

The major points revealed in the information released November 2 will apply to all of the 16 steel recovery projects. They are as follows:

Holders urged to sell "as is"

1. As inventory reports are received from holders, the Government will make every effort to locate users for the steel in its present form and thus move it directly into war production at market prices.

2. Holders are urged, however, actively to seek qualified buyers for their steel in its "as is" form and, on their own initiative, to move it into war production by direct sale, as permitted by Priorities Regulation No. 13, Revised. This regulation authorizes "upstream" and "cross-stream" sales of materials otherwise restricted. Where a contemplated sale would not fall into the categories permitted under Regulation 13, the holder may apply to the WPB for special permission to sell.

Some to be resold as scrap

3. Where direct transactions between sellers and private purchasers are impracticable, and products are suitable for rerolling or stock piling with a view of eventual use in present forms, the Steel Recovery Corporation will offer rerolling market prices and standard prices to all owners reporting such products.

4. In the case of steel which cannot be used in war production in its present form, the Steel Recovery Corporation may offer to purchase it. This material would then be resold as scrap to be melted down for war uses. The official Government purchase prices do not apply to materials which are already scrap in their present form.

Col. C. R. Baxter, chief of the materials redistribution branch of the WPB, emphasized the urgency of making available to war production plants as speedily as possible every last item of steel now in idle or excess inventory.

Price policy explained

Commenting on the prices established for steel and steel products which are unusable in their present form, Colonel Baxter said:

It would be only fair if the Government were to offer no more than scrap prices for steel which can be used only as scrap. However, in order to speed the voluntary movement to war production of these products, use of which has been restricted by WPB orders, the Government has established a schedule of prices which are above scrap prices.

The prices offered in the Steel Recovery Programs—and, for that matter, in all of our recovery programs—are firm prices. They apply equally to all holders No exception can or will be made for special circumstances or unusual situations. This is war—and the important thing now is to put these idle and excess inventories of steel where they belong—into war production.

To requisition if necessary

In reference to the Government's requisitioning policies which are being administered by the materials redistribution branch of the WPB, Colonel Baxter reiterated that the recovery programs are based on voluntary action by holders of the scarce materials. "But," he added, "we have not hesitated to use our wartime requisitioning power wherever holders refuse to sell. Our experience with the copper recovery program, which has been under way for some time, has been gratifying because we have found that with very few exceptions owners have readily given their willing cooperation."

Holders are urged to return promptly all inventory report forms, even before limitation dates, when at all possible.

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MEIGS RESIGNS

Donald M. Nelson announced October 31 that he has accepted with particular regret the resignation of Merrill C. Meigs as deputy director of the aircraft production division, effective November 15.

Mr. Meigs has been called back to the Hearst Corporation which has loaned his services, without compensation, to the Government during the past 2 years.

Details of war production for September

Here are details of WPB Chairman Nelson's report on September war production, which was outlined in VICTORY *last week:*

AIRPLANES

During September four-engined bombers rolled off the assembly lines very nearly on schedule. Acceptances of all heavy tactical types increased substantially. The result of a marked increase in the output of heavy aircraft and a decrease in light planes was a small over-all increase measured numerically; but measured by total value which takes into account the difference between large and small planes, the volume of output in September was up 10 percent, compared with an increase of 5 percent (revised) in August.

Propeller production continues to present a serious problem. Plane construction may increase in the months ahead more rapidly than propeller production, unless propeller output can be greatly increased. Thus far, however, enough propellers have been made to fly all planes.

Mass production methods have been greatly improved; many engineering difficulties have been overcome; skills of new workers are being improved and training is proceeding well.

ORDNANCE

Ordnance production continued to move slowly, and as between the various items of production, unevenly. Tank production in September was up 3 percent and the production of tank guns was ahead of schedule. September was a good month for antiaircraft gun output.

Production of ammunition for the various types of guns was spotty, excellent records being made in some areas and disappointing results were reported in others. Over-all ordnance output rose 7 percent in the month.

NAVY AND ARMY VESSELS

During the month 12 major combat vessels were launched. Deliveries of major combat vessels were greater than forecast, but deliveries of other types of naval vessels did not measure up to expectations.

Measured in terms of actual additional construction in shipyards, the gain in September for Army and Navy vessels, including transports, was 22 percent over August.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Construction of merchant vessels in September increased 10 percent over August measured by the value of new construction in shipyards. But measured by the tonnage of vessels delivered it rose 34 percent in the month, and was 12 percent ahead of first-of-the-month forecasts.

Ninety-two new merchant vessels were placed in actual service—21 more than in the previously top month of July. Deadweight tonnage of these vessels was 1,009,000 compared with 753,000 deadweight tons in August. Thus production in a single month closely approached the total output of American merchant shipyards last year.

MACHINE TOOLS

Machine tool production in September totaled $120,118,000 in dollar volume, compared with $117,343,000 in August, a gain of 2.4 percent.

Until recently new machine tool orders have been in excess of deliveries, causing a persistent increase in the backlog of unfilled orders. Production now is higher than new orders currently received, so that the backlog is being worked off. The trend in new orders has been downward since last spring. The reduction in backlog is likely to continue.

CONSTRUCTION

Government financed construction for war purposes in September, including military construction, munitions plants and the machinery to equip them, was estimated at $1,540,000,000. This was slightly less than in August, which probably was the peak month. From now on, war construction is expected to decline, freeing some materials and manpower for direct munitions production.

Government financed war construction for 1942 is estimated at about $14,400,000,000. This represents about one-fourth of all Government war expenditures. From now on the proportion will decline.

COST

In September the Treasury and Government corporations paid out $5,500,000,000 for war purposes, an increase from August of $300,000,000. The average amount spent each day was $220,000,000 compared with $198,000,000 in August. By the end of September, war expenditures since July 1940 had reached $50,000,000,000, and the total program, including commitments of Government corporations, called for the disbursement of $224,000,000,000. This was increased in October to about $240,000,000,000.

Expenditures of such magnitude take up an increasing proportion of total payments for goods and services within the United States. In September, about two-fifths of all such payments consisted of war disbursements by the Treasury or Government corporations.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Labor-management committees, organized under the War Production Drive to speed output, numbered more than 1,650 by October 15, representing more than 3,200,000 workers. The first industries to participate in the drive were shipyards, guns and ordnance, iron and steel, and aircraft. These account for 42.5 percent of the committees formed and for 60.1 percent of the workers represented by labor-management committees.

Generally, committees were formed in relatively large plants. On the average, committees represented 2,000 workers. The greatest number of committees, or 31.8 percent of the total, were formed to represent from 1,000 to 5,000 workers each. Only 8.5 percent of the committees represented fewer than 100 workers and only 11.5 percent represented more than 5,000 workers.

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Louisiana molasses saved for war alcohol

To maintain output of critically needed war alcohol, use of Louisiana molasses produced after November 2 for making mixed feed, vinegar, ensilage, and direct feed is forbidden by Amendment No. 4 to General Preference Order M–54, issued by the director general for operations.

The amendment provides that no producer may deliver molasses made in Louisiana after November 2 unless he shall have received from the person accepting delivery a certificate stating that the molasses is not to be used in making the prohibited products.

* * *

EXPORTS of merchandise from the United States in both August and September exceeded $700,000,000, the highest value on record for these months, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Scrap drive winners

STUDENTS LAUNCH LIBERTY SHIP "WILL ROGERS"

The "Will Rogers," first of 48 Liberty Ships to be named and christened by the school children of the Nation as a reward for their part in the National Salvage Program was launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard in Baltimore November 8.

Children named ship

The ship was named by the children of Oklahoma, and representatives from the three schools in the State that collected the largest weight of scrap per pupil during the newspaper school scrap drive attended the launching. Accompanying the children from these three schools were three teachers, two parents, and Mrs. Will Rogers, widow of the beloved Oklahoma humorist and philosopher for whom the ship is being named. Mrs. Rogers christened the ship.

In collecting the scrap, these children canvassed homes and farms within areas assigned to them, bringing in anything from old flat irons to automobile chassis.

The name "Will Rogers" was selected by the United States Maritime Commission from three names submitted by a State committee composed of the Governor, the chairman of the State salvage committee, and the chief State school officer. The committee selected the original three names from a list submitted by Oklahoma school children.

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Steel plate shipments reach high total in October

October steel plate shipments of 1,101,382 net tons were the second largest on record, H. G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch, reported November 6. Approximately 80 percent of this tonnage was for direct use by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, with the remainder being for export and essential civilian needs.

The tonnage shipped last month was the largest since July, when a record of 1,124,118 net tons was established. Of October shipments, 536,981 net tons were produced on converted strip mills, 449,895 net tons on sheared plate mills and 114,506 net tons on universal plate mills.

81 merchant ships delivered in October

American shipyards engaged in building merchant ships for the Victory Fleet, delivered into service 81 vessels totaling 890,700 deadweight tons in October, the Maritime Commission announced November 4. The October figure brings total ship production for the year to approximately 6,000,000 deadweight tons.

The month's deliveries were 12 vessels short of the record-breaking production of 93 merchant ships in September. This was due, the Commission stated, to the temporary diversion of a considerable amount of the merchant shipbuilding capacity to emergency construction of special craft for the armed forces.

Of the 81 vessels delivered in October, 65 were Liberty ships, 3 cargo carriers for British account, 8 C-type, 4 large tankers and 1 ore carrier. West Coast yards led the construction parade by putting into service 43 vessels. East Coast yards delivered 24 ships, Gulf Coast yards 13 vessels, and 1 ship was completed on the Great Lakes.

Two West Coast yards, California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., and the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg., were tied for individual honors, each delivering 12 ships. Richmond Shipyard No. 2 of the Permanente Metals Corporation, Richmond, Calif., took third place by delivering 10 vessels, while the Corporation's Richmond Shipyard No. 1 delivered 7 ships. The month also saw the first Liberty ship to be delivered by the W. A. Bechtel yard at Sausalito, Calif.

British production chief arrives in U. S.

The Right Honorable Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production and member, with Donald M. Nelson, of the Combined Production and Resources Board, arrived in Washington November 4. He was accompanied by W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter and Mr. Nelson's London deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board, and a large group of American and British military and production officials.

Mr. Lyttelton first visited Washington last June when the Combined Production and Resources Board was set up at the direction of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. During the present visit, Mr. Lyttelton will consult with the United States Administration in pursuance of arrangements made at the time of his previous trip to Washington.

Mr. Lyttelton was appointed Minister of Production by Prime Minister Churchill last February, succeeding Lord Beaverbrook. His post in the United Kingdom is comparable to Mr. Nelson's here.

In 1939, he entered the war government in the comparatively minor post of Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals. Early in 1940, Prime Minister Churchill elevated him to be president of the Board of Trade. In that post Mr. Lyttelton conceived and imposed a plan for concentration of industry similar to that which the War Production Board is now instituting in the United States, and he introduced such other measures as rigid clothes rationing, which alone released 400,000 workers.

Construction 10.5 billions for 9 months

Total new construction in the continental United States amounted to 10.5 billion dollars during the first 9 months of 1942, compared to 8 billion dollars for the corresponding period of 1941, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported November 4.

Excerpts from her report:

War construction brought the total for public construction up to 7.7 billion dollars for the first 9 months of this year, almost twice the volume for the first three quarters of 1941. Construction work at military and naval depots, stations, and airfields and the expansion of war plant facilities almost trebled the volume reported for these categories during the first 9 months of 1941.

Sharp curtailment of private construction arising from material shortages resulted in a decrease of 34 percent in the total volume of private construction. Private construction during the first 9 months of 1942 reached only 2.8 billion dollars, a decline of 1.4 billions from the amount reported for the same period of 1941.

Private nonresidential construction, including privately financed war plants, aggregated only 455 million dollars or less than half as much as in the first three quarters of 1941. Nonfarm residential construction showed a dollar value decrease of 910 millions when compared with the total of 2,150 million dollars estimated for the first 9 months of 1941. In spite of expanding farm income during 1942, it is estimated that an 11 percent decrease occurred in expenditures for farm residential and service buildings.

RATIONING . . .

Drivers doing good job of tire-saving but not good enough, Jeffers says

While the Nation's motorists generally are doing a good job of voluntary restriction on the use of their automobiles and observance of the 35-mile speed limit, an even better one must be done, Rubber Director Jeffers warned November 6.

Some localities not helping

"Reports reaching me from a variety of sources, including the OPA and the ODT, show that drivers in a great many localities are cooperating wholeheartedly with the rubber conservation program," Jeffers said.

"Other are not. This is a job that must be done by all of the people everywhere.

"We must all limit ourselves to essential driving and I cannot think of any definition of 'essential' that includes such things as aimless Sunday afternoon cruising."

Good examples are cited

As an example of a thorough-going approach to the conservation problem, Mr. Jeffers cited these rules adopted for taxicabs in Los Angeles:

One—No taxicab shall leave any railroad station or transportation terminal or defense plant with less than a full load when additional passengers are waiting for trips in the same general direction.

Two—Operations from hotels to depots or transportation terminals shall be conducted aa to insure the handling of multiple loads.

Three—No trips shall be made from places of entertainment and all requests for service to places of entertainment shall be refused . . .

Four—No trips shall be made by the Yellow Cab Co. to or from points more than 25 miles air line distance from Seventh and Broadway, except in cases of extreme emergency, and no trips shall be made by this company to or from points more than 12½ miles air line distance from Seventh and Broadway where there is regular public transportation service, except during hours when regular public transportation is not operated.

Five—All other taxicab operators shall conform to the same mileage restrictions as stated for the Yellow Cab Co. in paragraph No. 4 except that distances shall be measured from their principal place of business.

Speeders disappearing

Many sections of the Nation are reporting excellent observance of the 35-mile speed limit, Mr. Jeffers said. He cited these examples:

Northern California police report observance of better than 85 percent and the State Highway Department of Oregon says at least 75 percent of drivers are observing the limit. Reports from high-speed, motor crowded southern California term the response there "nothing short of miraculous."

Eldon Rowe, chief of the Minnesota highway police, reported to OWI regional offices that the speed limit is being generally observed in his State, and Minneapolis police say they are getting 92 percent compliance with city regulations.

Capt. Frank J. O'Mally of the Chicago traffic police forecast that "in another month we will have a hard time finding a speeder" and similar reports have been received from many other sections of the Nation.

Idle tire purchase plan spotty

One part of the program that appears to be lagging at the moment, Mr. Jeffers said, is the idle tire purchase plan, of which results have been spotty.

"Let me emphasize," he said, "the importance of every car owner turning in his idle tires. This is an integral part of the Nation-wide rubber plan. If idle tires come in now, we will have time to inspect them, repair them, and turn them back to motorists who need them. Without these idle tires the task of keeping the Nation's cars operating for essential mileage becomes far more difficult.

Periodic inspections of tires necessary if passenger cars continue in operation

America's passenger auto tires are about to have their ills diagnosed frequently and with great care as part of the Nation's rubber conservation plan.

At nominal cost

The least cut or bruise will be sent up for immediate attention, and while the job of keeping the tires in good running order exceeds in size anything of its kind ever undertaken, it is expected to go forward with less inconvenience to the average motorist than an ordinary car grease job, and at a cost so small as to make it a bargain to the car owner in terms of extended tire life. The first inspection must be completed before January 31, 1943.

Details of inspection

Details of the inspection to be given each tire every 4 months by an estimated 100,000 approved inspectors, including tire service and garage men throughout the country, were made public November 6 by the OPA.

The inspection includes:

1. Check of ration book and tire inspection record.
2. Listing of serial numbers of all tires on car.
3. Check for correct air pressure in each tire.
4. Recording of speedometer mileage reading on tire inspection record.
5. Check for bent rims and out-of-true wheels.
6. Check for cuts or breaks in tire sidewalls and treads.
7. Check general condition of tires for cuts, breaks, and evidences of wear from badly alined wheels, faulty brakes, unbalanced wheels, camber malalinement and excessive wear of kingpins, bushings, and wheel bearings.
8. Obtain information from driver as to whether any tire has been injured inside and not repaired.

If tires pass this visual inspection, the inspector signs the inspection record and the car may continue in operation. A fee for this service may be charged not to exceed 25 cents for each passenger vehicle when it is unnecessary to remove any tires. OPA estimates that each inspection will require about 15 minutes.

Where visual inspection reveals probable serious tire ailments, the inspectors will require removal of the casings for closer scrutiny and will prescribe the necessary repairs which must be made before inspection approval is given.

New "C" stickers to tell public purpose of preferred mileage

Newly designed "C" stickers which will make known to the public the precise purpose for which car owners have been granted preferred mileage were announced November 4 by the OPA. The new stickers are being distributed for use when Nation-wide mileage rationing begins on November 22.

All ration holders are required by OPA to display on their cars stickers for the highest type of ration book issued them.

The new "C" stickers, 2½ inches wide and 6¼ inches long, must be displayed in conformity with State laws, car owners are warned.

Eastern drivers operating their cars on "C" rations will not be required to change to the new stickers at this time, OPA stated.

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Drivers urged to dispose of idle tires before registration

Motorists in the area where gasoline rationing is not yet in effect were urged November 2 by Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator in charge of rationing, to dispose of idle tires as quickly as possible so that they will not have more than the permissible five per car when they register for gasoline books.

"Ownership of idle tires at the time of registration will greatly complicate the process of getting a mileage ration book," Mr. O'Leary said. "All tires over the permitted number, therefore, should be sold to the Government under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan if they are usable or can be made usable by repairs. Tires beyond repair should be disposed of to a local scrap dealer or salvage committee."

Mr. O'Leary also urged passenger-car owners in the eastern area where gasoline rationing has been in effect for some time to sell their idle tires as soon as possible in order to qualify for continued use of their gasoline books. On or after November 22 it will be illegal for anyone who owns idle tires to use gasoline in his car.

* * *

TIRE INSPECTIONS, the first under General Order ODT No. 21 requiring all commercial motor vehicles to carry certificates of war necessity, must be made between November 15 and January 15, under an amendment to the order issued by ODT Director Eastman.

Local board quotas limit tires as all drivers in need are made eligible

All passenger cars will be eligible for recapping services or replacement tires under the national mileage rationing program effective November 22, but the number receiving new tires or recapping certificates will be limited by quotas to be assigned to War Price and Rationing Boards. The type of certificate issued will be determined by the amount of mileage allowed the applicant in his gas ration book and will be subject to the quota allocated to the applicant's rationing board.

This was announced November 7 by OPA, as copies of the new tire rationing regulations were mailed to War Price and Rationing Boards. The rules regarding commercial vehicles, farm trucks, tractors, and similar equipment remain substantially unchanged.

In the event a local board receives more valid applications than it has quota to accommodate, it will have to decide among the applicants on the basis of relative importance to the war program, public health, and public safety.

To provide as much mileage as possible with a minimum use of rubber from the Nation's stock pile, emphasis will be put on recapping the tires now on cars, which will be done with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber. With a few exceptions, car owners will not be eligible for replacement tires if their casings can be made serviceable by recapping.

The car owner whose gasoline allowance is 560 miles a month or less and whose tires are worn to the recapping point will be eligible for a certificate entitling him to get them recapped. If any of the casings are unfit for recapping, then he will be eligible for a certificate authorizing the purchase of a Grade III tire. Grade III tires, as defined in the regulations, are used tires, recapped tires, and new tires made of reclaimed rubber.

A passenger-car owner who gets gasoline for more than 560 miles but less than 1,000 will be eligible for a recapping job if his tire carcass is recappable. If it is not, he will be eligible for a certificate for a Grade II tire. This grade includes tires with a retail list price no higher than 85 percent of the price for standard Grade I casings. It also includes damaged new tires, "factory seconds" as marked by the manufacturer, and all new tires manufactured before January 1, 1938. "Changeover" tires also are Grade II. A "changeover" is a tire which has gone less than 1,000 miles but has been run sufficiently to wear off the mold marks.

Car owners with monthly allotments in excess of 1,000 miles will be eligible for recapping, or, if their casings are not recappable, for Grade I tires.

All mileage book holders will be eligible for inner tubes.

Application for extra gasoline available when basic registration begins November 12

GASOLINE REGISTRATION PERIOD in the new rationing areas will begin November 12, and will last 3 days, except where local conditions may require adjustment in the length of the period. The original opening date of November 9, erroneously appearing in one story in VICTORY last week, had been abandoned after the story was written.

Motorists who seek more mileage than the basic ration under mileage rationing will have to furnish specific, detailed information about their driving requirements on a form made public November 5 by OPA.

In sections of the country outside the present gasoline rationed area, these applications for supplemental rations will be at schoolhouses designated as registration sites. They will be available to passenger car owners who ask for them when they apply for their basic A or D rations. Schoolhouse registration will begin on November 12, and will extend over a period of 3 days unless local conditions require some adjustment in the length of the period.

In the Eastern rationed area where there will be no registration, copies of the form will go to local War Price and Rationing Boards for use when autoists apply either for supplemental rations or for renewals of such rations.

The applicant uses the same supplemental blank whether the War Price and Rationing Board eventually issues him a supplemental ration in the form of a B book or a C book.

On the form he estimates his occupational driving needs for the next 3 months, states the occupation, or occupations, for which that mileage is needed, and tells what arrangements he has made to share his car with others.

All supplemental ration applications being made by members of a car-sharing arrangement must be filed together if the automobiles are within the jurisdiction of one Board.

Local boards asked to name competent tire men to handle inspections on fee basis

The OPA has called upon local War Price and Rationing Boards to appoint all competent tire men in their communities as fee-basis inspectors so that its plan for periodic tire inspections can be handled with a minimum of inconvenience to vehicle operators.

Need not be in tire business

This move is in line with the report of the Baruch Committee, which recommended compulsory periodic tire inspections, with the inspections to be made by "recognized tire dealers and repair men who have experienced help and who are fully equipped for the purpose of examining tires and advising as to their maintenance."

Inspectors need not be in the tire business, OPA said, but they should be men familiar with tire maintenance and repair so that they can tell, by examining the outside of a tire, whether some mechanical fault of the vehicle on which it is operated is causing undue wear. In addition, they should have establishments at which they can make the examinations. It is not necessary, OPA said, for inspectors themselves to have the equipment to make the repairs they recommend for the tires or to correct faulty mechanism causing tire wear.

Some equipment necessary

An inspector does not need to have wheel alining machinery, or brake adjustment or tire recapping equipment. He must, however, have a tire pressure gage and the tools for demounting tires when that is necessary. In addition, he must have a spreader to permit him to examine the inside of a casing, and jacks to raise the wheels off the ground.

OPA suggested that many service station and garage operators will be able to qualify as tire inspectors. It suggested further that persons who wish to become inspectors apply to their local boards for appointment.

Service or maintenance employees of truck and bus fleet owners who qualify as competent tire men may be appointed as official inspectors, OPA said. As such, they may inspect the tires on the vehicles in their employers' fleets and fill out the necessary inspection forms.

Inspections of passenger car tires will begin December 1 and of commercial vehicles November 15.

Control of sugar imports tightened

Closer supervision over importation of sugar into the United States is made possible by an amendment to the sugar rationing regulations announced November 5 by the OPA. The amendment was developed, and will be administered, with the cooperation of the Commissioner of Customs.

Henceforth the only ones who may bring in sugar without surrendering stamps, certificates, or special authorizations to the collector of customs are primary distributors, and they have been defined to include only those who manufacture sugar or import sugar for sale.

The new definition of primary distributor also expressly excludes those who import sugar from Canada or Mexico.

Individual consumers are prohibited from importing sugar. This will prevent individuals from bringing in sugar from Canada and Mexico to supplement their ration allowances.

Purpose of the amendment, the OPA stated, will effect equitable distribution of the available sugar supply.

Sugar delivery zones 1, 5 expanded to cut freight hauls

Areas to be served by primary distributors in two of the Nation's 12 sugar delivery zones were increased November 6 by an OPA order reflecting changes in the location of sugar supply. Consequent reductions in the territory served by western beet and cane sugar processors were made at the same time.

Cuts Government costs

To reduce the length of freight hauls and the burden of freight costs borne by the Government, sufficient off-shore raw sugar has been diverted to the Boston area to permit refiners in that center to serve Maine and New Hampshire as a part of Zone 1. These two States were previously a part of Zone 11, which was served by western refiners, with the Government reimbursing the shipper for the added freight cost entailed.

Zone 5 has been expanded to include that part of the State of Virginia which until now has been part of Zone 11. Supplies held by Defense Supplies Corporation and supplies of off-shore refined sugar recently received will be made available in this area.

The same order that maks these changes also revokes the previous provision for shipments of sugar into Zone 1 by primary distributors in Zone 12.

Fair rations assured late registrants for fuel

No penalties will be imposed upon persons who must register for fuel-oil rations after November 1 because of delays in printing and distribution of application forms, Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator in charge of rationing for OPA, announced November 1.

The procedure for these individuals provides that they will receive the proportion of the ration required for the degree days remaining in the heating season from the actual date of registration less the inventory on hand at that date. These applicants also will receive consumer coupons to be surrendered to dealers for deliveries since October 1. However, in no case will the total coupon issuance exceed the maximum ration to which the individual would have been entitled had he registered before November 1.

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Rubber firm granted relief on bicycle tires, tubes

Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. has been granted permission to increase the selling prices of two brands of bicycle tires and one brand of tube to relieve it of a "squeeze" under the general maximum price regulation, the OPA announced November 4.

Ceiling prices for jobbers of the three items also have been raised, but on only one of the three is the retail maximum increased.

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MOTOR TEST VEHICLES being used to test tires, fuels, or equipment were exempted October 6 from the national speed limit of 35 miles an hour in Exemption Order ODT No. 32–1 issued by ODT Director Eastman. The order applies to vehicles operated by the Federal Government, the District of Columbia and any State or political subdivision and also exempts vehicles "used exclusively for the experimental testing of synthetic or natural rubber tires by manufacturers or producers of such tires."

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MAPLE SYRUP—Packers of blended maple syrup—who now add less expensive corn syrup to this breakfast table favorite because of sugar rationing and a heavy demand for maple syrup—must apply to OPA for a ceiling price on this changed product, the OPA warned the industry November 5.

90 percent of spray-dried milk set aside for armed forces and Lend-Lease shipments

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard issued effective November 5 a conservation order which directs manufacturers of spray process dried skim milk to set aside each month 90 percent of their production for direct war uses.

The Conservation order (DA–1) was issued following a directive issued by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, delegating to Secretary Wickard his authority to set aside dried milk for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease.

AMA to administer order

Actual administration of the order will be carried out by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, which buys all of the food for Lend-Lease shipment. Up to date, offers of spray dried skim milk from the industry and AMA purchases have been lagging behind Lend-Lease requirements which are by far the largest of the governmental war requirements for this product.

The armed forces will continue to have first call on the supply and will buy dried milk from the industry through their various purchasing units. These purchases, as well as other purchases by designated Government agencies, will be included in the 90 percent reserve.

A firm operating more than one plant with spray equipment used wholly or partly for drying skim milk need only set aside 90 percent of the combined output without respect to where it was produced. Likewise, a bona fide sales agency may elect to represent all its member units.

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United Nations officials lunch on dehydrated foods

Several high officials of the United States and British Governments, who are responsible for making food supplies available for the United Nations, were guests at a luncheon November 6 at which only dehydrated foods were served.

In addition to learning what dehydrated foods tasted like, the guests were shown, by pictures and charts, how much dehydrated foods save in the way of transportation, container metal, storage facilities, shipping space, and manpower. Lee Marshall, food consultant to WPB Chairman Nelson, was luncheon host.

Wickard, Davis, McNutt, Landis appeal to Governors to back meat-sharing program

A Nation-wide educational campaign by the civilian defense and nutrition organizations of the 48 State governments for fair sharing of the civilian meat supply was called for in telegrams sent November 4 to the Governors of every State by four Federal officials.

Citizens asked to act voluntarily

The telegram was sent by: Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee of the WPB; Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information; Paul V. McNutt, director of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services; and James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The text of their telegram follows:

As a necessary war measure to provide meat for our armed forces and fighting allies, a Government order restricts supplies of meat for civilians. Civilian supplies, while normal in size, are smaller than would be bought at present high purchasing power. The situation requires rationing, but this cannot be started for some time. Meantime, the Government asks citizens to act voluntarily for fair sharing of meat among the 128 million of us not in uniform.

2½ pounds per week

To this end, the Foods Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, and the Office of War Information, with the assistance of the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense have developed a national Share-the-Meat program for action by individual citizens. The Government calls on citizens to hold their consumption at the fair share of 2½ pounds per week for each adult and adolescent. If all citizens now eating above sharing level will come within that level, each of us, including war workers, will get our fair share of the wartime meat supply.

We solicit your quick and energetic cooperation, and especially the cooperation of your civilian defense and nutrition organizations in taking the Share-the-Meat educational program to citizens of your State. Information outlining in detail steps which should be taken by State and local Defense Councils and Nutrition Committees has been forwarded. Your action to throw the full weight of your office behind the efforts of these agencies and assure in your State the success of the program as laid out by the cooperating Federal agencies will truly serve the national interest in a critical phase of the wartime program on the home front.

OPA orders review of Army beef pricing to cut cost and halt bidding up of cattle

In a move that will effect substantial savings to the Army on its canned meat purchases, OPA on October 31 fixed specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings on a zone basis for boneless canner and cutter beef.

At the same time, OPA took steps to correct a situation wherein most sellers to the canners of Army canned beef, lacking a ready method for determining their ceiling prices under new quality specifications, have been securing excessive prices for boneless canner and cutter beef since early August.

New product came high

The nub of the problem is the Army's changed specifications on boneless beef for canning which went into effect August 8. Because of this change, probably no seller of boneless beef for canning has been selling the Army exactly the same product as he was during the March base period of Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 (Beef and Veal Carcasses and Wholesale Cuts).

As a result, OPA said, sales to canners of this product have been made in large quantities during the past few months at excessive prices. Furthermore, OPA laid a large portion of the stimulus for higher cattle prices to canners. These canners have bid low-grade cattle up to inordinately high prices, since such merchandisers are exempt from price regulation until January 1, 1943, and can pass the higher costs on to the Army.

Sellers' methods to be reviewed

Therefore, OPA notified its regional offices of the permitted dollars-and-cents ceilings effective October 31 in a price order for Swift & Co. Since probably no other seller has legitimate ceilings on these products, OPA has asked its field staff to call in all sellers to demonstrate how their present ceilings on boneless beef for canning are computed. In all cases where a legitimate celling does not exist the seller is required to use the prices established in this order.

The Swift order, No. 12 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 169, sets ceiling prices for 10 zones throughout the country with boneless canner and cutter beef prices, delivered, per hundredweight ranging from $21.75 in one zone to $23.50 in another. In the event that boneless beef for Army canned meat is ordered and delivered frozen, Swift & Co. may add 25 cents per hundredweight to the applicable zone prices.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Railroads barred from accepting shipments in freight cars not meeting load limits

Specific maximum loading regulations affecting a wide variety of goods, grain and grain products, packaged liquids, building materials, and other bulk and nonbulk freight have been provided by the ODT in a new special directive issued in connection with ODT's maximum carloading order, it was announced November 2.

Many products affected

The directive (Special Directive ODT No. 18 Revised–3), supersedes the first direction issued simultaneously with the order, and became effective on November 1.

The general order, which became effective November 1, prohibits railroads from accepting, with certain exceptions, shipments in freight cars which are not loaded either to their marked weight capacity or to their visible capacity.

According to the new directive, railroads may accept straight or mixed carload shipments of rice in packages of less than 50 pounds each, starch, seed, grain products and byproducts, meal and feed all in containers, provided the car is loaded to at least 60,000 pounds.

Corn, maize, oats, unground screenings, and sorghum grain heads unthreshed must be loaded to 80 percent of the marked weight capacity of the car, or to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at the side walls. Shelled corn and threshed maize are required to be loaded to either the marked grain line in the car, or to within 24 inches of the ceiling.

Coal must be loaded to 80 percent of the marked weight capacity when loaded into a closed freight car.

Canned goods, including canned milk, must be loaded to not less than 65,000 pounds, while turpentine and pine oil in cans or bottles must attain a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds.

Straight carload shipments of cement in paper bags, when loaded into cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, shall be loaded to not less than 95,000 pounds.

The direction provides that unshelled peanuts in bags shall not be loaded less than 40,000 pounds, and shelled peanuts in bags shall attain a minimum weight of 50,000 pounds.

Tobacco in hogsheads, when origin or destination station is not provided with mechanical equipment for double-decking, must be loaded in a single tier covering the entire floor space of the car.

Special instructions are contained in the direction for the loading of both precooled and nonprecooled citrus fruits which are to be shipped during the months of November to March, inclusive. Also covered is the loading of lettuce and carrots, in standard crates, in refrigerator cars.

Other food products covered are cranberries, dressed poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, frozen fruits and vegetables, potatoes, apples, and onions. In the case of cranberries no minimum weight is specified, but dressed poultry must be loaded to at least 28,000 pounds, fresh butter in prints to 35,000 pounds and dried eggs in containers to 45,000 pounds. The direction calls for at least 600 cases of shell eggs in a car and at least 40,000 pounds of either packaged or bulk cheese.

Committee named to survey tank car facilities

The ODT October 21 announced preliminary steps to head off depletion of the supply of rail tank cars which are being operated at a grinding pace to speed petroleum to the oil-thirsty East.

A committee has been formed to investigate maintenance facilities and practice and make recommendations for a fuller utilization of those facilities. The committee, the ODT said, has been given full authority to obtain any information needed. It is composed of two representatives each of tank-car lessors, shipper owners in the petroleum industry, and the American Association of Railroads, and one member each representing the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator and the ODT.

Membership

Members, named by their respective groups, are:

A. V. Bourque, chief of the section of tank-car service of the ODT's division of petroleum and other liquid transport; Boyd Wilson, of OPC; W. C. Steffa and John S. Wood, both of New York, representing the owner shippers; J. J. Root, Jr., and J. S. Acworth, both of Chicago, representing lessors; and V. R. Hawthorne, Chicago, and W. E. Callahan, Washington, D. C., representing the AAR.

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Rules relaxed to speed sale of new autos to War Department

Sale to the War Department of more than 28,000 new automobiles now in dealers' showrooms throughout the country was expedited by the issuance November 2 of Amendment No. 1 to General Conservation Order M–130.

The cars, Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth sedans and coupes, come within the allocation made to the War Department last July. They are in the hands of approximately 5,000 dealers, with only a small quantity held by any one dealer.

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MILEAGE SAVED in an operating unit through the lease, sale, or transfer of routes or portions of routes must be subtracted from the basic total by a motor carrier before computing permissible mileage for the operating unit under General Order ODT No. 17, Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the ODT, pointed out in an interpretation November 3.

Vessel owners warned against unapproved sale to aliens

In an effort again to warn vessel owners who still may be unfamiliar with the law, the Maritime Commission November 2 called attention to Section 37 of the Shipping Act of 1916, which was invoked by the Presidential Proclamation of an unlimited national emergency on May 27, 1941, and which requires prior approval by the Commission before the sale or delivery of any type of vessel may be made to an alien. Many small vessel owners, including the owners of pleasure vessels, apparently unaware of the law have sold their craft in recent months to noncitizens, without first obtaining Commission approval.

Migratory farm workers told how to get truck certificates

Migratory farm workers who use trucks in traveling from job to job and who are far from home were urged October 31 to consult the nearest district ODT office on how to apply for Certificates of War Necessity for their trucks.

ODT officials said they had been informed that many such workers were planning to leave their jobs and return home in the fear that they would be unable to operate their trucks after November 15.

District offices of the ODT, of which there are 142, will assist migratory workers in applying for Certificates, the ODT said.

Extra passenger trains put on Florida run—but not for tourists

One extra section of a regularly scheduled passenger train now in operation daily between New York City and points in southern Florida over each of two separate routes was authorized November 3 by ODT Director Eastman. (General Order ODT No. 24 froze, as of September 26, all passenger train schedules.)

Heavy military travel

"Due to the concentration of Army, Navy, and industrial establishments in Southern areas," Mr. Eastman said, "travel between New York, Washington, and points in southern Florida has become too heavy for the regularly scheduled trains conveniently to handle it.

"In providing for one additional train daily over these two different routes from New York, ODT is in no way sanctioning tourist travel-as-usual to Florida resorts."

Under the new permits, one train will operate via the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Seaboard Airline Railway. The other will move over the Pennsylvania, R. F. & P., Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the Florida East Coast Railway.

NO TIME FOR EXCURSIONS!

IMPORTANCE OF AUTO MAINTENANCE TO WAR

Nation-wide gasoline rationing will be "a long step toward placing automobile maintenance in the category of essential activities," Edwin N. Fitch, assistant director of the ODT's division of transport personnel, declared November 5.

"As long as there were no restrictions on driving, there could be no reasonable expectation that the maintenance of private automobiles would be regarded as a completely essential activity," Mr. Fitch told the Minnesota Automobile Dealers Association at a recent Statewide meeting.

Mr. Fitch commended to the association a vigorous campaign in support of a program to eliminate all nonessential driving.

"I cannot think of any other single matter which will have more important and far-reaching results in protecting both your materials and your manpower situation," Mr. Fitch said. "You *are* an essential industry. Were it not for the private passenger automobile there would be placed a burden upon our public transportation system which might easily result in a major break-down. But you should have full recognition by everyone as to the essential wartime role of automotive firms."

Pooling of mechanics suggested

Discussing the manpower shortage, Mr. Fitch said:

"Under the auspices of your association, and within a given area, it might be possible to work out a pooling arrangement whereby employees not needed for the time being in one maintenance garage can be shifted to another where they are needed."

Mr. Fitch revealed that the ODT's division of transport personnel had received "a fair number" of employer suggestions that automobile maintenance employees be frozen to their jobs.

"I hope," he said, "that you as an association and as individual members of your association will do everything in your power to meet your own manpower problems so as to avoid the necessity of a freeze order. . . .

"Compulsion itself, however, might fail unless a substantial majority of us were convinced of its necessity. I hope that you will help us, through organized employer and organized employee effort, to push a program of voluntary cooperation just as far as it will possibly go. . . ."

MANPOWER . . .

Women conductors, bus drivers, yard workers help keep America "on the move"

At least 300,000 women will help the transportation industry keep America "on the move" before the war is over, Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel, ODT, predicted November 7.

Not all "white collar" workers

Since there are at present approximately 120,000 women in transportation jobs, this means that some 180,000 other women will be called upon in the coming months to take over work traditionally done by men.

Mr. Beyer emphasized that the jobs which must be filled primarily are not all in the "white collar" category in which women customarily are employed, but are jobs in the shops, hangars, terminals, and yards from which men are entering their country's service in the armed forces.

Among the air lines women soon will comprise at least 40 percent of the personnel, including maintenance workers, Mr. Beyer estimated on the basis of reports from the industry. Women are found working as welders, riveters, radio mechanics, spark-plug cleaners, machinist specialists, and instrument repairmen.

Fill wide range of jobs

Individual cases include the following:

At Pan American Airways, Vera Covell directs landings and take-offs of Clippers by radio.

Eve Freeman is traffic manager for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., in San Diego, and Marie Hadley is the new traffic manager for American Airlines in St. Louis.

A former college instructor of music, Lucie Lande, is employed in the accessory overhaul shop of Pennsylvania Central Airlines.

Mrs. Majorie Landa, daughter of a late Wyoming Congressman, is doing intricate work on a carburetor air scoop at PCA.

Isabel Ebels, an air line engineer for United Air Lines, has been assigned to the research and development section.

Dorothy Mackay is employed by United Air Lines as a Link Trainer Operator, and Margaret White is one of the Link Trainer operators at Eastern Air Lines.

Woman conductor back

In the local transit field, the woman conductor is returning. On the Market Street Railway in San Francisco, at least 60 women are working as uniformed conductorettes. The San Diego Electric Railway Co. is employing women as both street car and bus operators. Women are serving as bus drivers, street-car operators, draftsmen, and ground collectors on the Key System of Oakland, California.

Local transit companies also are hiring women as ticket agents, dispatchers, electrical repairmen, gatemen, and platformmen.

The use of women as truck drivers also is increasing. Trucking companies also are beginning to employ women as chief clerks, claim adjusters, rate clerks, over-short-and-damage clerks, interline clerks, dispatchers, safety department workers, and terminal managers.

Besides their work in railroad offices and around the stations, women are busy in the shops, in the yards, and on the trains. They are to be found as engine wipers and cleaners, laborers in shops and stores, station agents, draftsmen, and levermen.

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Cotton contract

U. S. insists on guaranteed work standard for importees

War Manpower Chairman McNutt and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard telegraphed the Arizona Cotton Growers Cooperative Association November 4 that they were ready to import cotton pickers from surrounding States but the growers must first sign the minimum working conditions contract submitted to them. With the Government ready to recruit and pay transportation, and "with workers ready to accept," the two Federal officials declared, "the Government feels justified in holding Arizona growers responsible for saving the current crop of long staple cotton in that State."

"The Government cannot transport workers from their homes to another section of the country for seasonal employment without certain minimum requirements as to working conditions," the telegram explained. "The Government believes that its policy for transporting workers affords minimum protection to the workers and adequately protects the growers against loss."

NURSE INVENTORY LAUNCHED

To explore the adequacy of the Nation's nurse power in the present critical shortage, a resurvey of all professional nurses in the United States is being initiated by the subcommittee on nursing, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator announced November 10.

To meet total war needs

In preparation for launching the survey, a meeting of all State Agents for the Inventory has been called for November 13 at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md. These special agents, appointed by the U. S. Public Health Service, also are representatives of the State Nursing Councils for War Service.

This survey, to be conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service, will bring up-to-date the inventory of nurses taken in January 1941 and will include approximately 50,000 nurses who have graduated from accredited schools of nursing in the last 2 years. It will be carried on in close cooperation with professional nursing organizations and local Red Cross nursing committees.

Miss Pearl McIver, principal nursing consultant of the U. S. Public Health Service said that, "all registered nurses and all graduate nurses who are inactive and have let their registration lapse are being urged to participate in the survey. Only by knowing the resources of the country in nurse power can we plan adequately to meet total war needs."

The survey will be conducted by means of post cards, which will be mailed by State Agents to every nurse in their respective States.

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First aid requirement lifted for Citizens Defense Corps

OCD Director Landis November 5 announced the removal of the requirement that members of staff units of the Citizens Defense Corps have 10 hours of first aid training.

Manpower Commission develops plan for releasing war workers for armed forces

Official instructions and forms for bringing about the orderly withdrawal of workers from war industries for the armed forces are available now to war contractors and operators of essential civilian activities, Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission announced, November 6.

"Manning table" lists jobs

To accomplish such shifts of workers, he explained, the Commission and the Selective Service System have developed the "manning table plan." Its use by employers, he said, would be voluntary. Regional and area offices of the Commission have been instructed to make available to all contractors, industrial groups, and trade associations, information concerning the operation of this plan.

Mr. McNutt explained that the "manning table" is a listing of jobs, not men. It lists, with appropriate supporting data, the different kinds of jobs in a plant or activity from the standpoint of the type of workers needed, and the number of workers for each type of job. It also shows the essential characteristics needed by each worker for each job, and the estimated length of time required to replace each worker.

Other information required, Mr. McNutt explained, includes the time required to train new workers, jobs which can be filled by handicapped workers, and the number of additional employees needed.

"The needs of the armed forces eventually will compel the induction into active military service of practically all men who can meet the age, physical and other requirements," Mr. McNutt said. "These men must be released by industry. The manning table plan provides the basis for the withdrawal of such workers at a rate that will permit the training of replacements not suitable for active service."

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6 training agencies to fight transport manpower crisis

Six governmental agencies are prepared to assist the transportation industry in training programs designed to meet the manpower crisis, Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel, announced November 4.

In a bulletin published by the ODT in response to requests from the industry for an outline of training aids available in the Federal Government, Mr. Beyer listed the following facilities:

Vocational Training for War Production Workers, United States Office of Education, under supervision of the War Manpower Commission; Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, United States Office of Education, also under supervision of the War Manpower Commission; Training Within Industry Division, War Manpower Commission; Apprentice Training Service, War Manpower Commission; Training for Merchant Seamen and Officers, War Shipping Administration; Civilian Pilot Training Program, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Employers, labor representatives and educational institutions may obtain copies of the bulletin from the ODT division of transport personnel in Washington, D. C.

MINERS' UNION RELAXES BAN ON SUNDAY, HOLIDAY WORK TO AVERT COAL SHORTAGE

The action of the United Mine Workers of America in granting an emergency request to relax restrictions upon working time in the mines serving Washington, Oregon and other Far Western States will greatly relieve a threatened coal shortage that otherwise might have retarded war activities, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said November 3.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, announced that the International Union had granted permission for mine employees in certain far Western States to work on Sundays and holidays to increase coal production to offset the threatening fuel shortage.

This is the first time in history that the miners' union has sanctioned work on Sundays and holidays.

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Put whole labor force to work, hire Negroes, contractors urged

Four major war agencies—the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Navy and the Army—November 9 urged American war contractors to hire more Negro workers as a means of increasing war production.

This action is stressed in a 15-page illustrated pamphlet, "MANPOWER: One Tenth of a Nation," issued by the War Manpower Commission and signed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, WMC; Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, WPB; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; and Robert P. Patterson as Acting Secretary of War.

LABOR . . .

Wage, salary increases will be approved only in exceptional cases under national wage policy announced by Board

The National War Labor Board last week announced a national wage policy under which increases in wages and salaries will be approved only in exceptional cases. The Board also announced two new general orders, one outlining conditions under which a bonus or other form of compensation may be paid to employees in the future, and the other giving employers until December 1 to file for retroactive approval of wage increases granted in good faith on or before November 7. The Board also extended General Orders Nos. 1 and 2 to apply to salaries as well as wages.

WLB wage stabilization policy announced

Increases in wages and salaries will be approved only in exceptional cases, the National War Labor Board announced last week in issuing the policy under which it will administer that part of the wage and salary stabilization program over which it has jurisdiction. The policy, which refers to both wage and salary increases, was adopted unanimously by the public, labor and industry members of the Board. The policy states:

"The policy directive given the National War Labor Board by Congress and by the President is clear. Under that directive, the Board will act on the presumption that wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942 are proper. The Board will grant wage increases over the level prevailing on September 15, 1942 only in exceptional cases and in accordance with the following paragraph of Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942:

" 'The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increases in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.' "

The policy further states that the Board will "examine carefully each claim for such exceptional treatment before approving any increase." In considering specific cases the Board will be guided by the general principles outlined in the policy which briefly are as follows:

1. Maladjustments.

If a group of employees, the policy states, has received increases amounting to 15 percent in their average straight-time rates over the level prevailing on January 1, 1941, the Board will not grant further increases as a correction for maladjustments * * *

To correct these maladjustments, the Board will consider requests for general increases in straight-time rates up to 15 percent above the level prevailing on January 1, 1941. This policy sets a terminal point for general wage increases. It is not applicable to individual workers or to employees in particular job classifications. It will be applied only to groups composed of all the employees in a bargaining unit, in a plant, a company, or an industry, depending upon the circumstances of each case.

The WLB Regional Directors may adjust rates to correct such maladjustments only in cases arising in industries specifically designated by the Board. This list of industries will be announced by the Board in the next few days. Proposed wage adjustments in industries not so listed must be referred to the Board in Washington for action.

2. Inequalities and Gross Inequities.

The wage rate inequalities and the gross inequities which may require adjustment under the stabilization program are those which represent manifest injustices that arise from unusual and unreasonable differences in wage rates.

Wage differentials which are established and stabilized are normal to American industry and will not be disturbed by the Board.

The Board itself will review all cases where increases are requested under this section. Such cases must go to the Regional Director for his approval first.

3. Substandards of Living.

The Board is not in a position at this time to enunciate a general policy to govern the adjustment of wages to eliminate substandards of living. The Board will not undertake to measure substandards of living by any fixed wage rate.

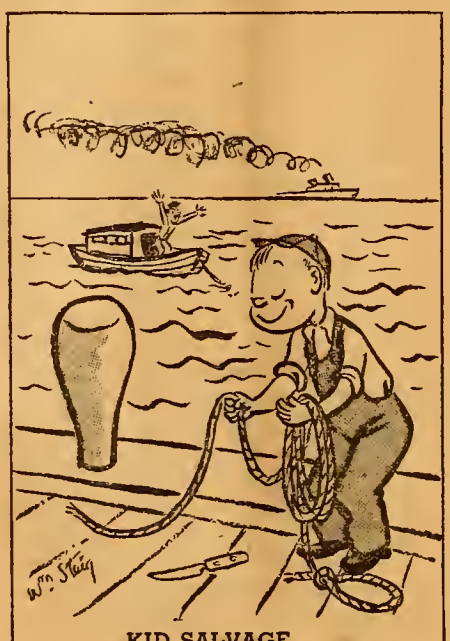
Such cases involving substandards of living as may arise will be considered by the Board on their individual merits until sufficient experience has accumulated to permit the statement of a more general policy.

4. Effective Prosecution of the War.

The National War Labor Board will not approve wage increases for the purpose of influencing or directing the flow of manpower.

When in a particular case management and labor, in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and other government agencies, have taken concerted action to solve a manpower need, the Board will consider a request in that case to correct whatever inequalities or gross inequities may then need correction.

This policy applies not only to wages but to the salaries over which the Board has jurisdiction.



KID SALVAGE

V-252 Drawn for OWI

General Orders 10 and 11 Issued

The WLB last week announced that a bonus, fee, gift, commission or other form of compensation customarily paid employees can be continued in the future without approval by the Board with two provisos:

(1) *If it is a fixed amount,* the total amount paid during the current bonus year must not exceed the total paid an employee for like work during the preceding bonus year.

(2) *If it is computed on a percentage, incentive or similar basis,* the rate and method of computation may not be changed during the current bonus year unless they yield no more than they did during the preceding year. The employee may receive a greater amount during the current bonus year only if the rate and method of computation are not changed.

This action came in the form of General Order No. 10. It covers only the compensations for those whose wages or salaries are under the jurisdiction of the Board. The Board has jurisdiction over all wages and over salaries under $5,000, except for supervisory or professional employees.

In General Order No. 11, unanimously adopted last week, the Board gave employers until December 1 to file for retroactive approval of wage increases granted on or prior to November 7, 1942. The action was taken in order "to prevent hardships resulting from innocent action in the period of transition."

Farmers should count home-slaughtered meat in 2½-pound allowance

Meat slaughtered on farms for use in homes on the farms, and that which families purchase in quantities for storage in freezer lockers, should be counted in the 2½ pound weekly sharing allowance, according to Claude R. Wickard, chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee.

All families asked to help

All families in the Nation are being asked to contribute alike to the voluntary "share the meat" program by keeping weekly meat consumption to 2½ pounds per person over 12 years of age. This applies to the meat from cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep, since the "share the meat" program affects all beef, pork, veal, lamb, and mutton, except such "delicacies" as liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, feet, heads, tails, etc.

To avoid waste when large supplies of home-slaughtered meat are temporarily available, as at butchering times, farmers may find it necessary to consume a larger volume, but as an average of the year, their consumption should be held to 2½ pounds per person weekly.

Stored meats included

Farmers who butcher meat for sale locally may continue to do so. However families who purchase such meat from farmers, or obtain meat from other sources for storage in freezer lockers, are expected to consume it in accordance with their sharing allowance.

In calculating the amount of meat to be available to United States civilians during the 1942–43 marketing year, the Foods Requirements Committee included farm-slaughtered meat in the total as well as commercially-slaughtered meat.

The sharing allowance for age groups is: Under 6 years—¾ pound; from 6 to 12 years—1½ pounds; over 12 years—2½ pounds.

* * *

FEEDING STUFFS.—Because many sellers of animal product feeding stuffs claimed they had no set differentials in price between sales in carload lots and in less-than-carload lots, the OPA announced October 30 that the fixed dollars and cents ceiling prices previously established for such meat scraps and digester tankage will prevail for both full and part-car lots.

Farm deferment queries answered

To maintain and increase production on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms by stabilizing employment, a War Manpower Commission program is about to be put into effect which includes among other details the following: Selective Service recommendation for deferment of farmers and for workers on such farms; Army and Navy agreement not to accept enlistment by such individuals; Government directives to war contractors not to hire them; assistance in increasing production and in putting additional farm land to such production.

The following questions and answers explain some details of the program:

Farm size a factor

Q. To what men does this program apply?

A. Those who work most of the time the year round at dairy, and poultry or livestock production.

Q. Does the farm size matter?

A. Yes. For deferment of one skilled operator, it must have at least 12 dairy cows with minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk, or the livestock or poultry equivalent. Equivalents for 1 cow are: 8.5 hogs (raised), 3.2 beef cows, 4.8 yearlings, 3.9 two-year-old steers, 3.5 feedlot cattle, 16.5 ewes, 80 feedlot lambs, 74 hens, 250 chickens (raised), 500 broilers or 40 turkeys (raised). Or a combination of these animals may total enough to qualify the farm as an essential one.

Given time to qualify

Q. Can a farm with less stock qualify?

A. Yes. A farm with eight dairy cows producing at least 30,000 pounds of milk a year, or with the equivalent in other animal units, can qualify if the operator takes steps to increase the number. He will have 3 months to increase by two cows, or the equivalent, and 3 more months to increase the total to 12 cows, or the equivalent.

Q. Just what will draft boards do?

A. The Selective Service System has told them to consider occupational deferment for such workers on such farms, to reclassify as III–B those now in III–A on grounds of dependency, and to give skilled workers on farms which do not qualify as essential by the foregoing yardstick a chance to locate on essential farms. Local boards will not automatically defer all workers on essential farms, but will consider whether their leaving would hurt production on the farms to a material degree.

Q. What about voluntary enlistment?

A. Both Army and Navy have agreed not to accept for voluntary enlistment any man without a certificate from his draft board showing he is not in a class or classification as an essential dairy, livestock, or poultry producer or worker.

Q. What about war plant jobs?

A. All employers doing work for the Government will be instructed not to employ farm workers skilled in these types of production without approval of the U. S. Employment Service.

WMC to head program

Q. What about increasing production?

A. Two agencies will help, the U. S. Employment Service and the Department of Agriculture.

The Employment Service will recruit essential farm workers from less critical occupations and assist skilled workers who are not performing essential functions on the farm where they are, to locate on other farms. The Department of Agriculture will cooperate by finding skilled operators and laborers in areas of rural labor surplus to be relocated.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture will help operators and tenants to obtain more animals to buy or lease more land and, if necessary, to locate on more productive farms. The Department will assist in farm wage stabilization. It will cooperate with the U. S. Office of Education in training courses for farm workers and with the War Production Board in controlling sales for slaughter of dairy cattle.

Q. Who heads up all this program?

A. The program is directed by the War Manpower Commission. In addition to preparing and issuing to other Federal agencies the directive to carry out these and other details of the program, the Commission also urges nonagricultural employers not to hire help from intensive dairy, livestock, and poultry farm areas.

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OPA to ration milk cans, farm fencing

Authority to ration milk cans and farm fencing is conferred upon the OPA by Supplementary Directive No. 1–P, issued October 30 by the director general for operations.

Under the directive, it is understood that OPA proposes to redelegate authority to ration such cans and fencing to the Department of Agriculture.

The directive covers milk-shipping containers possessing a substantially cylindrical shape, a coating of tin or substitute sanitary coating, and a "necked in" top.

Pleas for individual price adjustments, jamming OPA, put under strict limits; general changes to be given preference

A change in administrative policy, limiting the grounds upon which individual ceiling price adjustments will be granted, was announced November 3 by OPA.

Individual pleas delayed action

The handling of individual adjustment applications was found to be delaying full employment of the agency's limited manpower and resources on matters affecting whole industries. Experience has shown that remaining problems can for the most part be handled more fairly and effectively by issuance of a regulation or amendment of general application than by individual adjustment. Accordingly, adjustments henceforth will be limited to situations in which general action is impracticable or in which urgent needs of the war program require action in advance of a general regulation or amendment.

Several types of petitions brought to end

A series of steps is being taken to implement the new policy. Of principal interest are the changes in the general maximum price regulation. These revisions involve:

1. Termination on November 30 of Section 18 (a) of the general maximum price regulation and all similar sections in other price regulations (except the services regulation—Maximum Price Regulation No. 165—as amended). This section allowed a retailer to apply for price adjustments if he was suffering substantial hardship because his ceiling price was abnormally low in relation to his competitors. Applications for relief under this section (whether in the general maximum price regulation or any other regulation) will be accepted until midnight, November 30, and will be processed, along with all other applications pending as of that date.

2. Termination on November 15 of Section 18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation and similar sections in all other price regulations. Applications from wholesalers and manufacturers under this section (whether in the general maximum price regulation or any other regulation) will be accepted until midnight November 15 and will be processed, along with all other applications pending as of that date.

3. Immediate revocation of Section 18 (c) of the general maximum price regulation and similar sections in all other price regulations (except the services regulation). This section was a "catch-all" which allowed the filing of petitions for adjustment by any seller whose situation did not fit either 18 (a) or 18 (b) and who could prove the special character of his case. No pending applications will be granted under 18 (c).

4. No change in Section 18 (d) of the general maximum price regulation. This section, a recent addition, outlines the position of OPA with respect to adjustments of maximum retail prices that conflict with "fair trade" prices generally in effect during March 1942.

5. Revocation of Section 18 (e) of the general maximum price regulation and its replacement by a paragraph stating that OPA, or any duly authorized agent, may adjust any maximum price established under the general maximum price regulation in such cases as may be specified by supplementary regulation. Simultaneously, there is being issued Supplementary Regulation No. 15, which incorporates special provisions for adjustment in maximum prices for services of carriers, other than common carriers, and for storage and terminal services. These provisions originally were contained in Section 18 (e).

Local adjustment provision added

The new Supplementary Regulation also incorporates provisions for local adjustment of maximum prices of milk and milk products and firewood formerly contained in Supplementary Regulation 14. If any provisions are adopted in the future for individual adjustment of maximum prices under the general regulation, these provisions will be issued as amendments to Supplementary Regulation 15.

One new general adjustment provision is being added to the general maximum price regulation—and when the others are eliminated will be the only one remaining of general applicability. Designated 18 (c) this new section is designed to permit local action to meet significant local shortages. It provides for price adjustments for any seller or group of sellers wherever it appears that:

1. There is or threatens to be in a particular locality a shortage of a commodity or service which aids the war program or is essential to a civilian standard of living consistent with the prosecution of the war; and
2. A price adjustment will substantially reduce or eliminate the local shortage; and
3. The adjustment will not disturb supplies in any other locality; nor create a need for higher prices; and
4. The adjustment will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Some special provisions terminated

A substantial number of OPA price regulations have included adjustment provisions of a special nature—as distinguished from the Section 18 type. These have been re-examined in the light of the change in over-all policy and many are being eliminated.

Similar changes are being made in the services regulation—maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as amended. The deadline for applications filed under Sections 1499, 114(a) and (b) of that Regulation, permitting the granting of adjustments in cases involving undue hardship caused by out-of-lineness, or by cost increases between February 1 and April 27, 1942, is January 1, 1943, rather than November 15 and 30, 1942, the corresponding deadlines under the general maximum price regulation.

The additional time is granted because the services regulation did not go into effect until July 1, 1942.

For the same reason, paragraph (c) of Section 114 of the services regulation which enables sellers who do not qualify under (a) or (b) to apply for relief when they show hardship resulting from special circumstances—is retained for the present.

As part of the change-over in policy, OPA has issued Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1. This regulation takes in Procedural Regulations No. 1 and 2 and Temporary Procedural Regulation No. 8 which are revoked. One of the features of the new procedural regulation is that it precludes the consideration of any petition for amendment of a regulation unless it involves a matter of general applicability. Heretofore, sellers have been free to ask for individual relief via the amendment method.

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Three lumber industry meetings to lay groundwork for ceilings

Three industry meetings, in Louisville, Memphis, and Atlanta, to lay the groundwork for establishing maximum prices for hardwood logs and flitch (planks or strips of wood) were announced November 3 by the OPA simultaneously with the sending of invitations to a large number of buyers and sellers.

The meetings, called by Price Executive Peter A. Stone of OPA's lumber branch and open to all interested persons, will be held Tuesday, November 10, at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Kentucky, Louisville; on Friday, November 13, at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, and on Tuesday, November 17, at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Ansley, Atlanta.

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DSC ammunition sales exempt from price control

Sales of ammunition by the Defense Supplies Corporation were exempted from price control November 3 by the OPA.

Under War Department control, ammunition is to be made available to certain restricted classes of civilian users, such as police and defense plant guards. A plan has been worked out by the Ordnance Division of the War Department, the WPB, and the DSC whereby civilian ammunition supplies are purchased from manufacturers by the Ordnance Division which resells exclusively to the DSC. This corporation, in turn, sells the ammunition to jobbers.

It is the latter sales which were exempted from price control by the new action, Amendment No. 36 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 of the general maximum price regulation, effective November 7.

GINSBURG CALLS FOR CONTROL OF RAILWAY, UTILITY RATES

If the Government's fight against inflation is to be successful, it is necessary that control against rising prices be applied as rigorously to transportation and public utility rates as to other prices, David Ginsburg, general counsel to the OPA, said November 5 before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Appears in rate hearing

Mr. Ginsburg, representing Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes as well as OPA, appeared specifically in a hearing over a petition for an increase in railroad rates, fares, and charges in Texas, but made plain to the ICC that he was discussing principles which he believed would be applicable to all rate cases coming before it.

The OPA general counsel's statement on the necessity of rigorously applying the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, to transportation and utility rates follows in part:

"It is not too much to say that the most urgent economic problem now facing the Nation is how to increase war production without setting off an uncontrollable spiral of inflation which would inevitably undermine the war effort and jeopardize the safe return to peace. By the act of October 2, the Congress has attempted to avoid these consequences by providing for general stabilization of prices, wages, and salaries at the levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. The Congress recognized, of course, the necessity for some adjustments—those necessary to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Ceilings on goods, services, not enough

"If the program is to be successful, it is also necessary that it be applied rigorously with respect to transportation and public utility rates as with respect to other prices affecting the cost of living."

Mr. Ginsburg asserted that it was a matter of general knowledge that railroad earnings were now so generally favorable as to make it extremely unlikely that rate increases would be necessary to insure adequate transportation service, adding that, in considering adjustments of individual rates, it was necessary to remember that what might be undue discrimination in normal times was not necessarily undue discrimination when countervailing considerations of national policy were at stake.

The importance of control over transportation rates, Ginsburg declared, came from the fact that it was impossible to obtain stabilization merely by putting ceilings upon the prices of goods and services bought by the public and the fact that, at every stage of the economic process, goods must be moved.

"An increase of freight rates would be a threat to the whole structure of price ceilings," Mr. Ginsburg told the ICC.

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MONTHLY INCOME SURPASSES 10 BILLION FOR FIRST TIME

In September for the first time monthly income payments to individuals exceeded 10 billion dollars, the Department of Commerce reported November 6. Income payments of $10,128 millions in September were 11 percent greater than in August. Much of this increase is attributable to seasonal factors, but even after allowance for such influences the Department of Commerce index of total income payments advanced from 171.6 (revised) in August to 173.0 in September.

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Henderson approves campaign against "scare" advertising

Strong endorsement of the campaign against "scare" advertising being waged by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus throughout the country was expressed November 4 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Henderson's view were expressed in the letter sent to Mr. Kenneth Barnard, chairman of the War Activities Committee, National Association of Better Bureaus. Mr. Henderson's letter defined "scare" advertising as "a cheap device used to swindle the public by creating false stimulation of purchasing."

* * *

USED EQUIPMENT—Manufacturers and processors—as well as merchants, farmers, and artisans—may sell their used equipment and supplies without reference to ceilings established by the general maximum price regulation, the OPA announced November 3.

OPA acts promptly to stop wave of evictions in two Nebraska counties

Moving swiftly to stop a growing wave of evictions seriously hampering war production in Hastings, Nebr., the OPA November 6 issued a special regulation controlling the eviction of tenants from residential property in Adams and Clay Counties, Nebr.

First of its kind

Provisions for the control of evictions in the special regulation, first of its kind issued by OPA, are the same as those in the eviction section of maximum rent regulations already in effect in 287 defense-rental areas. At least 10 days before starting an eviction action, the landlord must notify both OPA and the tenant of his intention to evict, along with the grounds on which he seeks recovery of his property.

Not a maximum rent regulation

It was made clear that OPA is not issuing a maximum rent regulation for the two counties. Eviction Regulation No. 1 "is not for the purpose of generally reducing or stabilizing rents" but constitutes an action under the Price Act to invoke eviction restrictions, OPA said.

If the present rental situation does not materially change, it is expected that a maximum rent regulation will be issued for Hastings after the expiration of the statutory 60-day period beginning with the date of its designation as a defense-rental area.

An acting rent director will be stationed in Hastings immediately to administer the eviction regulation.

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CEILINGS ON RAILROAD TIES

A simple and effective manner of setting maximum prices for railroad ties in cases where a railroad did not receive similar ties during the first quarter of 1942, base price of Maximum Price Regulation 216—Railroad Ties—was announced November 6 by the OPA.

Amendment No. 3 to the regulation authorizes the OPA lumber branch to set such maximum and, to speed the process, gave the branch power to set them by mail or telegram where speed was desirable in the interests of national security. The amendment becomes effective November 12.

Beer ceilings raised 50 cents a barrel

Because of new higher taxes and increased brewers' costs, the OPA November 3 announced an upward revision in its maximum prices for beer by $1.00 to $1.50 per barrel, but limited the effect of its action on the public to beer sold in bottles or other containers.

No increase in draught beer

"Packaged" beer will rise at retail about ½ cent per 12 ounces on the average, but no advance is permitted in the price of draught beer. In explanation, OPA officials pointed out that the per barrel increase is measurable in its effect on the price of beer in containers. In the case of draught beer, however, the per glass increase works out to a small fraction of a cent and must be absorbed by the seller as an alternative to raising the price a full cent per glass.

Specifically, the advances authorized in OPA's Maximum Price Regulation No. 259 (Domestic Malt Beverages), effective as of November 1, take care of:

(1) The increased Federal excise tax of $1.00 per barrel, effective November 1, and
(2) Increased costs through March 1942 of 50 cents per barrel, which were not reflected in the March price ceiling for beer.

Alternative pricing possible

The new regulation provides for alternative pricing methods for brewers, wholesalers, and retailers, who may take either:

(a) Their October 1–15, 1941, selling prices, plus permitted increases specified by OPA, amounting to $1.50 per barrel, or
(b) Their March 1942 ceiling prices, plus the permitted increase in Federal excise tax, amounting to $1.00 per barrel.

Both alternative methods will arrive at approximately the same price ceiling, OPA officials said, but sellers may have their choice of these calculations.

All retailers may adjust their prices on single or multiple bottle sales.

The regulation also contains a formula for pricing 32-ounce bottles by the brewer and at all levels of distribution.

Cigar prices get 20 percent rise

Reflecting new Federal taxes and higher costs of tobacco and labor, the OPA November 3 announced details of its authorized increases of approximately 20 percent in cigar prices.

The new ceilings, effective as of November 1 and contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 260—Cigars—apply to the entire industry, from the manufacturer and wholesaler down to the retailer and corner drug store and tobacco store.

The regulation lists approximately 40 standard prices at which cigars have been selling for from 1 cent to 75 cents each and establishes a new ceiling limiting the increase in each of these price classifications.

The 5-cent cigar may now be sold for 6 cents each. Cigars formerly selling at 3 for 25 cents will go to 10 cents straight. Cigars selling for 5 cents and less account for 88 percent of the industry output.

In establishing these standard prices, OPA set up an industry-wide schedule of mark-ups between manufacturing and retailing prices thus protecting retail margins.

Reasons for increase

Three main factors made the increase necessary, OPA said.

1. New Federal excise taxes, effective November 1, based on the retail selling price of the cigar, account for approximately one-third of the 20 percent increase.
2. Higher costs of the 1942 crop of tobacco compared with the 1941 crop, account for approximately another one-third of the increase. Since March, the cost of leaf tobacco used in cigars has gone up 15 percent.
3. Higher labor costs, reflecting in part an industry-wide minimum wage order in August by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, raised the minimum wage for cigar workers to 40 cents an hour, and for leaf processors to 35 cents an hour. The increase in wages since March averages 9.6 percent for the industry and adds 2.5 percent to production costs.

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Frozen fruit regulation changed to extend base periods

Because the OPA's maximum price regulation on frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables was not effective until August 24 and many preservers of fruit preserves, jams, and jellies held back on their purchases of cold-packed fruits and berries until complete details of the order were known, OPA October 31, lengthened the preserver's base periods in two groups of flavors for calculation of 1942 weighted average fruit costs.

The lengthened base periods are provided in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 (Fruit Preserves, Jams and Jellies), effective November 5.

Six groups of food products consolidated to simplify price control

To simplify the framework of price control on six groups of food products now covered under separate regulations but whose wholesale and retail price structure requires the same type of *permitted increases* allowed processors, the OPA November 2, consolidated all these groups under one heading. At the same time, machinery was provided for the addition of other products whenever adjustments of this type become necessary.

For wholesalers and retailers

The six groups, which are the first to be covered under two new regulations—one for wholesalers and a second for retailers—are as follows:

Canned fruits, berries, and juices, as listed.
Frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables
Fruit preserves, jams, and jellies
Apple butter
Canned shrimp
Domestic canned crabmeat

This is the third of three types of food regulations which have been developed by the OPA after studies covering several months.

Base periods set

The six food groups constitute approximately 4 percent of the total sales volume in the average grocery store.

The time lag in distribution of products between the wholesale and retail levels is given consideration in setting *base periods* for both types of merchandisers. Maximum Price Regulation No. 256 (Permitted Increases for Wholesalers of Certain Foods), effective November 6, lists the base month periods at which that regulation shall apply at wholesale. Maximum Price Regulation No. 256 (Permitted Increases for Retailers of Certain Foods), also effective November 6, lists March as the base month at which that regulation shall apply at retail.

* * *

ICE BOXES—Distributors and dealers who need priority assistance to replenish their inventories of domestic nonmechanical refrigerators (ice boxes) should make application to the WPB on Form PD–IX, officials of the WPB distributors' branch said November 5. It was pointed out that only those dealers who sold such refrigerators during the current year are eligible to make purchases.

OPA tells liquor sellers how to pass on increased taxes to consumer

The liquor industry—from distiller or vintner through to the retail dealer—has been informed by the OPA in a series of price orders how to pass on to the consumer the increased Federal excise taxes, which went into effect November 1.

Alcoholic beverage groups affected

At the same time, 17 States which by law retain the sole right to sell liquor were notified that they may continue to use the same percentage mark-up over cost which they used during March. However, in handling tax, these States may add to their selling price only the exact amount of the increased tax. They *cannot* add their customary mark-up to the increased tax.

Imported distilled spirits and imported wines and domestic fruit wines, berry wines and grape wines (other than California grape wines) are the alcoholic beverage groups on which only the increased tax will be passed on to the consumer, as formally provided by amendments to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective as of November 1.

The increased tax on beer and on California wines also is passed on to the consumer. However, in addition, OPA has authorized further price increases to allow for higher material costs in beer and California wines and, on the latter, has lumped the material cost and tax increase together in a fixed amount per bottle on retail sales. These changes are incorporated in separate regulations.

Percentage mark-ups in "monopoly" States

Provision for passing on to the consumer the increased excise tax on domestic distilled liquors previously was contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 193 (Domestic Distilled Liquors). Thus no new order was necessary on this score. However, Amendment No. 2 to that regulation, effective November 1, provides for applying "monopoly" States percentage mark-ups to permitted increases, except the new taxes which must be passed on exactly.

The "monopoly" States situation for *other* than domestic distilled liquors is handled by Amendment No. 55 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14.

California grape spirits, wines go up

Higher Federal excise taxes and increased production costs are reflected in an upward adjustment in ceiling prices for California grape wines and grape spirits, formally issued November 2 by the OPA.

The effect on the public will be an immediate increase of 23 cents a gallon in the retail price of California dessert wines and 9 cents per gallon in California table wines. Wines produced in other areas are not affected by the new regulation—Amendment No. 54 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation. The amendment was effective November 1.

California vintners' prices for dessert wines (14–21 percent of alcoholic content) will advance to the bottler from an average of 32 cents a gallon to approximately 55 cents a gallon bulk, f. o. b. winery. Average prices of table wines (less than 14 percent alcoholic content) will rise from about 17½ cents per gallon to about 26½ cents per gallon bulk, f. o. b. winery.

The higher prices cover 1941 increased costs not reflected in March ceilings as well as further increased costs in 1942, plus the new Federal excise tax of 10 cents per gallon on dessert wines and 2 cents per gallon on table wines.

Details of OPA's contemplated action were announced to the trade on October 18 so that vintners could make their usual commitments for the new season's grape run, now well moved to market, with assurance of ceiling prices sufficient to cover actual production costs of 1941 crushed wines. These costs had not been fully reflected in March ceilings, owing to vintner policy of averaging out previous inventory over succeeding years.

Formulas are provided in the new amendment for bottlers, wholesalers and retailers to pass on these increases charged by the vintner.

Civilian guns put under price limits

Prices of pistols, rifles, and other new small firearms sold to civilians, and to State and local police and defense forces are brought under the control of a separate price regulation issued November 2 by OPA. Sales to the Federal Government or allied nations are specifically excluded from this and other price control regulations.

The new action, Maximum Price Regulation, No. 254—New Small Firearms and Firearm Parts—effective November 6, places the severely restricted supply of small firearms available to civilian purchasers under a ceiling based upon manufacturer's list prices of January 10, 1942. All levels of distribution are covered by the measure.

The War Production Board froze all stocks of small firearms on February 27 in order to complete inventory surveys to determine which firearms should be held for use of the armed forces. On May 26 WPB released certain stocks not essential to the war effort. Production of new firearms, except those earmarked for military and police forces, ceased July 1.

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CRESYLIC ACID IMPORTS

Importers of cresylic acid of British origin may recover only 3 percent commission on their transaction rather than the 5 percent recently allowed under a British (Inland) order on coal-tar acids prices (Statutory Rules and Orders No. 731), the OPA November 2 cautioned the trade in a statement on the application of Maximum Price Regulation No. 192—Imported Cresylic Acid.

At the same time, however, OPA explained that an amendment to the regulation is in preparation to allow importers to include in their charges the 5-percent commission allowed in England.

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SAVING ON ALCOHOL—As a result of technological progress made by a large beverage distilling company and WPB chemical branch's engineering staff the Government will be saved more than $20,000 per month on the cost of alcohol furnished by this company to war production, it was announced by John Boyer, chief of WPB's alcohol section. It was reported also that all beverage distilleries which can make industrial alcohol are doing so, and those which cannot are making high wines for further conversion to alcohol.

Manufacturers' ceilings for cold-weather garments based on opening price levels

Manufacturers' ceiling prices for a group of "fall and winter outer clothing" are established at levels at which they opened their lines during the period December 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, regardless of subsequent price increases, the OPA announced November 6.

Replaces former method

The revised method of determining prices applies to such fall and winter goods as men's and boys' lined coats, flannel shirts, mackinaws, leather and heavyweight wool jackets, corduroy coats, women's and girls' leather coats and jackets, ski and skating outerwear clothing for both sexes, and certain types of gloves and mittens, parka hoods, and leather and leatherette helmets.

This action is taken through the issuance of Amendment No. 49 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to the general maximum price regulation. The maximum price for any garment covered by the amendment is the price at which the manufacturer first accepted an order intended for the 1942 fall and winter season. This pricing basis replaces the "highest price charged during 1942" provided under the general maximum price regulation, and applies to ceilings at the manufacturing level. The amendment is effective November 11.

Little effect on retail prices

The affected garments are among the list of items priced at retail and wholesale levels by Maximum Price Regulation 210—Retail and Wholesale Prices for Fall and Winter Seasonal Commodities. This will have relatively little effect on retail prices.

The amendment to Supplementary Regulation 14 provides, further, that if a manufacturer did not accept an order from a purchaser of a particular class during the period December 1941 to March 1942, his ceiling is the price at which he first accepted an order during these months from a purchaser of any class, adjusted to reflect the manufacturer's established allowances, discounts, and price differentials. Such allowances may not be changed if the change results in a higher price. Moreover, purchasers may be charged no larger proportion of transportation costs than the manufacturer required purchasers of the same class to pay for deliveries of fall and winter outer clothing during the period December 1941 to March 1942.

In selecting opening prices for fall 1942 merchandise as a "more appropriate price basis," OPA pointed out that manufacturers had set opening prices in anticipation of cost increases to allow somewhat higher gross margins over current costs than they had obtained in the preceding season. OPA determined that actually materials costs and labor rates increased until halted at the levels reached in the spring of 1942, so that the opening prices are not unduly high in relation to the levels ultimately reached by materials and labor costs.

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Rubber footwear for miners safeguarded by OPA action

Steps to assure that a particular type of rubber footwear best suited to the needs of miners will be rationed only to persons in that occupation were announced November 6 by the OPA.

Certificates only to miners

The kind of rubber footwear used in mines is classified as Type 5 under the rationing regulations, and amendment No. 4 to Ration Order No. 6, effective November 11, provides that certificates authorizing purchase of this type of rationed rubber footwear will be granted only to miners.

Sales of some nylon types of hosiery held up

It is illegal to sell or offer to sell women's hosiery made from "spun" nylon, nylon "blend" or nylon "combination" yarn until the OPA has established specific prices for such hosiery, OPA stated November 5 in response to reports that these types of stockings are being sold in some instances.

Until prices are announced

All of these types are covered by the women's nylon hosiery regulation, No. 95.

Among the types which at present cannot be sold are:

"Spun nylon" made from short or "chopped up" lengths of nylon waste fiber which have been spun into a yarn;

"Nylon blends" made from a combination of short lengths of nylon waste fiber spun in combination with rayon, cotton, or other fiber; and

"Combination yarns" made from continuous filament nylon yarn which has been combined and twisted with some other yarn, such as cotton, silk, yarn, or wool.

Other types which cannot be priced or sold without OPA authorization consist of cut and sewn laces, meshes, etc., having a welt from which the gage cannot be determined. OPA plans to supply prices for such hosiery in the forthcoming amendment.

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"New shoes" ceiling price

OPA announced October 31 a method by which, with OPA approval, shoe manufacturers may establish ceiling prices for "new" shoes—types first manufactured after March 31, 1942, and which cannot conveniently be priced under the general pricing provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

The formula, approved by OPA for the Rockingham Shoe Co. of New Market, N. H., applies the same principle of pricing in use for many other commodities. The maximum price of a new shoe is determined by using the same margin over total material and direct labor cost, figured on a March 1942 basis, as existed last March for the representative shoe selected as a "base" shoe. It is the plan of OPA that other shoe manufacturers may utilize the same method for establishing maximums for their "new" shoe production, but only after specific authorization.

* * *

COTTON—The maximum charges cotton warehouses may make for resampling and reweighing have not been changed and remain at the highest charge each warehouse made to the same class of purchaser in March 1942, the OPA announced November 5.

Laundries warned to give maximum service

The withholding of priority assistance from laundry, dry cleaning, and linen supply establishments whose operators fail to maintain their existing equipment in proper repair, was predicted November 2 as a possibility by N. G. Burleigh, chief of WPB's services branch.

"Reports of careless operation, poor maintenance, and downright abuse of equipment have reached alarming proportions," Mr. Burleigh said.

Predicting that within a short time there will be no idle laundry and dry-cleaning machinery in the United States, Mr. Burleigh further commented:

"Labor shortage in many areas may prevent full utilization of existing installations around the clock, but there are still places where present equipment is not fully utilized because of the short-sighted attitude of plant operators. Business is good and they simply do not care to be bothered with additional work. This condition is not typical of the industry as a whole and obviously cannot be tolerated. Where plants are run in a spirit of cooperation with military and defense needs, they will secure adequate repair and replacement assistance.

"All laundry, dry cleaning, and linen supply plants may expect to have their operating hours and the condition of their equipment seriously surveyed to determine whether or not they are doing everything they can to provide service."

Retailers in South allowed higher ceilings on regular weight men's, boys' garments

A price increase of not more than 10 percent, designed to afford relief to retailers of men's and boys' ready-made suits and separate pants, coats, and vests in the South where March 1942 sales of nontropical weight garments were "out of season," was announced November 4 by the OPA.

Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 177—Men's and Boys' Tailored Clothing—ceiling prices for retailers are determined by the highest price charged last March by the individual store for the same or similar suits, pants, vests, and coats, other than topcoats, and not including tropical weight garments.

Base pricing inappropriate

This base pricing period, OPA said, is inappropriate for retailers in geographic areas where climatic conditions generally reduce the volume of March sales of such ready-made garments substantially below the average monthly volume of sales during the period from October through December.

An OPA survey indicates that March sales of regular weight suits and related garments by many retailers in the South generally were based on fall 1941 costs. In other areas merchants had based their March mark-ups on costs of new merchandise designed for the spring season that had increased about 18 percent over fall 1941. If sellers in these areas were compelled to sell garments bought during the fall of 1942 at their prices last March, margins would be drastically reduced.

Therefore, through Amendment 4 to Regulation 177 effective November 7, permission is granted to a retailer of men's and boys' ready-made garments other than outer coats and not including tropical weight garments, who meets the conditions set forth, to increase maximum prices by not more than 10 percent.

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COMBED YARNS—Effective date of provisions covering production of medium and coarse combed yarn was postponed November 3 to January 1, 1943, by the director general for operations. The restrictions provide that 40 percent of medium combed yarn production and 65 percent of coarse combed yarn production be held in reserve for specified uses.

Ceilings set on idle, excess copper bought by 2 Government agencies

Maximum prices at which Metals Reserve Co. and Copper Recovery Corporation, Government procurement agencies, may buy idle or excessive inventories of copper and copper base alloy products were established November 4 by the OPA.

Prices are retroactive

They are:

1. For copper and copper base alloy products, except castings, maximum prices are those announced for such products on May 11, 1942, in the Government's price schedule (WPB-843) issued by the WPB. They range from 15 cents for certain copper wire to 30 cents a pound for more expensive copper products, and from 14 to 28 cents a pound for copper base alloy products.

2. For copper or copper base alloy castings, maximums are base prices of 18.05 to 19.75 cents per pound, with adjustments for alloy content.

3. For copper base alloy ingot which the holder was willing to sell before August 19, 1942, but for administrative reasons, could not do so, maximum prices are those established in the general maximum price regulation or those established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 (Idle or Frozen Materials Sold Under Priorities Regulation No. 13), whichever is higher.

4. For copper base alloy ingot which the holder had not signified willingness to sell before August 19, 1942, maximum prices are those established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 204.

5. For copper or copper base alloy scrap as defined in the Government's offer to purchase idle or frozen materials, maximum prices are those provided for sales of scrap materials to consumers in Revised Price Schedule No. 8 (Nickel-bearing Scrap Materials), Revised Price Schedule No. 12 (Brass Mill Scrap), and Revised Price Schedule No. 20, as amended (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap). These scrap prices, however, are not applicable to items which Copper Recovery Corporation purchases as copper or copper base alloy products, and then sells as scrap.

All the foregoing maximum prices were authorized and identified for use in the WPB program by Order No. 8 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, and are retroactively effective as of August 20, 1942.

Sale not compulsory

The maximum prices for idle or frozen castings established in Order No. 8 were worked out by the Copper Recovery Corporation in cooperation with OPA and reflect metal costs plus some manufacturing expense.

In connection with the Government's price schedule for copper and copper base alloy products, except castings, the WPB points out that sale of all items listed is not compulsory, and will not be sought through requisitioning. Among these are products whose cost was substantially above the 28 and 30 cents a pound maximums the Government offers.

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78 coke producers qualify for special ceiling prices

Seventy-eight high cost producers of beehive oven coke in Pennsylvania have qualified for a special delivered price ceiling of $6.50 per ton f. o. b. cars at ovens plus transportation charges from Connellsville, OPA revealed November 6.

The special price was established August 12, 1942, by OPA to avert a threatened shortage of the coke, which is essential in steel production. The ceiling price for the balance of all the production is $6 per ton. The special high-cost production price was established in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 77 (Beehive Oven Coke Produced in Pennsylvania).

In order to qualify for the extra price producers must be operating hand-drawn ovens and must necessarily receive their entire supply of coal by truck from the mines. They also must have filed with OPA, within seven days after first charging the special price, a detailed statement in affidavit form covering the operation.

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Outdoor trailer storage permitted by OPA amendment

Standards of maintenance established by the OPA for the care of new commercial motor vehicles are modified by the OPA to permit outdoor storage of trailers.

However, trailers stored indoors may be sold at higher prices than those stored outdoors. Under Amendment 19, 1 percent of the list price of the trailer, or $25, whichever was lower, could be added to the maximum price for each month after February 28 to the date of sale if the required maintenance operations were performed on and after October 31.

This has been reduced to three-fourths of 1 percent of the list price, or $20, whichever is lower, in the case of trailers stored *indoors*. The amount that may be added in the case of trailers stored *outdoors*, is one-half of 1 percent of the list price or $15, whichever is lower.

Price set for iridium bought from jewelry manufacturers

Prices at which the Metals Reserve Co., a Government procurement agency, may buy idle or excessive stocks of iridium, iridium alloys, and iridium-containing scrap from manufacturing jewelers were announced November 3 by the OPA.

Irldium, as a war metal, is used in the manufacture of magneto points.

The maximum prices follow:

For contained iridium $140 per troy ounce f. o. b. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; other precious metals $32 per contained troy ounce; for palladium, $18 per contained troy ounce.

The new maximum prices for iridium scrap are established in Order No. 7 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which established maximum prices for idle or frozen materials sold under the War Production Board's Priorities Order No. 13. They became effective as of October 20.

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Ferromanganese ceilings established by OPA

Maximum prices for substandard ferromanganese sold by persons who did not sell this commodity during March 1942 and whose closest competitors made no sales in March were announced by the OPA November 3.

The prices are $120 per gross ton, f. o. b. Atlantic seaboard, less $1.50 per gross ton for each 1 percent of contained manganese below 78 percent.

* * *

BLUEPRINTING, photostating, and similar photographic processes of reproduction are covered by the general maximum price regulation and not by maximum price regulation No. 225—Printing and Printed Paper Products—the OPA advised November 9. The interpretation pointed out that since photographic methods of reproduction do not involve the transference of ink to paper or other material, they do *not* fall within the recognized definitions of printing.

* * *

RADIO fixed capacitors for military use, critical items in the war program, are excluded from price control until January 1, 1943.

* * *

PHONOGRAPH RECORD SALES by the recording laboratory of the Library of Congress are exempted from price control.

AGRICULTURE . . .

Larger farm incomes forecast for 1943, but labor, transportation problems grow

Farmers in 1943 probably will produce more livestock than in 1942, crop production may be smaller than the record production of 1942, unless weather conditions again are exceptionally favorable, and farm income probably will surpass this year's record, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says in summarizing the agricultural outlook.

Demand and price, usually major factors of uncertainty in forecasting the farm outlook, are now subject to increasing wartime controls. Problems of farm labor, equipment, supplies, transportation, and marketing are becoming more important than ever.

10 to 10.5 billion income forecast

Net income of farm operators for 1942, including Government payments, is estimated at nearly 9.8 billion dollars—about a billion more than the previous record in 1919. For 1943 it is forecast at 10 to 10.5 billion dollars. Total agricultural production in 1942 is nearly 12 percent greater than the record set in 1941, and 40 percent greater than in 1918, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics now estimates.

Military and Lend-Lease buying of food in 1943 is expected to be 50 percent greater than in 1942, taking one-fifth of current agricultural production. Civilian demand also will continue to increase, though more slowly than in 1942. Prices of agricultural products in 1943 under ceilings should remain close to present levels—about 6 percent above the average estimated for the entire year 1942.

Meat rationing necessary

There will be enough food in the total supply, although there may be shortages of many individual commodities. The average civilian probably will be able to consume about as much meat in 1943 as in recent years, but unprecedented demand resulting from record incomes will make rationing necessary.

Supplies of canned fruits and vegetables for civilians may be smaller next year, increasing demand for the fresh products. Secretary Wickard has announced goals for winter vegetables requesting these acreage increases: Carrots, 30 percent; lima beans, 25 percent; snap beans, 15 percent; onions, 15.

The demand for dairy products in 1943 is expected to exceed the supply. Bread grains will be abundant.

Farm labor big problem

Farmers' greatest problem will be to secure adequate labor in 1943. Trends up to early October indicated agriculture might need to recruit 1½ million new workers next year. More recently the War Manpower Commission has announced a program to retain essential workers on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms. This should help ease the drain on farm labor. Additional workers next year may come from the ranks of women, children reaching working age or not previously employed, townspeople, older men and those physically handicapped, nonagricultural workers living on farms, and farm operators not now fully employed on their own farms.

Farm machinery rationed

In 1943, only 20 percent as much new farm machinery will be made in 1940. At present 18 types are being rationed, and about 4 times as many types may be rationed next year.

Fertilizer uses limited

Uses of nitrogen fertilizer are being limited to conserve short supplies, and farmers will need to rely more heavily on legumes and farm manures as substitutes. Supplies of phosphorous and potash fertilizers are expected to be adequate. With careful handling, essential needs for insecticides and fungicides apparently can be met, but substitutions may be necessary. Secretary Wickard has approved a tobacco diversion program which should make available an additional 2,000,000 pounds of nicotine sulfate.

Transportation problems may become increasingly severe by the latter part of 1943 in view of the fact that the transportation system is approaching its limits of expansion while the volume of traffic continues to increase. Thus far the big increase in consumer expenditures for foods has been passed back in full to farmers; but current trends in marketing and transportation costs indicate that marketing margins may be increased during the coming year.

Six-point plan recommended to speed dried food output

A six-point program to speed up production, eliminate waste, and reduce operating costs in the dehydrated food industry is recommended by R. Harry Amenta, chief of the WPB dehydrated food section.

Based on inspection survey

The six points are based on information obtained in an inspection survey of 45 large dehydration plants throughout the United States.

The recommendations follow:

1. Pool knowledge in technical and operating progress to facilitate development of the industry.
2. Use predriers and finishing bins to increase production.
3. Utilize waste material to make by-products.
4. Use an engineer and food technologist or chemist to supervise production for successful operations.
5. Develop a suitable package to save critical materials.
6. Beware of individuals with promotional schemes or speculative ventures regarding dehydration of foods.

Mr. Amenta's inspection survey was made in connection with the WPB program inaugurated in May 1942 to encourage production of dehydrated foods to meet increased needs of the Armed Forces and Lend-Lease, and to help alleviate the increasingly serious situation with respect to containers and transportation of food.

The purpose of Mr. Amenta's survey was to determine whether or not processors can meet the production goal of 100 million pounds of dehydrated vegetables set for them in the 12 months ending June 1943.

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DRIED MILK CONTROL DELEGATED TO WICKARD

WPB Chairman Nelson has delegated to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard his authority to set aside dried milk for use by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and for Lend-Lease purposes.

WPB Directive No. 12, which delegates this authority to the Secretary of Agriculture, stipulates that the quantities of spray-dried milk to be delivered to the armed services and Lend-Lease countries shall be determined by WPB's Foods Requirements Committee, of which Secretary Wickard is chairman.

Teacher-training courses in fire-fighting launched by OCD for key instructors

The Office of Civilian Defense is conducting a series of regional schools to train fire department instructors in methods of teaching the fighting of fires such as might result from enemy bombing, OCD Director James M. Landis said November 3.

To learn fire-fighting techniques

Regular fire department instructors and other qualified members attending the schools will in turn conduct schools under the auspices of State and local governments for other fire department instructors. Each of the OCD schools provides 80 hours of classroom instruction, principally in the most effective methods of teaching major fire-fighting practices.

Between 25 and 50 men have enrolled for each of the teacher-training schools, which run for 2 weeks and are conducted by W. Fred Heisler and Emmett Cox, of the fire defense section of the OCD protection branch.

"The Office of Civilian Defense considers it important to train an adequate staff of key instructors in the best techniques of teaching their subject," Mr. Landis said. "The experts who attend our courses will go back to their States and there conduct teacher-training courses for other instructors. The much larger group of qualified teachers thus created will instruct the members of regular fire forces of their cities in advance fire-fighting techniques.

"Now, with OCD auxiliary pumpers, hose and accessories being shipped into target-area cities, and with civilians being trained for their part in the event of bombing raid by the enemy, the time is approaching when city by city this country will be well prepared in all respects for any fire our enemies can drop on us from the sky."

First school in Pennsylvania

The first of these schools was held at State College, Pa., for regular fire department instructors and other picked members from the first, second, and third civilian defense regions, comprising New England and east coast States as far south as Virginia.

Another school is in progress at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., for the fourth, fifth, and sixth regions, consisting of the Southeastern States and the remaining States east of the Mississippi River.

A third school is scheduled to open at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., on November 9 for the seventh and eighth regions, including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

A fourth school may be held later on the West Coast.

U. S. leases 10 short-wave stations

The Government has leased the short-wave broadcasting facilities of five companies for the duration of the emergency, the OWI and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs jointly announced October 31.

Under the terms of the lease, the broadcasters are to continue operating their facilities, without profit, in return for which the Government will pay the cost of operations. In effect, the Government is buying the short-wave broadcast time from the five companies for the duration of the emergency.

To broadcast own programs

The United States, for the period of the war, will use these facilities for preparing and transmitting its own short-wave programs. The Government has arranged to build certain of its short-wave programs in collaboration with the programming staffs of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co.

The facilities of the ten stations operated by the five companies involved in the leasing transaction will serve as a nucleus for the Government's short-wave expansion program which, according to present plans, calls for the construction of twenty-two additional short-wave transmitters.

The companies which have leased their international broadcasting facilities to the Government are the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Crosley Corporation, the General Electric Co., the National Broadcasting Co., and Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.

* * *

CONDENSERS—Because control over surface condensers has been established by Amendment No. 4 to L–117, such apparatus have been removed from Order L–172, which formerly controlled their distribution.

Packages to prisoners of war easier to mail under new plan

A new and simplified procedure has been arranged under which packages may be mailed from the United States, subject to certain conditions, to prisoners of war and interned civilians, by the next of kin or designated beneficiaries.

The plan was drawn up by a committee composed of representatives of the State, War, Navy, and Post Office Departments, the Office of Censorship, Board of Economic Warfare, and the American and International Red Cross.

Within the limitations laid down, the plan applies to gift packages sent by parcel post from the United States to interned civilians of the United Nations and members of the armed forces of the United Nations held as prisoners of war in territories occupied by the enemy.

Must have internee's address

Under the plan one package may be mailed every 60 days to each prisoner of war or internee whose address has been reported by the enemy holding power. It is not possible for next of kin or designated beneficiaries to send packages to prisoners of war or internees whose addresses have not been so reported.

Gift parcels must bear the required official Government labels as specified in the regulations. The Board of Economic Warfare has issued a special general export license for the purpose, known as "G–PW–2." It is not necessary for the individual sender to make application in order to use the license, provided the specified provisions for its use are followed. Previously it was necessary to apply for an export license for each package valued over $25.

The new plan for sending packages to prisoners and internees from private persons supplements the American Red Cross program.

The list of articles permitted in gift packages sent by next of kin does not now include cigarettes, because of special packing difficulties involved.

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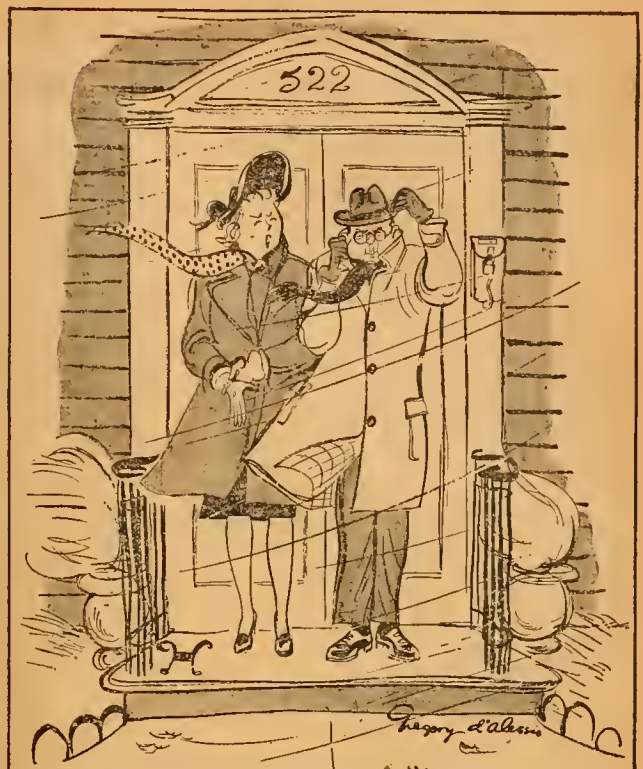
THESE CARTOONS

drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.

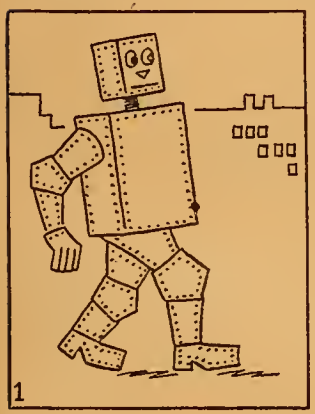
"I tell ya—it ain't a strategic material."

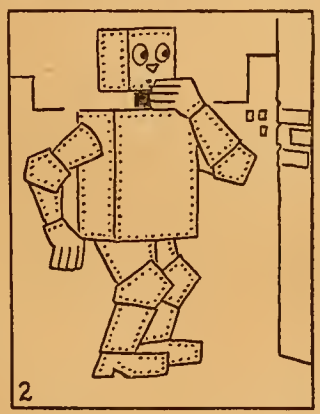
V-241-11/10 Drawn for Office of War Information

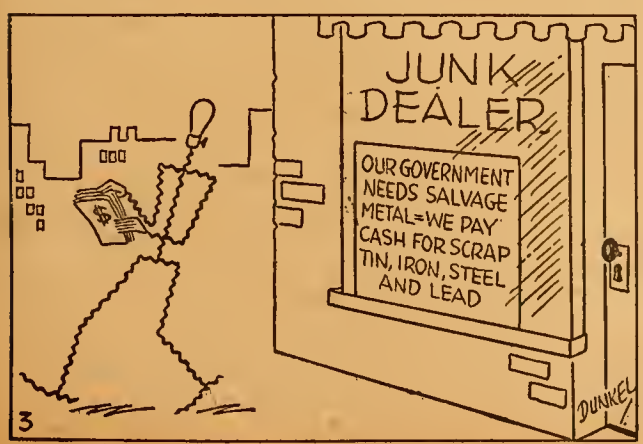


"Well, where shall we go? To the Jones' who've converted to coal, or the Smiths', who have a fireplace?"

V-240-11/10 Drawn for Office of War Information







V-238-11/10 Drawn for Office of War Information

"Pity they can't find something he can do with his feet."

V-239-11/10 Drawn for Office of War Information

Canada, Philippines join

Publication of war, peace aims mapped by United Nations information group

Canada and the Philippine Commonwealth were admitted as new members of the Inter-Allied Information Committee at its sixty-first meeting, held at the Office of War Information November 4. The membership now numbers 18, including, besides the United States, the following governments: Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and the Danish Legation and the Fighting French Delegation.

Russia represented

Guest observers were present also representing the U. S. S. R. and the Union of South Africa.

After the admission of the two new member nations, it was unanimously voted to change the name of the Committee to "United Nations" instead of "Inter-Allied."

To quote high officials

Much discussion at the meeting centered about a compilation now in progress on the war and peace aims of the United Nations. This publication will contain in great detail a collection of the utterances of Allied statesmen and other authorities on the various problems of post-war reconstruction.

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Cloak of secrecy lifted from enemy patent applications

Drawings and specifications of foreign-owned patent applications seized by his office will be printed and made available to American industry at a nominal price, Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced November 7.

This departure from the traditional secrecy with which patent applications heretofore have been cloaked, Mr. Crowley stated, accords with instructions from President Roosevelt that the Office of Alien Property Custodian use all means at its disposal to put enemy-owned property and patents to work in support of the Nation's war effort.

"VIVE LA FRANCE ETERNELLE!"

In connection with current military operations in French North Africa, President Roosevelt November 7 broadcast to the French people, in French, this message:

MY FRIENDS, who suffer day and night, under the crushing yoke of the Nazis, I speak to you as one who was with your Army and Navy in France in 1918. I have held all my life the deepest friendship for the French people—for the entire French people. I retain and cherish the friendship of hundreds of French people in France and outside of France. I know your farms, your villages, and your cities. I know your soldiers, professors, and workmen. I know what a precious heritage of the French people are your homes, your culture, and the principles of democracy in France. I salute again and reiterate my faith in Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. No two nations exist which are more united by historic and mutually friendly ties than the people of France and the United States.

* * *

AMERICANS, with the assistance of the United Nations, are striving for their own safe future as well as the restoration of the ideals, the liberties, and the democracy of all those who have lived under the Tricolor.

We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self government, your rights to religious freedom, and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security.

We come among you solely to defeat and rout your enemies. Have faith in our words. We do not want to cause you any harm.

* * *

WE ASSURE you that once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you, we shall quit your territory at once.

I am appealing to your realism, to your self interest and national ideals.

Do not obstruct, I beg of you, this great purpose.

Help us where you are able, my friends, and we shall see again the glorious day when liberty and peace shall reign again on earth.

Vive la France eternelle!

Tough New Zealand Army now operating under U. S. command

The New Zealand Defense Minister, Fred Jones, has disclosed that the New Zealand Army is now operating under American command.

In addition, New Zealand fliers are fighting in the Solomons area with American forces. Inasmuch as New Zealand lies in the South Pacific her forces will be under the command of Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, USA, who is in turn responsible to Vice Admiral Halsey, the Commander in Chief of the South Pacific area.

The New Zealand Army which comes under American command is well known for the part which its expeditionary force in the Middle East played in the bit of fighting in Greece, Crete, Libya, and Egypt. No units of this expeditionary force have been recalled to New Zealand since the Japanese entered the war.

African expedition

(Continued from page 1)

The French Government and the French people have been informed of the purpose of this expedition, and have been assured that the allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with friendly French Authorities in Africa.

The Government of France and the people of France and the French possessions have been requested to cooperate with and assist the American expedition in its effort to repel the German and Italian international criminals, and by so doing to liberate France and the French Empire from the Axis yoke.

This expedition will develop into a major effort by the Allied Nations and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step to the liberation and restoration of France.

VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 17, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 46

COMBAT MAKES NEW FUEL-SUPPLY DEMANDS

OPA denies oil for apartments, offices unless it's proved they can't convert

Reflecting the continued seriousness of the fuel-oil-supply situation in the East-Coast area, OPA on November 13 ordered additional restrictions in the issuance of fuel-oil rations for equipment which may be converted to the use of coal.

Henceforth, oil-burning equipment furnishing heat or heat and hot water for apartments, office buildings, institutions, and similar structures will be regarded as convertible to an alternate fuel unless satisfactory proof to the contrary is furnished. Rations for fuel oil will be issued, as formerly, until conversion is completed but this period of grace now is limited to the end of the second heating period. The second heating period varies somewhat between the four thermal zones but terminates about January 20 in most.

To insure that rations are not allotted to convertible equipment, the local rationing boards in the 30-State limitation area will review all rations issued for heat or heat and hot water to multiple dwellings. In instances where satisfactory proof is not established that conversion is impossible, rations which have been issued for the entire heating year will be revoked and fuel oil allotted only for the period necessary to accomplish conversion. Local boards will determine whether "satisfactory proof" has been presented, such proof being defined by OPA as instances where "the materials necessary for such conversion are not on hand and that the required labor is not available and that such materials and labor can be obtained only with unreasonable difficulty or expense, or that an alternate fuel is not available."

Up to the present, equipment has not been regarded as convertible if the applicant claimed sufficient materials and labor could not be secured, the cost of conversion was unreasonably high, or an alternate fuel was not available. This arrangement has not been satisfactory, however, as local boards do not have sufficient time or information to investigate.

These changes, contained in Amendment No. 7 to the Fuel Oil Rationing Regulations, were effective November 13.

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NOW WE KNOW WHERE RUBBER IS GOING

"Now we know where our rubber is going," Price Administrator Henderson told a meeting of Texas chambers of commerce November 13. "It's attacking up and down the coast of Africa, carrying some of the finest fighting men in the world on their job of opening a second front. Those men are American soldiers on the offensive . . .

"The rubber that attack rides on is the rubber we DIDN'T use here. The ultimate victory we shall attain is in the rubber that you and I and all civilians DON'T use. And that, simply, is the story of Nation-wide mileage rationing."

MORE ON MILEAGE—PAGE 18

ICKES CALLS FOR MORE VOLUNTARY CUTS IN OIL CONSUMPTION

Pointing out that already-curtailed American East Coast oil and gasoline supplies now must serve two additional coasts, the Mediterranean and Atlantic African coasts, Petroleum Coordinator Ickes November 12 called for further voluntary curtailment of consumption of both fuel oil and gasoline.

East Coast supply must be split 3 ways

He said:

"Opening of this second front that America has hoped for and prayed for gives every oil and gasoline user on the East Coast a chance to participate in that great operation and also puts them to a direct test.

"American oil and gasoline is fueling the African operation. What has been our East Coast supply now must be split three ways in addition to all the other burdens of global war it bears.

"A large part of that fuel is from America's East Coast or diverted from supplies that might have come to the East Coast. The fuels for General Eisenhower's forces and General Alexander's Eighth Army have been assembling, for months, but what they have isn't all that they need. And what they need they will get.

"We are coming into the cold months that even in times of peace bring the greatest demand for petroleum products in this country. But this time we not only have to fuel the East Coast but two

(*Continued on page 21*)

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In this issue

Combat steps up demaods on oil and gasoline ---- 1

LABOR

Board gives local governments limited power over wages ---- 4

MANPOWER

Committee urges centralized control, includiog Selective Service ---- 5

WAR PRODUCTION

Galvanized ware added to list of curtailed goods ---- 6

U. S. prepares to seize idle copper as battles nse up supply ---- 7

How the Controlled Materials Plan guides distribution ---- 8, 9

Curtailmeots and substitutions iu building materials ---- 11

U. S. AND OUR ALLIES

Truck distributioo studied with England and Canada ---- 12

President tells how Lend-Lease helped win in Egypt ---- 13

Closing gaps between Americao nations ---- 13

HOUSING

NHA to lease homes for 7 years for conversion to war housing ---- 14

New steel allocation enables builders to get priorities again ---- 14

TRANSPORTATION

Bus service cut in 6 big cities ---- 16

RATIONING

National mileage rationing postponed until December 1 ---- 19

Fuel gas installations drastically curtailed ---- 20

Dealers told how to get stocks of coffee ---- 22

Civilian meat supply cut to fill Army, Lend-Lease needs ---- 23

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Cost of living still on the rise ---- 24

AGRICULTURE

Essential crops will get first call on manpower, transport, fertilizer ---- 30

Coffee users will have to declare hoards

Consumers who stocked up on coffee will have to count all above 1 pound they have on hand November 28 as part of their ration, Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administratoi in charge of rationing said November 15.

Deduction of stamps to cover excessive coffee supplies held by individuals will be made when they apply for War Ration Book No. 2 sometime around the first of the year, Mr. O'Leary said.

The coffee rationing regulations will provide that each consumer must retain in his ration book for later surrender, a coffee stamp for each pound of coffee he possesses in excess of one pound.

Mr. O'Leary said that coffee stamps in the ration books of children ineligible to buy coffee must be left in their books and surrendered at the time War Ration Book No. 2 is issued.

"Appropriate action will be taken when it is found that the coffee stamps of children whose age as shown on their War Ration Book, is less than 15 and those of consumers with excess supplies are missing from their war ration book No. 1," he added.

On the Home Front

The Allies were not there with "too little, too late" in North Africa. What Mr. Churchill called "the end of the beginning" amazed the world as much by its perfect timing as by the sensational results. But the phenomenal advance from both ends of the southern Mediterranean shore by British, American, and Allied forces was the end-product of many long months of planning and preparation, at home as well as abroad, on the production lines, and in the shipyards and elsewhere. If these great movements were executed with stopwatch precision, it was because no smallest details had been left to chance.

Lend-Lease's role in victory

A good part of the Allied achievement was due to the volume of Lend-Lease supplies that reached Egypt in the last 9 months. During this period we shipped to Egypt more than 1,000 planes, many hundreds of tanks, of which more than 500 were mediums, 20,000 trucks, and hundreds of pieces of artillery. In the last 19 months agricultural products exceeding 33 million dollars in value have moved toward Egypt—for the most part, meats and processed foods suitable for military consumption.

The diet of our modern fighting men is as carefully prescribed and balanced as that of a big-league team in training. As troops move toward action, of course, rations may be altered—concentrated and vitamin-rich products are essential in space saving and for lightness. But the science of dietetics has combined with laboratory experiment to produce new forms of food and energy-giving substances.

One result of the search for more efficient ways to transport and preserve foodstuffs for our armies and the armies and the peoples of our allies, has been the new prominence of dehydrated foods. An entire meal of varied and appetizing dishes, from soup to dessert, may be served of dehydrated foods with their original water content restored. Dehydrated pork, made of pre-cooked, fresh, extremely lean pork, is now in quantity production for war consumption. In appearance similar to brown sugar, it has about one-third the volume of the original meat and weighs about one-fourth as much.

The American landing in force on the North African coast called for transporting huge quantities of war materials from this country to the Mediterranean, and much more must be sent to maintain our strategic actions and add continually to their effectiveness. Far more than in the Solomons, gasoline must be provided for rubber-tired, motorized columns racing across desert roads, and trainloads of fuel oil are needed for the naval and merchant vessels supporting overseas operations of such magnitude. All the more forcibly must we realize the vital importance of saving each pound of rubber, gallon of gasoline, drum of fuel oil.

The fuel oil situation is none too favorable in our East Coast area—tank car movements are considerably below what they were a month ago, partly because of the demands of railroads heavily burdened with war traffic. But while we can manage with less fuel this winter, we'll be in a very serious fix if great numbers of our passenger automobiles are taken off the road next year for lack of tires and through failure of mechanical parts. It cannot be repeated too often that this transportation crisis threatens the war-necessary transportation of millions of people whose labor is as vital to the success of our African strategy as are transports and warships.

Can't operate without autos

Were we to lose the facilities of private autos, there would be *no other means of transportation*—neither overcrowded busses, street railways, nor railroads—able to handle the extra traffic load. Not even if all these conveyances carried capacity loads morning, noon and night. Within the space of a year some 2¼ million passenger autos have been put in storage or otherwise disposed of—not all of these, of course, for lack of tires or from mechanical causes. But there is real danger in the fact that repair parts and mechanical replacements will be less and less available since the metal we used to put into them will be going to direct war use.

Because the full effectiveness of the entire war program hinges on motor transportation, it behooves us not only to drive less—and more carefully when we must drive—but to see that our cars get regular tire and mechanical inspection by qualified inspectors. Car sharing is the most practical way of saving rubber, gasoline, and mechanical efficiency. Motorists who need more mileage than their basic ration will have to give reasons for requesting an extra allowance of gasoline, and supplemental gasoline rations in most cases will not be granted unless the applicant belongs to a bona fide car-sharing group of at least four members.

Storekeepers get new responsibility

In the case of mileage saving and car preservation the main responsibility rests with the individual car owner, but with coffee rationing the responsibility for achieving a balanced national distribution that will prevent surpluses or scarcities in any given locality rests with wholesalers and retailers. These distributors are given a method for calculating "allowable inventories" of coffee and may add to their coffee stocks by purchase warrants that must be presented by dealers to each supplier. It will be up to the consumer of coffee, however, to study methods of making better coffee with limited supply, and to make that supply last through the 5-week ration period.

The Government is taking increasingly severe measures against violators of wartime regulations, especially those governing prices, rationing, and the use of critical war materials. Warning notices have been served on more than 4,000 retailers, mostly grocery stores, found guilty of overcharging on goods under price ceilings, or of reducing the quality or quantity of goods for which prices were fixed on another basis.

Pioneer women shared the dangers and hardships of their men, often shouldering a musket in defense of their homes and working in the fields along with the menfolks. Thousands of modern women in uniform accompany our fighting men to battle fronts, millions of those at home take their places on the assembly lines, in tooling plants, aircraft and munitions plants, in the instruments industry, and other war and civilian jobs. About 120,000 women are employed in the transportation industry, 180,000 more are needed. Womanpower in 1943 will be one of the answers to the growing shortage of manpower.

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LABOR . . .

Local governments may adjust their wages if they can certify to proper conditions

State, county, and municipal governments may adjust wages and salaries under certain circumstances without prior approval by the Federal Government, it was announced last week. Other actions on the economic stabilization front included disapproval by the National War Labor Board of a wage increase to influence the flow of manpower, and issuance by the WLB of a general order on wage stabilization in the building construction industry. The board also announced the procedure to be followed in cases of voluntary applications for wage adjustments by private employers.

Local government order

Adjustments of wages and salaries by State, county, and municipal governments may be made without prior approval by the WLB or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the two agencies announced last week.

Those wage and salary adjustments requiring approval will be deemed approved if the head of the State or local agency certifies to the board or the commissioner that such adjustment is necessary to correct maladjustments or to correct inequalities or gross inequities as contemplated by Executive Order No. 9250, the statement read. The certificate must describe briefly the nature and amount of the adjustment and other necessary facts and may be accepted by the board or the commissioner, as the case may be, as satisfactory evidence of the facts and of the propriety of the adjustment.

The board or the commissioner retains the right to reopen the matter and request further information pertaining to the propriety of the adjustment. Modification by the board or the commissioner of action taken by a governmental official or agency under this procedure will not be retroactive.

The certification procedure, the statement read, will not apply to any adjustment which would raise salaries or wages beyond the prevailing level of compensation for similar services in the area or the community. In exceptional cases where such an adjustment is sought, and in all cases where the agency seeks an adjustment other than by the certification procedure, application for approval should be filed with the appropriate regional office of the National War Labor Board or of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the case may be.

Under the regulations issued by the Economic Stabilization Director on October 27, the board and the commissioner have jurisdiction over any salary or wages paid by . . . any State . . . or political subdivision thereof . . . or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, except where the amount of such salary or wages is fixed by statute. The term *statute*, the joint statement said, as applied to non-Federal employees, is limited to an act of a State legislature.

Four copies of each certificate, prescribed in the new procedure, should be filed with the Joint Committee on Salaries and Wages, Room 5406, Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., which will forward them to the board or the commissioner, as the case may be.

Regulations pertaining to the adjustment of the wages or salaries of Federal Government employees are in the process of preparation and will be issued shortly.

Wage disapproval issued

Acting on the first wage case since it announced its wage policy, the National War Labor Board last week disapproved a wage agreement made by the Staley Manufacturing Company of Painesville, Ohio, and the Chemical Workers Union, AFL, calling for a 6-cents-an-hour general wage increase. The board's decision was by a vote of 6 to 3, the labor members dissenting.

In an opinion on the case Wayne L. Morse, public member of the board, stated that the employees were not entitled to the increase to correct maladjustments in accordance with the board's wage policy of November 6, because they had received more than a 15-percent increase in their average straight time rates over the level prevailing on January 1, 1941. Dean Morse pointed out that the employees were not entitled to an increase on any of the other grounds referred to in the board's wage policy.

The company had originally rejected the union's request for this increase for the 55 workers employed in the plant, which processes soybeans. However, during negotiations 18 of the company's employees left to accept employment with the local magnesium plant of the Diamond Alkali Co., which pays a higher starting rate. The company then joined the union in requesting the increase. After noting the fact that the company had requested approval of this increase because it faces a manpower shortage, Dean Morse's opinion read in part as follows:

However, the National War Labor Board has announced as a matter of policy that it will not on its own initiative approve wage increases for the purpose of influencing or directing the flow of manpower.

It is obvious that if the board should attempt on its own initiative to remedy manpower shortages by granting wage increases whenever an employer alleges that his workmen are leaving his plant for higher paying jobs, the effect would be to accelerate a spiral movement of inflationary wage increases.

As the board has announced in its wage policy statement, when in a particular case management and labor, in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and other Government agencies, have taken concerted action to solve a manpower need, the board will consider a request in that case to correct whatever inequalities or gross inequities may then need correction.

In the instant case, there has been no showing that the parties have taken any other steps to solve their alleged manpower problem other than to seek approval of a general wage increase of 6 cents per hour.

Construction wages

The Wage Adjustment Board of the Building Construction Industry, established by the Secretary of Labor May 29, 1942, will continue to recommend wage adjustments for construction operations, but such recommendations will now be passed upon by the National War Labor Board to determine whether they are consistent with the President's stabilization order, according to WLB General Order No. 13, announced last week.

Seven days after the Wage Adjustment Board files the recommended wage adjustments with the War Labor Board they will become final orders of the WLB unless it is determined that they should be reviewed or that they should be put into operation subject to review.

This order applies only to wage adjustments in contracts which were entered into prior to November 5, 1942, on which date the Office of Price Administration issued Maximum Price Regulation 251, relating to the price of building construction.

In contrast to the September 15 stabilization date established by the President's Executive order for other wages, wage rates on certain Government construction jobs will continue to remain fixed as of July 1, 1942, with certain exceptions, the WLB stated. This continues the wage stabilization date provided for in an agreement of May 22, 1942, between the Building and Construction Trades Departments of the AFL and several Government agencies.

Procedure in wage adjustment cases

The National War Labor Board has announced the detailed procedure that it will follow in the cases of voluntary applications for wage adjustments by private employers. The procedure has been unanimously approved by the board.

The procedure provides in detail for the functions which will be performed by the 10 regional offices of the board and by the 100-odd field offices of the wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the Department of Labor.

Regional directors will have a tripartite advisory board composed of representatives of the public, labor, and employers. This board will advise the regional director on the setting up of the administrative machinery in each region. The members of this board will be picked by the War Labor Board from among prominent citizens in the area, and will serve without compensation.

Briefly the steps which will be followed in the handling of voluntary requests for

approval of wage adjustments are as follows:

1. Employers or unions or workers not represented by a union can obtain from the nearest office of the wage and hour division an informal ruling if they are uncertain as to whether a proposed adjustment needs board approval under the Executive order and the regulations. This office may issue a written ruling as an agent of the board.
2. If the office of the wage and hour division rules that the proposed wage adjustment can be made without approval of the board it will be deemed an authoritative act of the board unless it is later overruled by the regional director of the War Labor Board.
3. If the ruling is overruled by the War Labor Board regional director, the employer may file an application for approval of the adjustment within 10 days. The adjustment can then be continued in effect unless and until it is finally disapproved under the board's procedures. Such disapproval is to take effect only from the date of the order of disapproval.
4. If the office of the wage and hour division rules that the increase must be approved by the board this office will aid the employer in filling out an application form and submit it to the regional director of the War Labor Board for action.
5. If the regional director approves the application his ruling shall be final subject to the board's ultimate power of review. If he disapproves the application, the applicant may file a petition for review within 10 days, in which case it will be referred to a tripartite panel. Any approval by the panel will be final subject to the board's ultimate power of review.
6. If the panel disapproves the application or approves a lesser increase than requested, its ruling shall be final subject to the board's power to review on its own initiative and to the right of any member of the panel to refer the matter to the board in Washington for review.
7. Any ruling by a WLB regional director, or by a panel shall be deemed to be the act of the board unless and until it is reversed by the board and such disapproval by the board shall take effect only from the date of its issuance.
8. Any employer applying for approval of an increase will be required to state whether he intends to make the proposed increase the basis for an application to the Office of Price Administration for an adjustment of his maximum prices.
9. If he states that he intends to seek price relief, he must fill out a form showing the relationship between the proposed increase and his price situation and what effect such an increase would have on his business if it were granted without price relief. A copy of this form will be sent to the Office of Price Administration.
10. A copy of all rulings of regional directors, panels, or the board in such cases, will also be sent to the Office of Price Administration. In these cases any approval of an increase will become effective only on final approval by the board and, when required by the provisions of Executive Order No. 9250, by the Economic Stabilization Director.

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Louisville area adopts manpower stabilization plan

Adoption of an employment stabilization plan for the Louisville area was announced November 9 by Robert C. Goodwin, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, with headquarters in Cleveland.

MANPOWER . . .

Central control of all manpower problems urged by management-labor committee

Centralized control of all manpower problems, including transfer of the Selective Service System to the War Manpower Commission, was recommended by the management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission in a report made public last week. The report had been transmitted to President Roosevelt by War Manpower Chairman McNutt.

Doubts value of service law

On the subject of national service legislation, however, the committee had this to say:

"The committee doubts that conversion of the moral obligation to serve in the war effort, into a legal obligation to serve, will of itself solve the manpower situation. . . .

"The committee has confidence that the voluntary and cooperative efforts of the people, under strong leadership on the part of Government, management and labor, will provide the answer to this all-important war manpower problem. Experiences in the months which lie ahead may reveal that the executive branch of the Government requires supplementary authority from the Congress in order to carry forward the manpower program in an effective manner. The committee therefore will continue the study requested by the chairman and in the light of accumulating experiences, will be prepared to make appropriate recommendations from time to time."

"Decisions concerning the ultimate size and rate of growth of the armed forces must precede the formulation of detailed manpower policies," the committee reported. "The number, as well as the rate at which men are to be withdrawn from civilian activities for the armed forces must be determined in the light of the over-all demands upon the Nation's supply of manpower.

"Therefore, in the belief that first things must come first, the committee recommends that the authority and responsibility for the apportionment of manpower, as between the armed services and essential civilian activities, in short, the formulation of the over-all program, be centralized in the chiefs of staff of the Army and the Navy, the Lend-Lease Administrator, the chairman of the War Production Board and the chairman of the War Manpower Commission. . . .

"As the rate of induction is stepped up and employment increases, the supply of skilled and semi-skilled men must be most carefully distributed between the armed forces and industry in such manner that each individual may be placed where he can be of maximum use to the war effort. The committee believes this will require a greater degree of integration with respect to deferment and replacement policies than is possible if the Selective Service System operates independently of the War Manpower Commission."

In its own summary of the immediate requirements, the committee calls upon Government, industry, agriculture, and labor for strong leadership, aggressive action and maximum cooperation to bring about the following:

By Government

1. Centralized authority and responsibility for determination of the over-all manpower program.
2. Centralized authority and responsibility for the administration of the manpower program, which requires:
   (a) Transfer of the Selective Service System to the War Manpower Commission.
   (b) Cessation of voluntary enlistments.
   (c) Provision for special calls by the Army and Navy through the selective-service system for men with specialized skills.
   (d) Coordination by the War Manpower Commission of military and civilian training programs conducted in nonmilitary educational institutions.
   (e) Establishment of a strong administrative and operating organization for the War Manpower Commission.
3. Implementation of the war manpower employment stabilization and migration control policy by wide public distribution, and by extension of the War Manpower Commission's authority to regulate hiring, rehiring, solicitation, and recruitment in labor-shortage areas.

By management and labor

1. Uniform acceptance of and compliance with the War Manpower Commission's policies and directives.
2. Elimination of wasteful labor turnover in civilian war activities.
3. Acceleration in the rate of transfer from nonessential to essential activities.
4. Acceleration in the rate of mobilizing, training, and employing those who are presently unemployed but who are able to render service.
5. Maximum utilization of labor in a manner insuring maximum use of the skills and capacities of workers.
6. Accelerated rate at which men of the military age group who are engaged in essential activities can be released for service in the armed forces.
7. Elimination of all barriers, restrictions, or obstructions incidental to successful accomplishment of points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 above.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

Production of galvanized ware will be cut from 150 to 6 items after January 1

Galvanized ware—which includes such items as the kitchen garbage can and the farmyard water pail—was put under simplification and curtailment restrictions November 7 by the WPB. The net result will be (a) reduction by January 1 from 150 articles of all sizes and kinds of galvanized ware now manufactured to 6 articles of only a few sizes, and (b) 44,000 tons of steel and over 10,000 tons of zinc made available for the war production program.

In addition to galvanized ware, the order (L–30–a) applies to all products affected made of iron or steel which have plain, japanned, painted, lithographed, or lacquered finishes.

Effective November 12, the order cuts off production of watering pots, radiator and tractor filling cans, foot baths, liquid and dry measures, dippers, ash sifters, coal hods and scuttles, utility baskets, and all rubbish and ash receptacles except cans and pails of specified sizes. Dippers and liquid and dry measures may be produced for military and other essential purposes, however.

Output cut 50 percent

For the next 2 months, the following items may be made: garbage cans and pails; pails and buckets; wash tubs; fire buckets; wash boilers; fire shovels; funnels; refrigerator pans; and kerosene storage containers.

Specifications as to dimensions, number of sizes which may be made by any manufacturer, and gage of the steel which may be used in the permitted items are listed in an appended schedule covering garbage cans and pails, pails and buckets (other than fire buckets and wringer buckets), wash tubs (without stands or legs), wash boilers, and funnels (with or without wire strainers).

The order also prohibits production of fire shovels more than 22 inches long and is applicable to kerosene containers of 1- to 5-gallon capacity.

For the next 2 months, production of all of the permitted items is cut 50 percent (based on average monthly output in the year ending June 30, 1941).

Effective January 1, output of galvanized ware will be further cut to allow manufacture of only 6 products: garbage cans, garbage pails, wash boilers, fire shovels, pails, and wash tubs. With the exception of pails and wash tubs, output of these will continue to be at one-half of normal. Production of pails and wash tubs will be cut to one-tenth of the average monthly rate in the base period.

Exceptions

Pails, buckets, and tubs designed especially as packing or shipping containers are not affected by the order.

The restrictions of the order do not apply to certain items produced for the armed forces, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration which conform to certain Government specifications. If they do not conform to these specifications, their production is subject to restriction of the order.

Conversion programs under way

Approximately 270 manufacturers are affected by the order. Many of them have undertaken successful conversion programs, producing, for example, blitz cans (used for emergency supplies of gas or water in jeeps, tanks, trucks, etc.); water containers, ammunition boxes, food carriers, and deck buckets.

Exempted from provisions of the order are articles which on November 12 had been cut or blanked to size—so long as they are completed before December 7, except for application of zinc or other coating and attachment of bails handles, spouts, or "ears," which may be done later.

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Convert to new drug packaging materials, WPB warns

Shortages of metals and other packaging materials are a more serious problem to the drug industry than shortage of raw materials used in manufacturing drugs, the industry has been told by WPB officials. WPB pointed out that an even more critical shortage of metals for this purpose is impending, and that the industry, by converting to noncritical packages at once, would permit the manufacturers of substitute packages to build up production facilities to take care of the drug industry when the real squeeze comes.

Substitute Bessemer, rail steel for open hearth, buyers urged

Steel consumers were urged November 10 by H. G. Batcheller, chief of the WPB iron and steel branch, to use, wherever possible, steel made by the Bessemer process or rerolled from old rails, instead of steel made by the open-hearth process.

Bessemer steel is available in many products, including bars, plates, shapes, sheets, strip, pipe, wire products and track accessories. Rail steel bars, which are rolled from old railroad rails, also are adaptable for purposes for which open-hearth steel now is being used. Such uses include reinforcement of concrete, and agricultural implements.

The WPB iron and steel branch staff, Mr. Batcheller added, will be glad to cooperate with any buyers in helping them to find sources of supply for either Bessemer or rail steel.

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Whitney named technical consultant to Nelson

WPB Chairman Nelson announced November 6 that he recently had appointed H. LeRoy Whitney to his staff as technical consultant to advise him on special problems and projects.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Whitney was attached to the metallurgical and specifications section of the WPB's iron and steel branch. He has been in a large measure responsible for much of the expansion during the last year in alloy steels, in which he specialized. In addition, Mr. Whitney was one of the principal originators of the National Emergency Steels, which were developed to reduce the consumption of strategic alloys.

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No outdoor Christmas lighting this year, WPB asks

The WPB November 7 asked city officials, civic clubs, chambers of commerce, merchants, and citizens generally to dispense with outdoor decorative lighting this Christmas.

WPB pointed out that Christmas lighting requires the use of critical materials, electricity, and manpower.

Possible beryllium deposit tested; U. S. offers maps

A New Mexico mineral deposit that may prove to be a new source of the vital war metal beryllium is being examined by the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, as part of the Survey's program for investigating domestic deposits of strategic minerals.

The beryllium occurrences are at Iron Mountain, near the northern end of the Sierra Cuchillo in Sierra and Socorro Counties, New Mexico.

Photostat copies of the geologic maps of the district may be obtained by anyone directly interested in its development, upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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LEAD RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

Restrictions on the use of lead were eased November 11 to permit a number of essential uses which heretofore had been restricted by Order M–38–c. The amendment, No. 2, was issued November 11 by the director general for operations.

The November 11 amendment removes restriction on the use of lead in certain building supplies; in foil for industrial babbit; in certain food packaging; in lead sheathed cable; in caskets; and in name plates for industrial machinery.

The list of restricted items is changed to include specified building products to conform to the list of permitted items, and to the Army and Navy prohibited list. Blocks for cutting leather are removed from the restrictive list.

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Brass, wire mill product warehouses checked

The compliance division of the WPB announced November 10 it is conducting a survey of the operations of warehouses which stock brass and wire mill products. Particular attention will be paid to their degree of compliance with the order restricting sale of copper and copper base alloys to customers whose purchase orders are rated A–1–k, or better. Inventories also will be checked against the requirements of the suppliers' inventory limitation order.

The survey will be conducted by means of report forms mailed from Washington, and with the assistance of investigators of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, who will make the necessary field examinations.

As action in Africa chews up metal

Copper holders offer 125,000,000 pounds, others refuse 64,000,000; U. S. taking steps

Almost 80,000 business firms have reported 200,000,000 pounds of idle and excessive inventories of copper and copper base alloy products, and the Government is instituting action in cases where holders have been negligent in filing reports, or refuse voluntarily to sell their materials for war use.

This was announced November 12 by Col. C. R. Baxter, U. S. A., chief of the materials redistribution branch of the WPB, who emphasized that "the substantial numbers of United States forces now engaged in operations against the enemy obviously mean increased demand for munitions and other implements of war for which copper is vitally needed."

Colonel Baxter revealed that 125,000,000 pounds of copper have been voluntarily offered for sale, and 93,000,000, or approximately 75 percent of it, has already been allocated to war production.

Of the total offered for sale, 26,800,000 pounds so far were moved in existing form to war use by direct sales under Priorities Regulation 13; 17,800,000 pounds were reported and allocated as scrap; 44,555,000 pounds were allocated to brass mills and ingot makers for remelting. An additional 25,000,000 pounds will be allocated to war use as quickly as purchase contracts, which have been sent to holders, are returned.

Needed for guns, shells, tanks, planes

In addition to the movement of copper through voluntary sales, 3,632,000 pounds were authorized for retention by holders for war orders.

Holders of 64,000,000 pounds of copper have thus far refused to sell their idle and excessive materials, however, and the Government, Colonel Baxter stated, will institute requisitioning action whenever necessary.

"The full and complete cooperation of holders is absolutely essential," Colonel Baxter said.

"A 37-millimeter antiaircraft gun uses a ton of copper every 20 minutes it is in operation. Six hundred pounds of copper go into every medium tank and a ton into the engines and air frame of a flying fortress. The Signal Corps alone needs 5,000 tons of copper every month for radio, telegraphic, and telephonic equipment. Without these implements of war, our Army would be without speed, maneuverability, communications, or fire power.

War producers are urged to use the facilities of the Copper Recovery Corporation, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., in filling emergency shortages of copper in various forms. A national inventory of all copper products reported in idle and excessive inventories is maintained there. The special unit of WPB's copper branch, located in the Copper Recovery Corporation, continues to receive emergency requests at the rate of 500,000 pounds per day. More than half of these requests are being filled from idle and excessive inventories, where materials are located in the exact form needed, private sales arranged, and shipments made at once.

It was reported that during the past few weeks many war plants have been able to maintain schedules through these direct sales.

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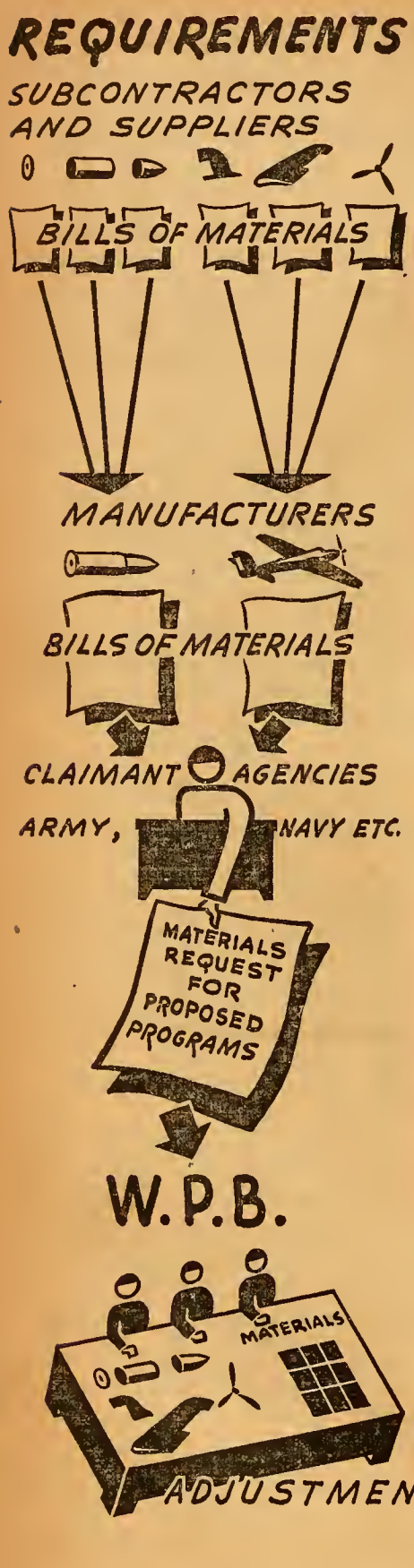
Control of copper for farm tractors, power units continued

Continuation of the strict control placed upon the use of copper in the manufacture of farm tractors and farm engine power units was announced November 7 by the director general for operations with the issuance of Supplementary Limitation Order L–170–a. At the same time, Order L–26–c, which formerly contained these controls, was revoked.

The new order is similar to L–26–c, except that it prohibits the use of copper or copper alloy in repair parts, with certain exceptions, and permits such use for a few additional purposes. It provides that no producer shall manufacture for sale, or receive from his supplier for resale, any copper products or copper base alloy products to be used in the manufacture of farm tractors or engine power units or repair parts therefor other than for the following general purposes (with appropriate limitations):

Radiators; cooling control devices; electrical equipment; bearings, bushings, thrust washers and similar parts; replacement parts (on certain conditions); carburetor parts; plating; gaskets; uses as a minor alloying element; brazing material; powered copper; gauges; fuel filter screens, fuel shut-off valves; priming cups; clutch facings and brake linings.

CONTROLLING MATERIALS



The new, long-range plan for controlling the flow of critical materials into war production—the Controlled Materials Plan—has resulted from study of difficulties encountered in distributing essential materials through the priorities system, including the Production Requirements Plan, under which our war industries have been operating.

Under PRP every firm, large or small, submitted to the War Production Board its individual requirements and received WPB individual authorization to obtain materials. These requirements were on a priority basis, but even with a high priority rating the manufacturer could not be sure he would get enough materials of the right kind he needed at the time he needed them.

This system resembled one method of irrigating fields now little used in the West, where water is allowed to flood dry lands at intervals without controlling its flow or measuring the requirements of the fields. The result is that parts of fields will be flooded, while other remain dry, and some ranchers get no water at all.

Based on knowledge all along the line

The Controlled Materials Plan, like a modern irrigation system, will be based on knowledge of materials requirements all the way down the line, from prime contractors to subcontractors, and on a measured control of the flow of these materials from the "headgate" or national pool of critical materials down to the last channels and outlets of war industries.

Under the CMP, prime contractors assemble "Bills of Materials" specifying not only what materials are required, but when they must be received in order to meet approved production schedules on time. Included in the Bills of Materials are those materials needed by the prime contractors as well as subcontractors and their suppliers. Each prime contractor submits his total Bill of Materials to his particular "claimant agency." There are seven claimant agencies—Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, aircraft scheduling unit, Board of Economic Warfare, and office of civilian supply—which handle orders for their respective customers. Each claimant agency assembles its Bills of Materials and submits them to the WPB requirements committee and to the respective controlled materials divisions.

The requirements thus presented by the claimant agencies must be brought into balance with the known available supply before they can be approved. All material requirements are divided into amounts needed for construction and facilities, including industrial machinery and equipment; production; and maintenance, repair and operating supplies. When the sum of these various requirements has been adjusted to the supply, the WPB program vice chairman—who is also chairman of the requirements committee—with the advice of his committee will allocate authorized quantities of "Controlled Materials" to each claimant agency.

WPB tells mills amount and kind to produce

The claimant agencies, in turn, distribute these broad allotments among their prime contractors by means of "allotment numbers," and prime contractors then pass on the allotment numbers to subcontractors, as they are needed to secure supplies. Allotment numbers constitute "certified checks" for specific amounts of material for delivery during specific periods. They are presented to mills with contractors' orders. Mills are advised by WPB as to the amount, size, and form of materials they should produce in order to meet the demand.

Carbon and alloy steel, copper, and aluminum are the first Controlled Materials to come under the plan, which will be put into effect partially in the second quarter of 1943 and completely by July 1. Materials other than Controlled Materials will continue to be distributed through the priority system. Provision is made for companies to continue getting steel, copper, and aluminum under the existing priorities system and PRP until they qualify under CMP.

NELSON MERGES OFFICES FOR MAKING, APPLYING MATERIALS PROGRAMS

WPB groups making and applying programs to distribute materials were merged last week. Chairman Nelson consolidated them in a new office of program vice chairman.

Eberstadt at head

This was done by combining the office of program determination and the office of operations. The consolidated organization will be headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt as program vice chairman. Ernest Kanzler will continue as director general for operations.

Realinement of the two groups has been carried out to provide a close-knit organization to administer the WPB policies, including the recently announced Controlled Materials Plan.

Under the new office, Industry branches, now advanced to the status of divisions, will be given greater responsibilities for estimating requirements, expanding resources and controlling distribution of materials. At the same time, they will be tied in more closely to the work of the WPB requirements committee, of which Mr. Eberstadt is chairman.

Labor, industry committees

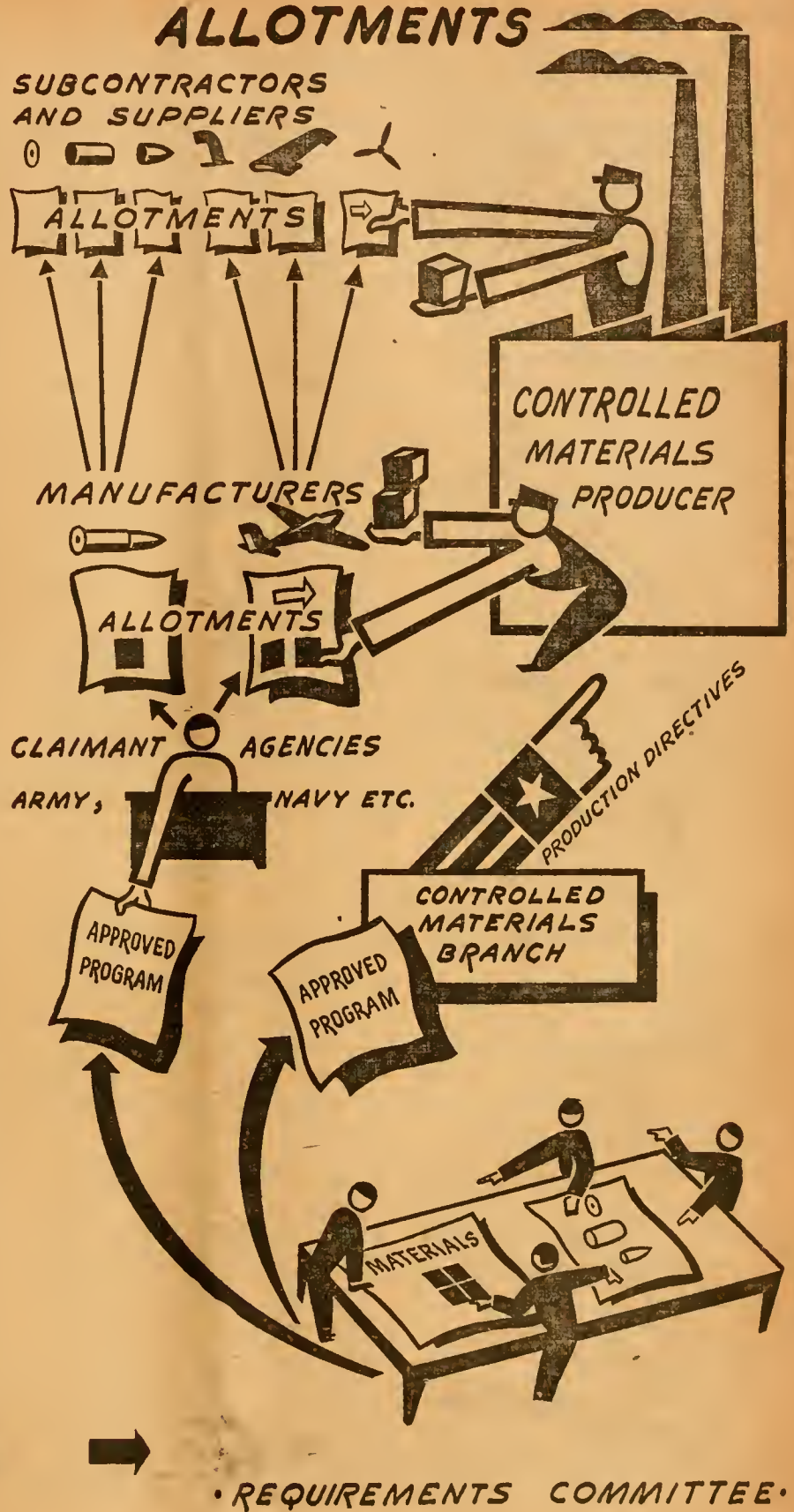
Each of the 36 industry division directors will have attached to his staff a labor advisory committee, an industry advisory committee and a "sub" requirements committee consisting of representatives of the seven governmental claimant agencies set up under CMP.

The staff of the program vice chairman will include a program bureau, of which Donald D. Davis is director and a facilities bureau, Fred Searls, director.

The program bureau will act as a staff to the requirements committee, bringing together figures on supply of materials, requirements for critical items and labor requirements, and will recommend programs to the vice chairman.

The facilities bureau, embodying the former construction bureau, will determine the requirements and programs for construction.

MORE ON PAGE 10



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MATERIALS OFFICES MERGED

Under the director general for operations, H. W. Dodge will be deputy director general for staff; John R. Kimberly, deputy director general for industry divisions; and Wade Childress, deputy director general for field operations. T. Spencer Shore will be director of industry advisory committees.

The staff of the director general for operations will include a distribution bureau, of which J. A. Krug is director, and resources agencies, with a director to be named later.

To use priorities, PRP and CMP

The distribution bureau will take over the functions of the bureau of priorities control and will administer the distribution of materials through priorities, the Production Requirements Plan and the Controlled Materials Plan. It will also handle compliance, appeals and the auditing of materials accounts.

The resources agencies will handle scrap and salvage programs, simplification and substitution, redistribution of materials and equipment, requisitioning, concentration of industry, stock piling and transportation, resources protection, and programs for increasing production and better use of manpower resources.

The three controlled materials divisions—steel (including the former iron and steel and ferro-alloys branches), copper, and aluminum-magnesium—will report directly to the director general. The rubber division will report to Rubber Director Jeffers, and the aircraft and radio and radar divisions to the WPB production vice chairman, Charles E. Wilson.

The other industry divisions have been grouped under five operating bureaus, as follows:

Minerals bureau, Joseph M. Scribner, director—Mining; mica-graphite; tin-lead; zinc; miscellaneous minerals.

Commodities bureau, Ernest Reid, director—Chemicals; printing and publishing; pulp and paper; cork and asbestos; containers.

Consumers' goods bureau, Lewis S. Greenleaf, director—Food; beverages and tobacco; consumers' durable goods; textile, clothing and leather; service equipment; distributors (formerly distributors branch of the bureau of priorities control.)

Construction and utilities bureau, John Hall, director—Plumbing and heating; building materials; lumber and lumber products; power; transportation equipment; communications equipment; governmental (formerly bureau of governmental requirements).

Equipment bureau, Harry A. Rapelye, director—General industrial equipment; automotive; tools; farm machinery; construction machinery; safety and technical supplies (formerly health, safety and technical equipment branch).

Builder of Chandler swim pool penalized as priority violator

As a penalty for constructing a swimming pool without obtaining WPB authorization as required by Conservation Order L–41, the Colonial Supply Co., Louisville, Ky., is denied all priority assistance for a period of 3 months.

Last summer the company, a partnership composed of B. H. Collings and Bess H. Collings, constructed a swimming pool on the premises of Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky at a cost of approximately $3500. Such construction without special authorization, was forbidden by L–41.

The WPB compliance commissioner who recommended the penalty action found that Senator Chandler himself had no responsibility for the violation of the WPB order, but that the construction firm was aware of the terms of the order and nevertheless proceeded with the work.

Matte smelting of manganese ores explained by report

The Bureau of Mines has just issued a metallurgical report on matte smelting of manganese oxide, carbonate, or silicate ores with copper and iron sulfides, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau, announced.

"These low-grade ores, smelted with either iron or copper sulfides and the resulting matte refined and sintered to a 60-percent manganese product, have yielded a manganese that meets all specifications of ferro-alloy furnace feed," Dr. Sayers said.

Further information on the matte-smelting process is contained in Report of Investigations 3569, "Smelting of Manganese Oxide, Carbonate, or Silicate Ores with Copper and Iron Sulfides," by R. G. Knickerbocker and Virgil Miller, which may be obtained without cost from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Makers of office machines may now set production rates for 1943

Manufacturers of office machinery may now set their production rates for 1943, as a result of the issuance November 11 of General Limitation Order No. L–54–c, as amended.

Must conform to quotas set

The rates permissible under the new order represent adjustments made to conform to quotas established by the standard products committee for each machine.

Machines are itemized in four lists incorporated in the order. The percentages of production of items in the first two lists (A and B) are based on average monthly dollar values of sales during 1941. Fabrication of parts for each class of machines (except repair parts) is subject to the general provisions covering the list on which it is named. These are:

List A. The manufacture of the class of machines listed shall cease December 31, 1942. Assembly of parts into finished machines may continue until December 31, 1943.

List B. Production of machines listed may continue throughout 1943 at the percentage indicated, but purchase and manufacture of new parts are limited to 25 percent of the total production quotas from June 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943.

List C. Manufacture limited to fill purchase orders approved under terms of the present amended order.

List D. Manufacture prohibited. Items on this list were formerly under Steel Conservation Order M–126.

Manufacturers of repair parts for machines named on all lists are permitted to maintain a minimum working inventory.

The amended order prohibits the use of motors in adding machines, except to complete the assembly of machines whose parts were available or in process September 8. Motors for the spirit, stencil, or gelatin types of duplicating machines may be used in assembly after November 1, 1942, to the extent of 20 percent of the aggregate number of machines of these types the manufacturer is permitted to produce under the terms of the present order.

The amendment changes the procedure governing applications for new office machinery. Beginning with the effective date of the order, any person (other than Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission) desiring to purchase or rent new and restricted office machinery is to apply on Form PD–688, which replaces the previously used Form PD–1A.

WIRE PRODUCTS SIMPLIFIED TO SAVE STEEL

To aid the production of barbed wire, wire fencing, and poultry netting needed to protect farm properties, crops, and livestock, the WPB November 12 prohibited the manufacture of nonessential types and styles of such wire products.

A new schedule, No. 3 to Limitation Order L–211 will permit the manufacture of only 1 type of barbed wire, compared with 8 styles usually obtainable, and reduce from more than 100 to a very few the permitted types of fencing, netting, and flooring.

The new schedule is expected to result in a direct saving of steel by enabling a greater amount of wire to be made per ton of metal. In addition, the schedule will result in the corollary advantages of most simplification programs—reduction in inventories, an increase of the operating efficiency of machines, and conservation of machine-time and labor.

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Next year's umbrellas cut

Umbrella production next year will be less than one-third of what it was in 1941, and the umbrellas themselves will be generally uniform in size, shape, and weight, as a result of an order issued November 13 by the WPB.

Use of steel restricted

Order L–36, effective immediately, limits output of umbrella frames to 30 percent of what it was in 1941. This will allow production of approximately 4,000,000 men's and women's umbrellas in the next 12 months, compared to 12,787,000 in 1941.

The order also imposes restrictions on weight and size of umbrellas.

Women's umbrellas, which represent about 90 percent of all those made, will be limited in the use of steel (exclusive of shafts and handles) to 4 pounds per dozen frames if they have nonmetallic tips and ferrules, and 4.35 pounds if they have steel tips and ferrules. In addition, women's umbrellas can have no more than 10 ribs, compared to anywhere from 10 to 16 currently used.

Men's umbrellas are limited to 5 pounds of steel per dozen frames (exclusive of the shafts and handles), compared to approximately 8 pounds used in the past. Previously having from 8 to 10 ribs, they are now limited to a maximum of 8. Ribs of men's umbrellas cannot exceed 25 inches, the approximate length at present.

Officials of the consumers' durable goods division stated that the simplification provisions of the order will result in a serviceable and durable type of umbrella which will be satisfactory for all needs.

Metal lath production limited to war use

Production of metal plastering bases and accessories, formerly on a quota basis, was to cease on November 16 for any purpose except war procurement, as a "stop production" order (L–59–b) became effective. Announcement of the move was made November 13 by the director general for operations.

The single exception contained in the order permits manufacturers to fabricate materials for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration, but only to the extent that metal plastering base and accessories are required by specifications directly applicable to purchase orders.

The products affected are chiefly expanded metal lath, metal stucco mesh, sheet metal lath, wire lath, and any one or more of these in combination with a metal, paper, fabric, or other backing.

Metal guides, supports, fastenings, and reinforcements of the types commonly used in the installation of metal lath and other metal bases are among the accessories which come within the scope of the order. Nails, clips, and other devices for holding plaster made of nonmetallic materials will not be affected by the action.

Materials most readily adaptable as substitutes for metal plastering bases are plaster board, gypsum lath, wood lath.

Saving of metal as a result of stopping production of metal lath is estimated at about 145,000 tons of steel and 5,000 tons of zinc annually, taking 1939 as a normal year for purposes of comparison.

Gypsum a substitute for metal, lumber

In keeping with conservation orders limiting consumption of strategic materials needed for the war effort, Federal agencies engaged in necessary war construction are turning to the use of noncritical materials as substitutes for metal and lumber. Unique among materials that are available for the purpose and at the same time adaptable to unusual construction demands is ordinary gypsum.

Large surpluses of gypsum products are reported in the estimated output of manufacturers for the fourth quarter. Of necessity, some part of this important noncritical production will probably be utilized in military and industrial installations and in war housing.

In Utah, for example, Government engineers on one large military project have approved installation of 7,000,000 square feet of laminated gypsum board in roof construction. The material specified is a three-ply lamination fabricated from ½-inch gypsum board of ordinary commercial grade.

In this method as well as the more familiar poured-roof construction, the gypsum adequately performs structural functions that are customarily served by metal and lumber elements, one or both.

Tests of the strength factors and fire-resistant qualities of the several types of laminated gypsum products and poured gypsum roofing have been conducted by manufacturers, with satisfactory results.

The WPB building materials branch, through its gypsum roofing and insulation products section, is assembling technical data. Chief of the section is Erwin M. Lurie. Inquiries should be addressed to that section.

Styles, colors of wall paper reduced

Direct curtailment of wall paper production and establishment of simplification practices, reducing the number of styles and colors of wall paper, were provided for in an order issued November 13 by the director general for operations.

Factors in determining cut

The wartime limitations upon the restriction of private house construction and the shut-down of many nonessential industries were factors considered in determining the extent of the curtailment.

The new order, L–177, and Schedule 1 attached thereto, provide that no manufacturer shall purchase or put in process paper stock in excess of 50 percent of the total tonnage of such stock used by him in the production of wall paper in the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

The order also provides for simplification and standardization practices which include the provision that no manufacturer shall use paper stock exceeding 19¼ inches in width to trim to 18 inches, or use paper stock in excess of base weight previously employed by him.

U. S.-British-Canadian committee studies production and distribution of trucks

The Combined Production and Resources Board November 11 announced appointment of an American-British-Canadian joint committee to investigate and make recommendations on distributing their production of military and civilian trucks for the United Nations.

The survey will be made with a view to obtaining the most efficient possible utilization of facilities for the production of trucks and the most economical use of shipping space.

Appointment of the committee, announced jointly by Donald M. Nelson, Oliver Lyttelton, and C. D. Howe, the three members of the Board, was made after consultation with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Combined Munitions Assignment Board, and the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. All of these boards have a direct interest in the problem.

Committee personnel

The members of the committee are:

For the United States—Arthur S. Newhall, formerly rubber coordinator for the WPB; Dr. Henry S. Rogers, formerly chief of the WPB rubber branch; Lt. Col. K. D. Mann, of the production division of the Services of Supply, U. S. War Department.

For the United Kingdom—Col. H. C. Goodfellow, deputy director of Warlike Stores of the War Office; Brig. Gen. K. M. F. Hedges, director of mechanization, Ministry of Supply; J. Masterton, director controlling vehicle spares and repairs, Ministry of Supply; B. B. J. O'Donnell, British Ministry of Supply Mission, Washington.

For Canada—Henry Borden, K. C., chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board; J. H. Berry, director-general of the automotive production branch, Department of Munitions and Supplies; A. H. Williamson, controller of supplies, Department of Munitions and Supplies.

The committee assembled in Washington last week under the chairmanship of Mr. Newhall of the WPB. The British members brought with them full data on production and distribution of wheeled vehicles in the United Kingdom, India, and the Dominions, excluding Canada. The Canadian representatives brought complete information on Canadian production and distribution.

The committee was to give consideration to the following factors:

a. Standardization of models; b. the stated requirements both military and civilian of the various authorities; c. appraisal of production facilities in the various represented Nations; d. the type of pack in which vehicles are being prepared for shipment to the various destinations; e. the planning of production so as to impose the minimum strain on shipping; f. the allocation of rubber for the manufacture of tires; and g. a review of work being done by other agencies relative to this subject.

The committee also was to review, the relation between over-all tire and vehicle programs and make recommendations as to best sources of supply for maintenance tires.

To examine spare parts situation

The committee will examine the entire spare parts situation and make recommendations as to the planning of future production of spares on the scale necessary to service satisfactorily new vehicles and to keep existing vehicles in operation so far as possible, and also will make recommendations concerning the distribution of production of spare parts.

Within the limits imposed by military operational needs, the committee is expected to recommend the most appropriate types of pack for the various theatres of war and the action necessary to provide the facilities at the points of assembly as quickly as possible. Thus, where complete assembly facilities are available or can be made available at the point of destination, vehicles could be shipped completely knocked down; where complete assembly facilities cannot be provided, but sufficient labor is available to make possible partial assembly, the vehicles could be shipped partially knocked down.

The United States and Canada now produce several times the number of wheeled vehicles manufactured in the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and the other areas of the British Commonwealth. The committee will investigate whether production can be increased in areas near the fighting fronts so as to save shipping space.

Canada an arsenal for United Nations; U. S. gets ¼, Great Britain ⅓ of Output

Canada, which November 10 became a member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, is providing more than half of its production of war supplies to Great Britain and the United States.

Interlocking war economies

Representation on the Combined Board, along with the United States and Great Britain, is a recognition of the interlocking war economies of the three nations. Roughly one-quarter of Canadian war production now is going to fill United States orders, while about one-third of Canada's war goods are being produced for Great Britain.

The Hon. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who takes his place on the Combined Production and Resources Board with Donald M. Nelson and Oliver Lyttelton, is American-born and educated. He was appointed Minister of Munitions and Supply in April 1940.

Starting with a relatively small industrial plant, Canada has transformed herself in 3 years into a valuable source of United Nations' war weapons. Almost every variety of war matériel is being supplied in rapidly increasing volume by Canada.

U. S. gets half of machine tools

As of October 1, 1942, $900,000,000 in war orders had been placed by the United States in Canada, the major portion during 1942. Half of Canada's production of machine tools is now being supplied to the United States.

Typical of the cooperative industrial relationship between the two countries is the record of 62 Liberty-type merchant ships built in Canada with steel plate made available by the United States.

A Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada, operating for almost a year, has achieved pronounced success in increasing war output by arranging rapid exchanges of supplies to avoid production delays, reducing duplications, breaking transportation bottlenecks, eliminating tariff and other barriers, and revising specifications to increase the number of common-type weapons.

Throughout the war the largest share of Canada's war goods has been supplied to Great Britain. The newly developed wooden Mosquito fighter-bomber plane, now being built in Canada as well as in England for the RAF and the RCAF, is receiving wide attention, but Canada also has been building large numbers of Hurricane pursuit planes and Lancaster bombers. Valentine tanks, Lee Enfield rifles, Browning aircraft and tank machine guns, depth charges, antitank mines, and innumerable other categories of war material are steadily moved across the Atlantic to England, frequently in Canadian ships.

30,000 trailers will provide shelter for war workers

The number of trailers used as stopgap shelter in the war housing program now is being increased to approximately 30,000.

Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, announced November 12 that 2,500 trailers had been purchased in October and that applications had been filed with the WPB for 5,000 in November and 2,500 each in December and January.

Prior to October the Government had ordered some 17,500 trailers and more than 10,000 now have been delivered and occupied.

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"Fear buying" will create battery shortage, WPB warns

Dealers in automotive batteries were asked November 11 by R. L. Vaniman, chief of the WPB automotive branch to discourage customers from replacing their present adequate batteries with new ones.

Apparently, the idea has been spreading among uninformed owners of slightly aged batteries that they may not be able to buy new ones in the near future when they need them. They have been turning in batteries that are still good for a long term of service.

"A continuation of such fear buying," said Mr. Vaniman, "is bound to create an artificial shortage which in the end will disrupt the orderly and profitable conduct of the battery business."

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Bag sheeting looms reconverted to outing flannel production

The WPB acted November 7 to insure an ample supply of the old-fashioned flannel nightshirt and flannel pajamas for keeping warm during the cold winter nights to come.

An amendment (No. 2) to Order L–99 requires that half of the looms making outing flannels which had been converted to production of bag sheetings on April 20 now be reconverted by January 7, 1943, to turning out flannel material. Production of the remainder of these looms is not affected by the amendment.

Lend-Lease helped win in Egypt

Over 1,000 planes, 500 medium tanks, hundreds of guns, and 20,000 trucks sent under Act and by direct purchase

The British victory in Egypt was aided to an important extent by the operation of the Lend-Lease Act, and is an outstanding example of combined use of American and Allied resources, President Roosevelt said November 9 in releasing a report on shipment of American equipment to Egypt made to him by Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius.

Total $636,952,000

The report showed that total exports of American munitions and other products to Egypt since the beginning of Lend-Lease (March 1941 through September 1942) amounted to $636,952,000. This includes both Lend-Lease and direct purchase. By types of product the breakdown is as follows:

Ordnance	$130,058,000
Aircraft (not including flyaways)	164,149,000
Tanks	88,239,000
Motor vehicles	73,113,000
Misc. manufactures	74,606,000
Agricultural products	33,687,000
Industrial materials	73,100,000

The great bulk of these shipments took place in the last 9 months. During this period we shipped to Egypt over 1,000 planes, many hundreds of tanks, of which more than 500 were mediums, 20,000 trucks, and hundreds of pieces of artillery.

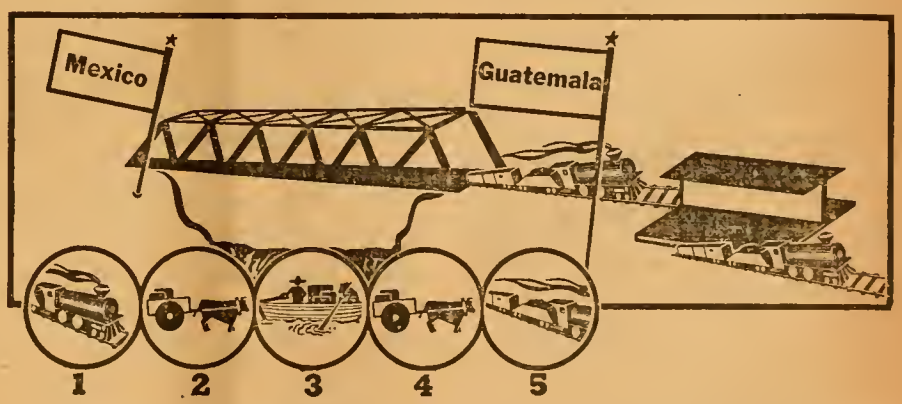
The President said that "while we must not overlook the fact that the larger part of the equipment used in Egypt is of British origin, we have a right to be proud that so much and such excellent equipment from American factories and shipyards contributed to the victory. In particular we should be gratified by the performance of American-made tanks."

Help to Allies is help to us

"From the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act this country has proceeded on the policy that in giving the tools of war to the nations fighting the Axis, we are aiding ourselves just as surely as if those tools were in the hands of American soldiers. Since we ourselves became involved in the war we have known that our own armed forces must also take part in the fight, but we have not swerved from our policy of the maximum possible aid to our Allies.

"In the Egyptian campaign we can see the vindication of the Lend-Lease idea. We propose to continue to expand our Lend-Lease aid to all of our Allies until complete victory is achieved."

Closing gaps between American nations



THE SUCHIATE RIVER no longer impedes the vital flow of goods north to south and south to north along the American continents, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs reveals. A new bridge, financed by the National Railways of Mexico, will make it possible to transfer goods directly from the standard-gage trains of Mexico to the narrow-gage trains of Guatemala. Formerly freight had to be shifted from the Mexican train (1) to oxcarts (2) to 1-ton rowboats (3) to oxcarts again (4) and finally to the Guatemalan train (5).

HOUSING . . .

NHA to lease private homes for 7 years for conversion to housing of war workers

The National Housing Agency will lease existing structures from owners for conversion into additional dwelling units for war workers for 7 years, or 2 years after the end of the war emergency, whichever is the longer, though the lease may be terminated earlier if NHA chooses. This is brought out in a list of 57 questions and answers on the conversion program announced November 7 by John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator.

While a stated rental will be paid to each property owner, the cost of the alterations to any property is expected to amortize itself within 7 years, Mr. Blandford said, explaining that one-seventh of the conversion costs will be deducted each year from gross rentals collected from tenants.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What type of house does the NHA want to lease?

A. Any property which can be converted at reasonable cost to accommodate one or more additional families of war workers.

Q. Where must such property be located?

A. Within walking or convenient transportation distance from war plants and in districts where zoning laws permit conversion.

Owner approves remodeling plans

Q. What will be done with the property?

A. It will be remodeled to provide additional living quarters, which will be rented to war workers.

Q. Will the owner be permitted to suggest character and extent of alteration, or have anything to say about what remodeling is done?

A. Plans will be submitted to him for approval before the lease is signed.

Q. Who pays the cost of remodeling?

A. NHA will advance funds for the remodeling which will be repaid out of the rents charged the war workers.

Q. If an owner is willing to lease his house, what does he do?

A. He fills out an application blank furnished by his local War Housing Center.

Q. What is the next step?

A. The house is inspected and, if it is suitable for conversion, the owner's application is processed for the negotiation of a lease with the owner.

Q. Will the owner be allowed one of the living units for his family?

A. Yes; at an agreed rental rate.

NHA to maintain property

Q. Who will take care of the property?

A. The NHA will maintain it during the period of the lease.

Q. If I own a home now occupied by tenants, will the NHA permit me to dispossess them, lease, and convert the property?

A. No; such action would aggravate, not alleviate, the housing shortage.

Q. Who will pay the taxes and insurance while the property is leased to the NHA?

A. The NHA.

Q. If a house has a mortgage on it, who will keep up the mortgage?

A. The NHA will make normal debt payments as they arise during the use of the property by the NHA.

Q. Will the NHA deal with properties owned by municipalities, banks, insurance companies, and others which may be vacant?

A. Yes; if suitably located and susceptible to conversion.

Basis for determining rent

Q. Does the owner's income start as soon as the lease is signed, or after the conversion is done?

A. As soon as the lease is signed and the NHA is given possession of the property, the owner will be entitled to the rent specified in the lease.

Q. What is the basis for determining the amount of rent to the owner?

A. The amount is based on a standard rental scale, giving the owner a fair return based on the current income produced by the improved property after taxes, debt payments and a fair charge for the improvements are taken care of.

Can convert garages

Q. Will it be possible under the Homes Use Program to convert a garage or similar structure into a two- or three-unit dwelling?

A. Yes; if the structure, in the opinion of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, is considered suitable for conversion and subsequent use as a dwelling.

Q. What can be done under the pro-

Housing given 15,000 more tons of steel, enabling builders to get priorities again

Allotment of 15,000 additional ingot tons of steel and companion materials to build approximately 20,000 units of the war housing program already authorized by the National Housing Agency was made November 7 by WPB.

This action enables WPB field offices to resume processing applications for war housing projects in the approved program which comply with new requirements established by WPB and NHA. The new allotment brings to 46,000 ingot tons the total amount of steel approved to date for war housing in the fourth quarter of 1942, providing for approximately 60,000 units.

All new projects must comply with the standards of design and materials consumption permitted by the "War Housing Construction Standards," which became effective October 28. In addition, privately built projects must comply with new regulations, approved by WPB and NHA, regarding the use to which they may be put. Privately built war housing also must meet rigid requirements permitting them to be rented by "war workers." The definition of "war workers" is being determined by WPB, NHA, and the War Manpower Commission.

War housing projects are scheduled by NHA in the order of their urgency. Projects on the approved NHA program are referred to WPB field offices for issuance of preference rating orders. Only those housing units recommended by NHA receive consideration by WPB.

Issuance of priorities for privately built war housing was halted the previous week because the current allotment of steel and companion materials had been exhausted. The release of an additional amount of material makes it possible to modify the instructions.

gram with abandoned hotels containing a considerable number of rooms?

A. Structures which will yield a large number of units will normally be converted and managed by FPHA if the completed project is large enough to require a resident manager operating as FPHA resident managers now work in the case of FPHA multiple-unit projects.

Provisions for terminating lease

Q. If a property of this type has been rejected by FPHA, can it then be considered under the Homes Use Program?

A. Yes; in some instances. Each case will be dealt with on its merits.

Q. Must the lease run the full 7 years?

A. No. It may be terminated by the NHA at any time on 30 days' notice but it may run for 2 years after the war emergency or 7 years, whichever is longer.

Q. Will it be possible to use a per-unit rental rate rather than a per-structure rate?

A. After conversion, rents will be determined in terms of dwelling units and not structures.

Government becomes landlord

Q. Will the owner be permitted to restrict his property from use by certain undesirable tenants?

A. All matters relating to tenant selection will be under the sole supervision of the National Housing Agency's management organization.

Q. If it is ascertained, after occupancy, that the tenants are undesirable, will the owner be permitted to have them ousted?

A. No. The tenants look to the Government as their landlord and the Government will be the sole judge.

To use rent formula

Q. Who fixes the amount of rent to be paid by tenants?

A. The rent will be determined by the HOLC representative according to the formula provided in the Conversion Manual.

Owner can sell during lease

Q. May the owner sell his property while it is leased to the Government?

A. Yes. The purchaser, however, takes it subject to the terms of the lease.

Q. If taxes, insurance, and water rates are increased during the life of the lease, will these increases be charged to the owner?

A. Increases in charges occurring after the signing of the lease will not be charged back to the owner.

Q. Will the NHA provide furniture?

A. No. Each tenant must arrange to rent or purchase his furniture independently.

Construction machinery goes under system of production scheduling and allocation; some types reserved for military needs

All construction machinery and equipment was placed under allocation control November 9 by the director general for operations, with the issuance of Limitation Order L–192, stopping production for civilian use of certain types of equipment needed for the armed services. The restricted machinery, as listed in Schedule C of the order, will be manufactured hereafter only for use of the military.

Industry organized vertically

Civilian purchase and use of new construction equipment on Schedule A for private account are permitted only under an authorization from the director general for operations.

The industry now operates on production schedules to be determined by the WPB.

A vertical integration of the industry from top to bottom under a system of production quotas will supplant the limitation orders at present in force. The new order (L–192) supersedes Limitation Orders L–82 and L–82–a, which respectively restricted production and distribution of power shovels and cranes and of rubber-tired construction equipment.

Factory output will be controlled by direct allocation of the finished units to authorized users, chiefly the war procurement agencies within the Government and their contractors and agents.

Equipment must be registered

By requiring registration of each unit of equipment of the types listed in Schedule A, when in the hands of private owners, a control is maintained over the location and use of essential machinery. The purpose of registration is to enable prospective buyers, lessors, or other authorized users to negotiate for and obtain the equipment that has been released or which has become idle upon completion of the project to which it was allocated previously.

Regulations previously imposed under L–196 to require registration of used construction equipment and reports of change of status are retained unchanged.

As a condition to the resale, rental, and use of such equipment (Schedule A) by private owners, they will be required to file notice 30 days prior to sale, lease, or use on any other project. Form WPB–1159 (the same as that required in L–196) is prescribed for that purpose.

Producers of construction machinery will obtain their iron, steel, aluminum, copper, and other critical materials by allocation. Accordingly, their own production schedules will be regulated to keep fabrication and assembly in balance with the flow of materials. The amounts of metal or other critical materials allocated for their operations will be only as much as are called for by their authorized schedules.

New construction and excavating equipment, if on Schedule A, will automatically be reclassified as "used" whenever it is transferred or removed to another job or location after being initially used on the project to which it was allocated when new.

Included in Schedule C—military only—are graders, ditchers, dredgers, rollers, conveyors, derricks, concrete handling equipment of several types, mixers of various kinds, and other important pieces of construction equipment. There are in all 48 items in the list.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE PUT UNDER NEW CEILINGS

Maximum prices for all contracts, or lump-sum sales of finishing builders' hardware—knobs, locks, window hardware, screen hardware and similar miscellaneous items were established by the OPA through issuance November 9 of Maximum Price Regulation 261, effective November 13.

The new regulation establishes maximum prices for manufacturers at the highest prices received by the manufacturer for delivery between October 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, of finishing builders' hardware of approximately the same grade, quality, and amount for a similar building project and to a purchaser recognized under trade practices as entitled to similar treatment.

In the case of persons other than manufacturers, including retailers, having a contract hardware department previously covered only by the general maximum price regulation, the maximum prices are based on actual cost of materials under each contract, plus percentage mark-ups for which ceilings are set.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 261 is titled Contract Sales of Finishing Builders' Hardware.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Bus service cut in six big cities

Bus service in six of the Nation's largest cities was drastically reduced November 10 to save rubber and equipment in nine special orders issued by ODT Director Eastman.

Huge saving estimated

The cities affected are Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond.

Director Eastman estimated that the group of orders will save almost one hundred million bus tire miles a year. This is equivalent to what would be consumed by a fleet of 400 buses in a year's time.

The orders affecting Philadelphia and Baltimore specify the exact routes which must be discontinued or curtailed. These orders are effective December 28.

To divert from rubber to rails

The orders affecting New York, Chicago, Richmond, and Cincinnati impose a flat 15 percent reduction of the bus mileage operated during the corresponding period in 1940 or 1941, whichever was the greater. How these reductions are to be made is optional with the carriers and regulatory bodies. These orders are effective December 1.

Mr. Eastman said:

This series of nine specific orders is intended primarily to divert local passenger traffic from rubber to rails. . . .

In some cases, where it is evident that bus routes are being operated as a convenience rather than a necessity, their complete elimination is ordered. . .

These orders in no case represent the greatest feasible reductions. If the situation with respect to vital materials becomes more critical, further reductions may be ordered.

To those inconvenienced by having to go back to the rail vehicles which they left a few years ago, I need only quote the Baruch Committee's eight-word ultimatum to rubber consumers: "Discomfort or defeat. There is no middle course."

Details of savings

The savings, in terms of annual bus tire miles, for each of the six cities involved, follow:

New York City—Fifth Avenue Coach Co., 7,800,000; New York City Omnibus Corporation, 18,900,000; East Side Omnibus Corporation and Comprehensive Omnibus Corporation, 4,050,000; Avenue B and East Broadway Transit Co., Inc., 750,000. Total, 31,500,000.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia Transportation Co., 20,460,000.

Chicago—Chicago Surface Lines, 11,250,000; Chicago Motor Coach Co., 14,100,000. Total, 25,350,000.

Baltimore — The Baltimore Coach Co., 4,800,000

Cincinnati—The Cincinnati Street Railway Co., 9,360,000.

Richmond—Virginia Electric & Power Co., 4,800,000.

Ice dealers cautioned to save transport

Immediate steps must be taken to conserve trucking equipment in the ice industry unless the industry "is to find itself without delivery facilities," Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the ODT, told the National Association of Ice Industries at Chicago November 11.

Yardstick plan suggested

Mr. Scott reviewed the difficulties that had been encountered in an attempt to set up a general plan of joint action for the industry and suggested that specific joint action plans be worked out in several representative communities as a basis for conservation throughout the industry.

"These plans can be considered as 'guinea pigs,' and their ultimate approval, disapproval, or modification will provide yardsticks by which the rest of the industry can be guided," Mr. Scott said.

Further excerpts:

"A word or two of warning, however, seems desirable. I think it should be made clear that what we are after is conservation in the use of tires and automotive equipment, and that there is not likely to be approval of any plan which, under the guise of elimination of wastes in transportation, seeks to set up a monopolistic control of the industry by some of its members, or otherwise to change radically the economics of the industry.

"The second word of warning is that the transportation situation is really a critical one, and that if you do not move quickly and efficiently into the conservation field, you will find yourselves in a few short months without any facilities for distribution and hence without any business.

* * *

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS engaged solely in construction of Liberty Ships brought the average time from keel-laying to delivery down to 66 days per ship during October, the Maritime Commission announced.

NO HOLIDAY TRAVEL FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

To help relieve the approaching holiday peak traffic on railroads and bus lines, ODT Director Eastman, November 10 requested Government agencies to cancel annual leave of all civilian employees between December 18 and January 10 where such leaves involve travel.

Mr. Eastman also asked all Government agencies to limit, where the war effort would not be impaired, the calling of meetings which would involve travel from November 24, through November 30, and from December 18 through January 10.

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Carriers establish 18 Joint Information Offices

Eighteen Joint Information Offices have been established in various parts of the country to assist motortruck carriers in complying with conservation measures of the ODT, and a number of other plans submitted by carriers pursuant to General Order ODT No. 13 are being reviewed by the ODT and the U. S. Department of Justice.

The last Joint Information Office to be established is at 716 Twelfth Street, Greeley, Colo. Similar offices have been established at Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Charlotte, N. C.; South Bend, Ind.; Houston, Tex.; Columbus, Ohio; Wausau, Wis.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky., and Cleveland, Ohio.

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Where to send applications for War Necessity Certificates

Only applications for Certificates of War Necessity made on blanks obtained at regional or district offices of the ODT should be submitted to these offices, ODT officials pointed out November 11.

All other applications must be sent to the ODT's central mailing office at Detroit, Mich., in the self-addressed envelopes provided for the purpose.

It is necessary that applications made on blanks received from the Detroit office be sent to that office.

Common carriers, other public utilities must notify OPA 30 days before raising rates

The form and substance of the notice of proposed general increases in rates and charges of common carriers and other public utilities, as provided for in the Emergency Price Control Act as amended, were set forth November 13, by the OPA.

"General rate increases" defined

All increases in common carrier or other public utility rates or charges which affect a class of passengers, shippers, or customers as distinguished from an increase chargeable to a particular customer or transportation service under special arrangement were defined as "general rate increases." The Act requires that OPA be notified 30 days before any such "general rate increase" can go into effect.

The definition is contained in Procedural Regulation No. 11 effective November 12 which specifies the form and manner in which common carriers and other public utilities must notify Price Administrator Henderson of proposed increases in rates under the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942.

2 copies must be filed

The November 13 order specifies that 30 days before any rate increase goes into effect there shall be filed with the transportation and utilities division of the OPA in Washington two copies of the notice.

The order further specifies that if authority of any regulatory body is required for establishment of the increased rates, the Price Administrator shall be notified on or before the time such authority is sought by the common carrier or public utility so that he may intervene in the proceedings.

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MILEAGE RATIONING POSTPONED FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

In order to correlate the ODT's mileage-rationing program for commercial vehicles with that of the OPA for passenger automobiles, the mileage rationing program for commercial vehicles was postponed from November 15 to December 1. *See story on page 18.*

Auto plants speed up output for war

Shipments of war goods from plants of the automobile industry reached $537,090,000 in August, an increase of 126.1 percent over last February.

396 plants report

These figures, released November 12 by R. L. Vaniman, chief of WPB's automotive branch, are derived from reports on 396 plants owned by 133 companies. This group of companies—7 major automobile manufacturers, 11 truck firms, and 115 parts producers—represents approximately 68 percent of the entire industry.

The number of wage earners in the 396 automobile plants in September was 659,411, an increase of 2.7 percent over August, and an increase of 30.6 percent over last February.

Comparison of the following employment figures indicates the tempo of war work in the auto plants:

Total shipments, including shipment of parts by subcontractors to prime contractors, rose for another consecutive month in August, reaching a total of $566,013,000. This compares with $540,284,000 in July, $494,113,000 in June, and $427,598,000 in May.

Backlog orders in the hands of prime contractors only at the end of August exceeded $12,370,000,000, made up of: Automobile companies $9,578,000,000; truck companies $1,625,000,000; and parts companies $1,167,000,000. The industry estimates that at the rate of August shipments it will require 26 months to complete both prime and subcontract orders now on hand.

Reports by the auto plants to WPB showed the average weekly wage per worker in September was $52.91 compared to $54.24 in August. Yearly pay rolls at the present rate would amount to $1,814,228,000.

	May	June	July	August	September
Total wage earners	542,380	570,232	605,264	642,209	659,411
Total man-hours	106,008,000	114,176,000	125,371,000	156,459,000	----------
Man-hours on war work	85,176,000	104,640,000	119,285,000	----------	----------
Percentage war work	80.3	91.6	95.1	----------	----------

Army experts save critical metals

Army metallurgists and engineers, challenged by shortages in critical materials and machines, are finding new materials, conserving strategic, critical and essential metals and devising improved methods of production in the "war of alloy steel."

Two pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department—"Tremendous Trifles" and "Metalurgency"—tell the story of how men far behind the fighting lines are battling to keep the lanes clear to war production goals and to supply equipment adequately developed to defeat the enemy.

"We simply could not build our war machine out of the same steels that we used 2 years ago, because there isn't enough nickel, chromium, nor molybdenum, etc., to put into them," says Metalurgency. "Nor are we building our war machine out of the same steels we used 2 years ago. If we were, we would already hit a production ceiling. . . . Only a specialist would recognize hundreds of today's specifications as akin to those 2 years old."

But the shift in specifications on fighting equipment is not accomplished by changing percentage figures on a pad. War equipment must protect our soldiers and be effective against the enemy.

Redesign many small parts

On part of 1942 production and 1943 projection, "our armed forces have devised ways and means of saving 72,103,055 pounds of nickel; 18,313,452 pounds of chromium; 1,647,870 pounds of vanadium with only a 1,131,216-pound increase in the use of molybdenum. Army Ordnance," Metalurgency adds, "has saved 80 percent of the nickel; 70 percent of the chromium; 75 percent of the vanadium and has used up 88 percent of the extra molybdenum."

By redesigns affecting many comparatively small parts, millions of which are required, hundreds of tons of material and critical machine hours are saved—not to mention costs in cash.

The pamphlet "Tremendous Trifles" points out, "There is no advantage in three times the steel production, for instance, if the Axis makes theirs go three times as far. We've all been given a modern message to Garcia—redesign every tremendous trifle and every complete unit that can be made of less critical materials in less critical machines."

RATIONING

OPA gets power over used cars to bar sale with illegal tires

Supplementary Directive No. 1–Q, delegating to the OPA authority to ration tires, casings, tubes, retreads, tire materials, gasoline and passenger automobiles, was announced November 10 by the director general for operations with approval of the Rubber Director.

Used cars included

Issuance of the directive makes no change in announced rationing regulations which will be put into effect later.

Used passenger automobiles are included in the directive, but there is no present intention of rationing used cars. The WPB directive was issued as a necessary supplement to OPA's authority over the sale, use, and distribution of tires. With the directive, OPA will have full authority to prevent the sale of a used automobile if it is equipped with tires obtained or mounted in violation of tire rationing regulations. It already has this authority over new cars.

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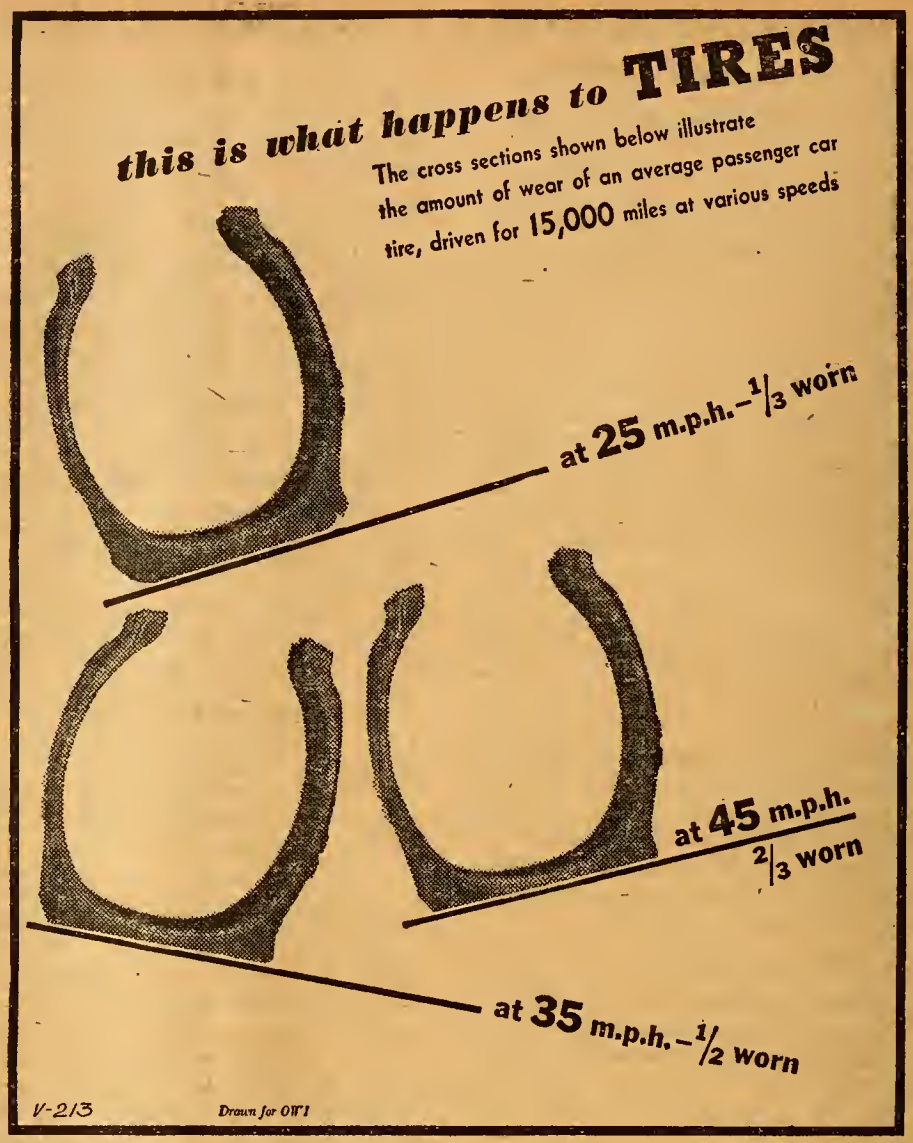
GAS COUPONS MUST BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED

Car owners and others holding gasoline books under mileage rationing will be required to write identification on the back of their coupons to insure against theft and misuse, the OPA announced November 9.

For most passenger car, truck, and motorcycle operators this identification will be the vehicle's license number and State of registration. Fleet drivers, using interchangeable coupon books, will write down the name and address of the fleet owner. Nonhighway users of gasoline will note the name and address of the person to whom the coupons were issued.

These write-in provisions will be a part of the national mileage rationing plan to go into effect December 1. This plan became official November 9 with the issuance of the new OPA mileage rationing regulations.

After December 1 gasoline dealers throughout the country will not be permitted to accept coupons from their customers unless the coupons are properly identified.



Higher rail rates protested on crude oil shipped East

Entering a formal protest against proposed higher rail rates for crude oil and petroleum products shipped to the East Coast, Price Administrator Henderson November 6 warned that the proposed increase would add $50,000,000 to the public's fuel bill.

In a protest filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Henderson said that "the carriers involved . . . are in financially better condition than they have been in many years . . . and do not need additional revenue." The industry cannot bear further increases, he continued, and the only alternative is a Federal subsidy or higher price.

New York-Miami bus service coordinated by ODT

Coordination of bus service between New York City and Miami, Fla., to save rubber and equipment, was directed November 10 in a special order issued by ODT Director Eastman.

The companies affected are the Pan American Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Charleston, W. V.; Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio; Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, of Charleston, W. Va.; and Florida Motor Lines Corporation, of Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

TAXIS—An order of the ODT regulating taxicabs in New York City was amended November 11 to permit the cabs to travel 5 miles into New Jersey.

Owners of converted cars must justify use to get certificates

Owners of passenger cars are not eligible for Certificates of War Necessity unless "the vehicle has undergone a genuine structural change, reasonably permanent in nature, which makes it likely that property, rather than passengers, will be carried," the ODT said November 10.

Moreover, the owner must establish the fact that his business or occupation requires the use of a property-carrying vehicle, rather than a passenger-carrying one, in order to qualify fully for a certificate.

Only for "bona fide" property hauls

"Merely painting the windows of a vehicle, or removing seat cushions, or removing a door, or attaching a towing device to the axle of the vehicle, does not make it a commercial vehicle," John L. Rogers, director of the division of motor transport, said.

Mr. Rogers made it clear that "if the vehicle is merely converted for the purpose of getting more gasoline, or for the purpose of avoiding turning in idle tires under OPA regulations, and there is no bona fide transportation of property intended," the application for a certificate will be denied by the ODT.

Many of the persons attempting such conversions may be eligible for "C" ration coupon books, Mr. Rogers pointed out. In such instances there would be no advantage in obtaining a Certificate of War Necessity.

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Special train service available to commercial wire workers

The ODT, through a general permit, November 10, granted all railroads authority to operate a special or extra passenger train whenever necessary for the transportation of commercial telegraph employees assigned to inspect, repair or install telegraph facilities located on railroad rights-of-way.

The permit (General Permit ODT No. 24-3), was issued under the provisions of the general order which recently froze all railway passenger train schedules as of September 26.

Under a further provision of the permit, cars chartered for such employees on their work assignments may be carried on either regular or extra passenger trains.

NATIONAL MILEAGE RATIONING POSTPONED TO DEC. 1

Postponement of Nation-wide mileage rationing of passenger automobiles from November 22 to December 1, due to unavoidable delays in the distribution of the necessary forms and rationing books, was announced November 10 by the OPA. Commercial vehicles are also included in the 15-day postponement by action taken November 12 by the Office of Defense Transportation to correlate the ODT mileage rationing program with that of the OPA for passenger autos. The mileage rationing program for commercial motor vehicles was postponed from November 15 to December 1.

Problem of distribution

The delay in the program was caused largely by the wartime congestion of America's transportation system which made it impossible to maintain delivery schedules in all parts of the country on the more than a third of a billion pieces of printed matter necessary to put the program into effect.

Regional OPA administrators were authorized to delay the schoolhouse registration from November 12, 13, and 14 to November 18, 19, and 20 where necessary, but OPA asked that registration go forward on schedule in all places where the forms and books were received.

The effect of the delay on "A" book holders in the unrationed area will be to give them a gasoline bonus of a little more than a coupon's worth. No ration coupons will be removed from the "A" books to allow for the change in dates.

The life of the service ration books in the present Eastern rationed area, scheduled to expire on November 22, was extended to December 1.

Rations for commercial vehicles

In the case of rations for commercial vehicles, War Price and Rationing boards will reduce by 20 percent the gallonage allowed by the ODT for the 40-day period from November 22 to December 31, due to the shortening of the ration time within that period, the OPA has announced. The transport rations to trucks may be granted by the local boards to holders of ODT Certificates of War Necessity as soon as the rationing materials are available.

Urged to apply for certificates

Postponement of the ODT program also will give commercial motor-vehicle operators who have not yet submitted their applications for Certificates of War Necessity another chance to obtain their certificates before Nation-wide mileage rationing is begun.

Operators were urged to submit their applications immediately, however, in order to receive their certificates in time.

Postponement of the Certificates of War Necessity deadline does not change the period in which the tires of all commercial motor vehicles must be inspected, ODT officials emphasized. These inspections may be made any time after November 15 and must be completed before January 15. Following the initial inspection, the tires of every truck, bus, taxicab, or other commercial motor vehicle must be taken in for inspection every 5,000 miles or 60 days, whichever is completed first.

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Wickard authorized to ration milk cans, farm fencing

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by the OPA November 11 to ration milk cans and farm fencing.

The authority to ration these products had been conferred on OPA by Supplementary Directive No. 1-P, issued October 30. The new order redelegates this authority from OPA to the Department of Agriculture.

The OPA delegation is contained in Administrative Order No. 30, effective November 11.

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Taxicab companies renting to drivers eligible for new cars

Taxicab companies which rent or lease cabs to drivers have been made eligible to acquire new passenger automobiles, OPA announced November 10. At the same time, OPA directed that new passenger automobiles be rationed for use as taxis only to buyers conforming with Office of Defense Transportation regulations.

This provision was written into the regulations to complement ODT's General Order No. 20, which restricts the use of cabs to their more essential functions.

WPB curbs gas deliveries, installations to meet shortages, save critical items

Faced with possible gas shortages in many parts of the country this winter, the WPB November 13 tightened control over the delivery of natural and manufactured gas by revising Limitation Order L–31, governing natural and mixed gas, and Limitation Order L–174, governing manufactured gas.

Alarming situation in many areas

"This action was taken because of the increasingly serious gas situation," said Herbert S. Marks, acting chief of the WPB power branch. "The situation in many areas has become alarming. The use of gas is showing great increases as compared to last year. At the same time critical materials are not available for pipelines and gas manufacturing equipment with which to meet the increased demand, and the fuel oil shortage will also affect the ability of gas companies to meet requirements. While the revised orders will help us meet this situation, it is of utmost importance that domestic users of gas practice the strictest economy in the operation of gas furnaces and other gas-heating appliances. The only alternative to effective voluntary curtailment now is drastic compulsory curtailment when the weather turns cold."

Mr. Marks emphasized that the revised orders are not in themselves adequate to prevent shortages in many areas, and that supplementary orders and directives dealing with particular localities will be required from time to time.

Principal changes in the orders follow:

L–31 (NATURAL GAS)

1. Restrictions on new deliveries of gas to nonresidential customers are made Nationwide. Previously the restrictions were limited to certain States. November 30 is set as the deadline date for the installation of equipment which may be served in the new territories which have been added to the order. Earlier deadline dates for territories covered by previous orders remain the same. After November 30, WPB approval must be obtained for all new nonresidential deliveries, except in the case of replacement of existing equipment.

2. In the case of residential customers, the prohibition against new gas deliveries will apply after November 30 to all gas heating equipment. Heretofore this prohibition did not affect small unit heaters supplying less than 50 percent of the heating requirements of the premises. In addition, the areas covered by the residential restrictions of the order has been enlarged to include portions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Curtailment schedule broadened

9. After November 30 the installation of gas equipment by both residential and nonresidential consumers is prohibited if the delivery of gas for the operation of such equipment is not permitted under the order. This is intended to prevent a waste of critical materials in the installation of gas equipment which cannot be served because of a limited gas supply.

4. The schedule of curtailment to be followed by gas companies during anticipated shortages is in general continued but is made more detailed. The purpose of the curtailment schedule is to protect war producers and essential civilian services in time of shortage. Whenever necessary, the director general for operations is authorized to require gas companies to curtail deliveries to residential consumers.

L–174 (MANUFACTURED GAS)

L–174, which governs the production and distribution of manufactured gas, has been amended to conform closely to the new provisions of the natural gas order. The principal change is to prohibit the installation of gas equipment in cases where delivery of gas to such equipment is prohibited under the order. In addition, the amendment provides for the submission to WPB of curtailment schedules in advance of anticipated shortages.

* * *

ALL-RAIL COAL shipments to New England increased 1,080 carloads in the week ended October 31 as compared to the previous week.

Wood and coal heater quotas raised to meet acute need

The WPB November 10 took steps to meet the acute shortage of coal and wood-burning domestic heating stoves by permitting an increased output of these products between now and January 1.

The action was taken in an amendment (No. 4) to Limitation Order L–23–c, which establishes quotas for raw material consumption in the production of both heating and cooking stoves. Under L–23–c, 70 percent of the iron and steel used for production of cooking stoves in the year ending June 30, 1942, was allowed for manufacture of similar types of stoves this year. Heating stoves had previously been under a 50-percent curtailment in raw material consumption as a result of L–23–c. The amendment combines these quotas and makes them available for production of heating stoves only.

Sale of the stoves to householders will be subject to provisions of L–79, which require certification by consumers to dealers that no other means of heating is available at the time of purchasing a new stove.

GUIDE FOR NEW COAL USERS

For householders who have converted their heating systems and are tending coal furnaces for the first time this winter, the U. S. Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, Office of Price Administration, and Office of War Information have prepared coal furnace firing schedules.

The schedule for those using bituminous coal is:

During the day: Before firing, push some of the live coals to rear or side of fire pot. Place fresh coal in space created. If coal is of smokeless variety, level off live coals, make hole in center for fresh fuel.

At night: If fire is low, fire up as in morning, but add larger amount of coal. Push some of the live coals to rear or side of fire pot. When fire is burning well, close ash pit draft door, open check damper, and adjust fire door damper towards closing. If uncertain that fire will hold during the night, a sprinkling of fine coal over fresh fuel surface will help.

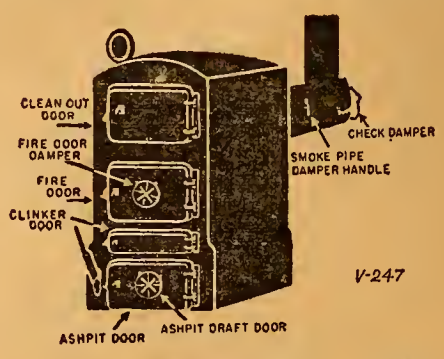
In the morning: Clean ashpit and shake grate. Turn grate to flat position. Leave 2 inches of ash on grate in cold weather and up to 6 inches in mild weather. Remove all large clinkers through fire door. Add coal as described in "during the day." Open ashpit draft door, leaving check damper closed until fire is burning well. Then adjust damper. Adjust fire door damper so that flame is clear.

For those using anthracite:

During the day: Coal is added evenly over surface except when pea or smaller size is used. Then a spot of burning coal should be left at the rear or side of fire pot to ignite gases released by the fresh coal.

At night: Add coal, filling fire pot up to level of fire door. If it is very cold, it may be necessary to shake fire first to make room for fresh coal. Close ashpit draft door and open check damper. If coal gas is noticed, close check damper for a few minutes—leaving ashpit door closed. When rid of the gas, reopen the check damper.

In the morning: Close check damper. Clean ashpit and shake grate if necessary. On mildly cold days, grates will not need shaking every morning, and omitting this will help hold back the fire—and save fuel. In cold weather, shake until a few red coals drop into the pit. Add coal as in "during the day."



MATS OR PROOFS AVAILABLE

Oil producers will get only half of normal materials in 1943, OPC officials predict

Oil producers probably will receive no more than 50 percent of their normal material requirements in 1943, Don R. Knowlton, of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, predicted in a speech delivered in Chicago November 11 at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Knowlton, who is director of OPC's production division, said that as a result of WPB's Conservation Order M–68, under which the use of materials by oil producers is regulated, some 13,000 fewer wells will have been drilled in 1942 than would have been drilled in a normal year. He said:

"The steel that would have been consumed in equipping the 13,000 wells is sufficient to build 26,000 fighting tanks."

Mr. Knowlton declared that selective drilling is bound to come. "And when it does," he added, "you will find drilling in some areas spread out to one well to 160 acres."

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Natural gas use in 1943 expected to be 3 trillion cu. ft.

An all-time high of more than 3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas will be used in the United States next year, E. Holley Poe, of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, told members of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Poe said that, at present, the war industries of the Appalachian region are served entirely from gas fields in that area, but that "in the very near future, if that area is to be served adequately by the natural gas industry, thus freeing oil for other uses, there is no doubt that there will be a need for increased transportation facilities from the great reserves of the Southwest."

The OPC official expressed belief that unless some major pipe lines are constructed within the next 18 months, the Midwest will probably not have an adequate supply of gas to meet all demands.

* * *

PIPE LINE—The first shipment of seamless steel pipe for the eastward extension of the War Emergency Pipe line was moving from an Ohio mill to strategic points along the eastbound right-of-way November 13.

Corner druggist's alcohol sales restricted

The unrestricted sale of rubbing alcohol and rubbing alcohol compounds was forbidden by Amendment No. 2 to General Preference Order M–30, announced November 12 by the director general for operations.

Needed for war

Under the existing order, deliveries of rubbing alcohol were limited to 70 percent of those in the corresponding calendar quarter of the base period (July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941). The November 12 amendment forbids the delivery of any ethyl alcohol or any compound containing it for use as rubbing alcohol except to licensed physicians, dentists, and veterinarians; holders of written doctor's prescription or orders; wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers for resale in accordance with the terms of this order; and to certain Government agencies. The action is expected to save nearly 2,000,000 gallons yearly.

Every corner druggist in America is affected by this order, for he is now forbidden to deliver rubbing alcohol except in accordance with the order.

This further control over alcohol supplies is necessary because of the vast quantities being used in explosive manufacture, synthetic rubber, and numerous other chemical operations necessary in the war program.

Homeowners warned to apply for fuel oil ration

Pointing out that the fuel oil rationing program curtails or controls all fuel oil consumption, OPA rationing officials November 8 reminded homeowners that they must apply for a ration even though they have enough fuel oil on hand to meet their requirements during the entire winter.

In some sections of the country consumers living in private dwellings who use fuel oil for heat or both heat and hot water purchased abnormally large amounts of fuel oil in advance of rationing. These individuals must, however, apply for a ration and their consumption during the heating year will be limited to the amount of the ration.

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Canadian requests for oil to be treated same as our own

Canadian requirements for petroleum and petroleum materials henceforth will be considered on the same basis as those of the United States, Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes announced November 12.

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Petroleum in combat

(*Continued from page 1*)

other coasts overseas and a world at war. . . . The most direct action that any citizen can take to support those forces is to cut his own home oil and gasoline consumption so that this essential to Victory goes first to where it does the most good."

Consumers not in private homes told how to get fuel oil

For the convenience of persons living in premises other than private dwellings who heat by means of stoves and other space heaters, the OPA November 10 furnished these consumers an alternate method of applying for fuel oil rations.

Effective date postponed

The substitute application procedure is contained in Amendment No. 3 to the fuel oil rationing regulation, which also postpones from November 1 to 23 the date on and after which no person may burn fuel oil unless it has been acquired in exchange for ration coupons or other authorized evidences of compliance with rationing regulations. The postponement is necessary, OPA stated, as printing difficulties have delayed issuance of rations to consumers.

The change regarding applications for space heaters permits users of these appliances in apartments, tenements, and other quarters except private dwellings who cannot, for good cause, establish fuel oil consumption for the base period—the 12 months ended May 31, 1942—to apply for a ration on the private dwelling application blank (1100). The applicant need *not* attach a certificate of an architect, heating engineer or qualified plumber stating the normal heating requirements of the premises.

An alternate method of applying for fuel oil used in space heaters furnishing hot water in premises other than private dwellings also is provided by the amendment.

Sales to U. S. exempt from temporary regulation on butter, eggs, other products

A number of standard provisions in the general maximum price regulation and other price control measures of the OPA November 11 were written into the 60-day temporary freeze issued October 3 covering such products as butter, eggs, poultry, and citrus fruits.

One provision excludes from the temporary regulation sales by restaurants, cafes, and hotels, food products prepared and sold for consumption on the premises.

Highlights of Amendment No. 5 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22—Certain Essential Food Products—effective November 16 include:

1. Sales made by any farmers' cooperative, whether as agent or otherwise, are covered by the provisions of the temporary regulation.
2. War procurement agencies may buy and receive any of the commodities covered by the temporary regulation at higher than the established maximum prices.
3. Sales or deliveries of commodities to the U. S. Government or to United Nations in connection with emergency purchases or dealing with developmental or secret contracts also are exempt from the regulation.
4. Sections of the general maximum price regulation dealing with central pricing, special deals, transfers of business or stock in trade, Federal and State taxes, sales slips and receipts and registration and licensing also are made applicable to the temporary regulation. Only difference is that the base period used for the temporary regulation is September 28–October 2, while the general maximum's base period used in these provisions is March 1942.

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First dehydrated pork contract awarded by AMA

The Department of Agriculture said November 10 that the Agricultural Marketing Administration has awarded its first contract for dehydrated pork for shipment overseas. The AMA buys all food for Lend-Lease shipment. The contract, with a Mid-West meat packer, is for approximately 110,000 pounds—to be processed and delivered within the next few weeks.

This new product, which never has been on the commercial market, is made of pre-cooked, fresh, extremely lean pork. Granular in shape, its color and texture are similar to brown sugar. Dehydrated pork has about one-third the volume of the original boneless meat and weighs about one-fourth as much.

Dehydrated pork now is being substituted for beef, as the supply of the former generally is more available.

OPA TELLS COFFEE TRADE HOW TO GET STOCKS

Greater responsibility will be placed on retailers and wholesalers under coffee rationing than under any previous program, the OPA said November 9 in announcing how the trade may obtain coffee for sale to consumers beginning November 29.

To determine own inventories

Neither retailers nor wholesalers will be required to register, but they are to determine their own allowable inventories. Method for calculating these inventories has been set up by the OPA, and the trade will be required to report their use of this method later to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Stocks will be built up chiefly during the week from November 22 to 29, during which week no sales will be made to consumers, the "freeze" going into effect at midnight November 21.

Inventories that retailers and wholesalers will be allowed to accumulate at the start of rationing will be obtained from suppliers by means of "Purchase Warrants" that the purchasers will issue themselves, instead of using purchase certificates issued by local boards as was done under sugar rationing.

With the start of rationing no one will be permitted to mix or blend chicory, chick-pea, cereal, or similar substances or substances of substitutes with coffee unless they notify the OPA at Washington, and surrender coffee stamps and certificates in the amount of the substitutes used.

Having determined for themselves what their allowable inventories are, retailers and wholesalers may order from their suppliers sufficient coffee by means of Purchase Warrants, to be added to what they have on hand at the beginning of rationing, so that the total will equal the allowable inventory.

"Purchase Warrants" must be given by dealers to each supplier from whom they order coffee. Definite dates will be set on the periods over which the warrants are valid. These purchase warrants are not negotiable, and upon being received must be kept. Coffee bought to replace that sold to others, must be acquired through the use of newly made warrants.

Dates during which retailers may issue purchase warrants are from November 22 to December 5, inclusive. Dates during which those who wholesale coffee may issue purchase warrants are from November 22 to December 12, inclusive. The additional time is given wholesalers, so that they may replace in this way coffee sold to retailers.

Reports to be filed with local War Price and Rationing boards will provide the OPA with a complete picture of transactions by means of purchase warrants. These reports, to be filed by retailers and wholesalers alike, will show four main facts:

1. The merchant's allowable inventory, and how he determined it; 2. His initial inventory as of midnight November 21; 3. The total pounds of coffee represented by purchase warrants received from other traders; and 4. An itemized list of purchase warrants that the merchant issued himself, showing dates, amounts, and to whom issued.

The reports will be made on a standard form that will be made available by the OPA through local boards on a date to be announced.

Coffee distributors warned against violating WPB order

Coffee distributors were warned November 10 that the WPB will take punitive action against violators of Conservation Order M–135, controlling the distribution of coffee, which is effective until midnight, November 21, when OPA's rationing regulations will supersede it.

WPB and OPA have agreed that even after OPA begins to ration, WPB may continue to issue suspension orders, denying coffee to those found to have violated its order, or to take other appropriate action.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings set for blackstrap molasses

Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices were named for beet and cane blackstrap molasses produced at five named United States base points in a new regulation issued November 9 by the OPA.

Producers and distributors may use these ceiling prices as an alternative to their present individual March 1942 maximums.

Complete details of the new Amendment No. 59 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective November 13, 1942, were announced to industry October 26.

552,000,000 pounds of food delivered for Lend-Lease shipment during September

More than 552,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and other farm commodities were delivered for shipment to the allied nations during September, the largest part consisting of concentrated foods and animal protein products, the Department of Agriculture said November 9. Total September deliveries were 40 percent larger than in the previous month.

The concentrated foods and animal protein products in September deliveries included 141,183,000 pounds of dried or other process dairy products and eggs, 108,308,000 pounds of meat and fish, 61,897,000 pounds of fats and oils.

Comparison with World War I

The Department's Agricultural Marketing Administration reports that since the start of the Lend-Lease program, April 1, 1941, about 16 percent of total deliveries for shipment to the allies has been dairy products. This compares with about 2 percent in World War I. About 24 percent of deliveries during the current war period has been pork products compared with 6 percent in the other war. So far, Lend-Lease deliveries of grains and cereal products have been about 20 percent of the total. In World War I, 65 percent of all food shipments were grains and cereal products.

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West to handle food trade problems in war program

Claude R. Wickard, chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee, November 10, announced the appointment of Dan A. West as assistant director of the office for agricultural war relations in charge of trade relations. The office for agricultural war relations is the administrative office for the Foods Requirements Committee.

Chairman Wickard said that Mr. West and those working with him will bring about the closest possible cooperation between the Foods Requirements Committee and food producers, processors, manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers. For some time trade members have stressed the importance of there being in Washington an office through which their participation in the wartime food program can be made effective and through which their powers and problems can be presented.

Civilian beef quota cut another 10 percent to meet military, Lease-Lend needs

Because the armed forces and Lend-Lease were getting less meat than they needed, the OPA November 9 took another 10 percent off the civilian beef quota for the period from October 1 to December 31.

The OPA action was taken at the direction of the WPB's Food Requirements Committee, which has received reports from military and Lend-Lease authorities that they were unable to obtain the full supply of beef required.

Can't overrun quota

In this action OPA ordered slaughterhouses to cut their deliveries of beef for civilian use from 80 to 70 percent of deliveries during the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Further tightening the meat restriction order, OPA also eliminated the provision for a 10 percent "average," under which a slaughterer was permitted to overrun his beef quota by 10 percent in any quarter and take this amount out of his quota for the next quarter.

At the same time, OPA warned that quotas cannot be increased. Therefore it is imperative that slaughterers spread deliveries under their civilian quotas uniformly throughout the entire 3-month allotment period.

Other quotas unchanged

The reduction in beef quotas was contained in Amendment No. 4 to the OPA Meat Restriction Order No. 1. It left unchanged the civilian quotas for other controlled meats established on October 1. These were the following percentages of 1941 deliveries: Veal, 100; lamb and mutton, 95; and pork, 75.

Quotas apply to those who slaughter more than 500,000 pounds of controlled meat in a quarter. The small "nonquota" slaughterers continue to be restricted to the actual amounts of their deliveries of each kind of meat in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Slaughterers who already have exceeded the new 70 percent quota for beef will not be considered in violation of the order, if they have kept within the earlier quota. But they may make no further deliveries of beef to civilians until January 1, 1943. The excess over the 70 percent quota that they already have delivered will be deducted from their quota for the next period—January, February, and March, 1943.

The petitions for increased quotas for civilians in areas where population has increased will not be granted, Mr. O'Leary stated, because such increases would have to be deducted from supplies for the armed forces.

Other provisions

Other additions and refinements made in Amendment No. 3 to Meat Restriction Order No. 1 cover these points:

Small custom slaughterers now are clearly included in the definition of "nonquota slaughterer" by defining them in terms of meat they *deliver* rather than meat they *sell*. Also, a person who becomes a slaughterer as defined by the order must keep his slaughtering operations separate from any other activities in which he may be engaged, and may not include in his quota-base purchases or sales of meat not connected with the operation of slaughtering plants.

Nonslaughtering canners and processors may obtain meats for storage, to be sold later to Government procurement agencies, without charge against the quotas of the slaughterers who supply this meat.

To simplify procedure for proving sales to quota-exempt agencies, the amendment makes it unnecessary for slaughterers to obtain certification from United States Government agencies which have written contracts with slaughterers or processors. Certifications still must be obtained, however, from other exempt agencies although the information required is simplified.

A modification of the yield percentages to be used in computing the dressed weight of hogs also is provided.

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RESTRICTED DRIED FRUITS

Dried fruits frozen by Order M-205 no longer may be released automatically to civilians by mere lapse of time, under terms of Amendment No. 1 to the Order, issued November 11 by the director general for operations. They may be released now only on notice from WPB.

At the same time, the amendment makes it possible for packers to sell dried fruit to the Army and to the Agricultural Marketing Administration without specific allocation by WPB.

The six dried fruits concerned are: apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and grapes (raisins).

* * *

SOFTWOOD LUMBER DISCOUNT.—Only the normal cash discount of 2 percent for prompt payment is mandatory under the OPA's regulation covering the sale of softwood lumber from distribution yards under Maximum Price Regulation No. 215, OPA said November 9. This interpretation applies only to this particular regulation.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Food costs rise 2.4 percent in month, before extension of control to new lines

The cost of food for the average family rose 2.4 percent between September 15 and October 13, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported November 7. Most of this rise occurred during the latter part of September and early October, prior to the OPA action October 6 bringing under price control an additional 30 percent of the family food bill.

Percentage increase

The following table shows the percent increase from September 15 to October 13, and since May of this year, for various groups of foods controlled by OPA and not under OPA control.

	Percent change	
	Sept. 15 to Oct. 13	May 12 to Oct. 13
All foods	Plus 2.4	Plus 6.6.
Controlled prior to Sept. 15.	Plus 0.2	Plus 0.4.
Placed under control Oct. 6.	Plus 5.6	Plus 16.8.
Foods not controlled by OPA.	Plus 5.9	Plus 16.6.

At the higher mid-October levels, foods in retail grocery stores were selling 6.6 percent above the level of mid-May and 16 percent higher than a year ago in October. The food cost index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was at 129.6 percent of the 1935–39 average, the highest point since May 1930.

Increase Nation-wide

The increase during the month was Nation-wide, affecting all of the 51 cities surveyed.

Significant increases in the group of prices frozen as of October 6 at the highest level prevailing between September 28 and October 2, were reported for oranges (13.8 percent), butter (6.7 percent), eggs (6.2 percent), potatoes (5.8 percent), cheese (4.7 percent), onions (4.4 percent), evaporated milk (3.4 percent), and flour (1.8 percent). These price rises at retail all were larger than the usual seasonal advance except that for eggs. Prices of roasting chickens were fairly steady. Those foods under control by OPA prior to October 6 which increased in price included bananas (3.9 percent) which had been below ceiling levels, canned peaches (2.5 percent), meats (0.5 percent), and canned vegetables (1 percent). Decreases were reported for lamb which was brought under control in August.

Green vegetables rise

The increase in foods still not under control was led by certain fresh vegetables with a 44 percent advance for fresh green beans, a rise that is several times the usual seasonal amount, carrots up 17 percent and lettuce up 11 percent. These increases reflect an advance of 18 percent from September 15 to October 13 in farm prices for truck crops, as reported by the Department of Agriculture. However, large seasonal declines at retail were reported for sweet-potatoes, spinach, and cabbage.

The increase as compared with last year at this time varies from 3.4 percent for cereals and bakery products to 34.6 percent for fresh fruit and vegetables.

20 seasonal commodities put under new price formula to ease squeeze on producers

Acting to ease a squeeze which had been sufficiently severe to hamper production, the OPA, November 10, put into effect a new pricing formula which will provide for a substantial part, but not all, of the increased production costs of 7 seasonal and 13 miscellaneous commodities.

To pass on costs

The new Maximum Price Regulation No. 262 (Seasonal and Miscellaneous Food Commodities), effective November 14, is expected to insure continued production of these 20 articles. The increased production costs will be passed along on the wholesale and retail levels. The 20 articles, however, account for only 1 percent of the volume in the average grocery store.

The regulation will become mandatory on all sales and deliveries beginning December 14. It replaces coverage under the general maximum price regulation which had set ceilings at March levels. Seasonal commodities covered by the new regulation are:

Christmas cookies; mincemeat; plum, date and fig pudding; bottled eggnog; Tom and Jerry batter.

Miscellaneous commodities covered: Baker's fruit pie and pastry fillings; fig bars; blended maple syrup; maple sugar; egg noodles; fountain fruits; peanut candy; potato chips; raisin filled or topped biscuits and crackers; canned boned chicken and turkey; chocolate coated sugar cones; tortillas, and tamales.

The regulation provides a pricing formula at the producer level for five of the same commodities—mincemeat, plum, date and fig pudding, and Christmas cookies—which previously had been covered, with nine others, at the wholesale and retail stages of distribution under Maximum Price Regulation No. 249 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Wholesale) and Maximum Price Regulation No. 250 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Retail).

* * *

SPICES—Sales of raw spices and spice seeds in quantities of less than one original import package will be permitted at the highest levels charged by individual sellers during March 1942 the OPA ruled November 7.

Normal livestock marketings to be maintained, OPA says

No livestock price-control measures are contemplated by the OPA which would induce farmers, directly or indirectly, to change their normal time of marketing live animals.

The necessity of maintaining normal livestock marketings in off seasons, when production costs are higher than in other parts of the year, are clearly recognized by OPA.

Curbs relaxed on carload shipments of perishable foods

The ODT November 11 relaxed the maximum loading provisions of General Order ODT No. 18 to permit railroads to accept from storage warehouses certain carload shipments of perishable food products which were moved to the storage points under storage-in-transit tariff privileges.

The authority was granted under Special Direction ODT No. 18, Revised-4.

Canned salmon put under dollars-and-cents ceilings at packers' level

Moving to iron out wide variations between individual sellers' March 1942 ceilings on canned salmon, the OPA November 10 set specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices on canned salmon at the packer level.

The new industry-wide ceilings reflect a price close to the average March ceilings reported by the Nation's salmon canners.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 265 (Sales by Canners of Salmon) became effective in the Continental United States and the District of Columbia November 9, and will become effective in the territories and possessions of the United States November 19.

Except in a few cases where March ceilings were inadequate, the new packer order on salmon will not change ceiling prices for either wholesalers or retailers.

OPA officials emphasized that ceilings set are higher than the average 1941 salmon prices.

Columbia River salmon not included

Although the five main salmon canning regions in the United States are the Columbia River, Puget Sound, southeastern Alaska, central Alaska and western Alaska, the new regulation does not cover canned salmon from the Columbia River. This will be handled later by separate regulation.

Following tabulation indicates some of the new ceiling prices set per case f. o. b. car Seattle, Wash., for salmon canned in the territory outside of the continental United States (where most of the pack is stored after arrival from Alaska), and at the shipping point nearest cannery for salmon canned in this country:

Variety	Style of container	Price per case
Chinook	½-lb. flats	$12
Red	1-lb. talls	15
Pink	1-lb. talls	8
Chum	1-lb. talls	7.60
Alaska sockeye	1-lb. talls	15
Puget Sound sockeye	1-lb. talls	18

These maximums are gross prices and the seller must deduct therefrom his customary allowances, discounts and differentials to purchasers of different classes.

On salmon canned and sold for consumption in Alaska, the new regulation provides that prices shall be f. o. b. Seattle, less 50 cents per case.

Permanent ceilings put on potatoes, onions, turkeys in first of series on perishable and seasonal foods

Price Administrator Henderson November 7 established the first permanent price controls on three important perishable and seasonal foods—potatoes, onions, and turkeys—at every stage of distribution from the time that they leave the country shipper's hands through to the housewife's purchase of these products at her neighborhood food store.

Three broad objectives of the OPA's program on "perishables" were indicated by Mr. Henderson. They are to: (1) Insure continued bumper production. (2) Iron out price inequities between various grades, types and markets, and (3) Provide definite assurance to consumers that prices will reflect only normal seasonal changes.

The new permanent ceilings supplant the temporary maximum prices established October 5 on an emergency basis after Congress had passed and the President had signed the amended Price Control Act. At that time, the Price Administrator, acting at the direction of the President, issued temporary orders "freezing" at the levels of September 28–October 2 the prices of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, potatoes, onions, dry edible beans, flour, mutton, canned milk, cornmeal, and citrus fruits—all of which had previously been exempt from price control.

Mr. Henderson said at the time that work would proceed immediately to translate the emergency orders into permanent regulations. The November 7 action is the first of a series of regulations to put this policy in effect.

Effect on the housewife

So far as the housewife is concerned, the new regulations will have the following immediate effects on retail prices:

Potatoes.—Maine potato prices, which were "frozen" at their lowest seasonal level by the temporary order, will be permitted to rise to the normal level for November. This means, at most, a rise at retail of 1 cent a pound on the average, and less in many areas.

Western potatoes, which were "frozen" at comparatively high seasonal prices in the emergency order, probably will show no change at retail.

Onions.—The temporary "freeze" caught onions in most marketing areas at the peak of the seasonal "glut," when prices were lower than at any other time of the year. As in the case of Maine potatoes, the new regulation allows onions to rise to the normal November level. At retail, it is estimated, onion prices will go up less than one-half cent a pound.

Turkeys.—No material change from present levels.

Tied to grades

To protect consumers against hidden price increases, the new maximum prices for potatoes, turkeys, and onions are tied to grades established by the Department of Agriculture. No seller can legally charge more than the maximum price for a particular grade.

Base grade for potatoes is U. S. No. 1 in 100-pound sacks. There are premiums and discounts for other grades and packages.

Turkeys are graded A, B, and C, according to Department of Agriculture specifications, and maximum prices differ, depending on whether the turkey is young or old, hen or "tom," and into which weight classification it falls.

Onions are divided into two grades: U. S. 1 and "Ungraded." In order to command a premium price for U. S. 1 whites, the retailer is required to post a sign identifying them properly. Premium prices also are allowed for U. S. 1 yellow onions three inches and larger (the so-called "Spanish" onion).

Control set in three regulations

Three new regulations accomplish the revised price control on potatoes, onions, and turkeys:

Maximum Price Regulation 271 (Sales of Certain Perishable Foods, Except at Retail) affects country shippers and wholesalers, effective November 9.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 (Poultry and Eggs) affects first and secondary wholesalers, effective November 9.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 268 (Sales of Certain Perishable Foods at Retail) (Covers potatoes, onions, and turkeys) affects retailers, effective November 12.

Regulation No. 268 will be used from time to time to establish maximum retail prices for other perishable commodities having similar seasonal characteristics. This will be done in order to simplify the retailer's task of referring to many regulations.

Regulation No. 271 sets specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices that country shippers may charge for potatoes and onions in every State of the Union with seasonal adjustments and permits wholesalers to add on specified mark-ups over their "net cost."

Turkeys are controlled in Regulation 269, which sets specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the initial distributor, with differentials for a variety of base points and seasonal adjustments.

All three commodities—potatoes, onions, and turkeys—are controlled at retail by Regulation No. 268, which allows a specific mark-up over "net cost."

Ceilings adjusted on dry edible beans

Specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings on dry edible beans for country shippers, and specific mark-ups over net cost for distributors, were announced November 9 by the OPA.

To reflect higher costs

The new ceilings will be slightly higher than the previous individual maximum levels, reflecting increased production and raw material costs and meeting parity requirements.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 270—Dry Edible Beans—effective November 9, applies to sales by country shippers and sets specific prices for each class and grade.

Establishes maximum mark-ups

Simultaneously, OPA establishes maximum mark-ups for wholesalers and retailers, the mark-ups being based on the annual sales volume of the distributor and the type of outlet.

For primary wholesalers (selling only to wholesalers), the margin (established in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 270) is held to 2 percent over net cost.

For ordinary wholesalers, the mark-ups over net cost (established in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 237—Adjusted and Fixed Mark-up Regulation for Sales of Certain Food Products at Wholesale—follow: For retail-owned cooperatives, 8 percent; for cash and carry wholesalers, 9 percent; for service and delivery wholesalers, 12 percent.

For retailers, the mark-ups over net cost (established in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 238—Adjusted and Fixed Mark-Up Regulation for Sales of Certain Food Products at Retail—are 36 percent for independent retailers under $250,000 annual volume; 34 percent for chain retailers with annual sales volume under $250,000, and 29 percent for any retailer, chain or independent, with annual volume of $250,000 or more.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 270 was effective November 9. Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation 237 and Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 238 were effective November 12.

Raw wool waste materials prices revised by OPA

A substantial revision of the dollars-and-cents price tables covering several hundred types of raw wool waste materials—an important basic ingredient in the making of reworked wool, a substitute for virgin wool in cloth manufacture—was announced November 12 by the OPA.

Reclassifies materials

Ceiling prices for raw wool waste materials will generally remain at the levels prevailing from October 1 to October 15, 1941, as originally established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 123 (Raw and Processed Wool Waste Materials). The November 12 Amendment No. 3 reclassifies the materials into more appropriate relations with one another, adds new classifications so that virtually all types of wool waste materials are now covered, and corrects omissions and inaccuracies found in the multiplicity of items contained in the tables.

Provision to cover seller

The amendment becomes effective November 17, 1942. However, provision is made that a seller making deliveries of raw or processed wool waste materials within 30 days of the effective date pursuant to contracts entered into before that date in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 123, then in effect, may charge contract prices.

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Services price regulation amended by OPA

The services price regulation has been amended by the OPA to conform to the provisions of the tire rationing regulations covering inspection of automobile tires.

The rationing regulations specify maximum charges which may be made for removal of tires when necessary to make adequate inspection. These charges may conflict in some cases with maximum charges authorized by the services regulation. By Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (Services) OPA provides that in case of any such conflict the specific charges authorized by the rationing regulations shall apply.

At the same time a series of other actions affecting services was taken, including:

Storage of jewelry. Amendment No. 8 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 to the general maximum price regulation removes the exception formerly accorded the storage of jewelry. Storage of jewelry is now covered by the general maximum price regulation except when the storage is in safe deposit facilities, in which case the services regulation, which covers all safe deposit rentals, applies.

Public utilities. Amendment No. 9 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 makes clear that the exemption from OPA price control of the rates charged by public utilities applies only to the charges for electricity, gas, light, heat, power and water, and *not* to charges for sales of appliances or services in connection with repair and installation of appliances or replacement of parts.

Ceilings set for phonograph record "turn-ins"

Without altering the all-time low ceiling of new phonograph records, the OPA November 8 issued a new maximum price regulation to control the price of scrap records used in the manufacture of the new records.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 263—New Phonograph Records and Record Scrap—effective November 13, establishes:

1. *Minimum prices* which record retailers must pay or allow on used or broken records if the retailer requires the customer to turn in old records on new purchases.
2. *Maximum prices* which the distributor or manufacturer may pay for such material.

Under the regulation retailers are required to post placards listing ceiling prices for new records and allowances for record scrap.

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Army, Navy stores exempted from OPA price control

All sales of goods and commodities by Army and Navy stores, including commissaries and ships' stores ashore and Army canteens, post exchanges, and ships' service activities, were excluded November 9 from price control by OPA. Operations of Army or Navy stores are governed by law and Army-Navy regulations, OPA said.

WAX PRICES ROLLED BACK

Rolling back prices for industrial waxes, the OPA has set specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for imported vegetable waxes, produced mainly in Brazil and northern Mexico, and for domestic and imported beeswax.

Ceilings on domestic beeswax are set somewhat above the December 15, 1941, level. These prices, OPA said, will tend to encourage production without having an inflationary effect on retail prices and are in line with comparable imported beeswax prices.

On domestic crude beeswax the regulation establishes a maximum cash price of 41.5 cents per pound, f. o. b. apiary. When the product is sold on a "trade price" basis—that is, is traded by the beekeepers to the beekeepers' supply houses for equipment—the price may not exceed 43.5 cents per pound.

The new prices, effective November 13, are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 264 (Industrial Waxes). They apply to importers, shippers and all other sellers.

Ceilings to be rolled back on goat, sheepskins imported from India, Iran, Iraq

Buyers of semitanned goat and sheepskins imported from India and Iran and Iraq were advised November 13 by the OPA that it has in preparation for early issuance a new price regulation which will establish dollars-and-cents maximum prices at levels below the prevailing markets.

Ceiling prices for goats and sheepskins from India will be in United States dollars, cost and freight, exclusive of duty, based on existing freight rates, and shipment from Bombay.

Under the conditions outlined, it is expected that ceiling prices for standard runs of the first three grades of the better marks of goatskins in the 11 to 12 pounds per dozen weights will be around 80 cents.

On the same basis of payment and shipment as for the goatskins, the contemplated ceiling price for India tanned sheepskins will be around 83 cents a pound for the 6 to 7 pound per dozen standard run of the first three grades of the mark OC.

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Dollar-and-cents ceilings set for single weight crepe paper

Maximum prices at which manufacturers and retailers may sell unprinted single weight crepe paper in folds are established by the OPA in an action taken November 6 which simultaneously transfers these paper items from the control of the general maximum price regulation to the regulation covering industrial and paper products.

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Ceilings on toilet tissue, paper towels cut back

Cutting manufacturers' prices of toilet tisue and paper towels from levels of March 1942 to those generally prevailing in October 1941, the OPA November 13 issued a separate regulation setting ceilings for these products on all sales, whether made by the manufacturer, wholesaler or ultimate retailer.

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Paperboard products

Manufacturers of paperboard products, who now are required to determine maximum prices by estimating raw materials costs and other factors, were authorized November 11 by the OPA to use their published price lists of October 1941 to establish their ceiling prices.

HOLIDAY CANDY MAKERS MUST FILE CEILINGS

Manufacturers of holiday candy must file their maximum prices with the OPA before making any sales of these products. OPA officials warned that candy manufacturers failing to do so would be in violation of the regulation on holiday candy and subject to the full extent of the penalties for such infractions.

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Baling, briquetting premiums set for segregated plant scrap

To speed the return of high-grade aluminum scrap into war production, the OPA, November 11, established baling and briquetting premiums for segregated solid plant scrap.

The premiums are ½ cent additional per pound for scrap which is baled or packaged, suitable for briquetting, and 1 cent per pound for scrap which is briquetted, or in large pieces too heavy to briquette. They apply on the sale of any of the wrought aluminum, or S-type, alloys, except 2S and 3S, to a producer of primary aluminum.

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Some service ceilings based on competitor's maximum prices

Sellers of services who base their ceiling prices on the prices of competitors are allowed to take advantage of any adjustments granted the competitors the OPA announced November 13.

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Method set for adding Federal tax to motor oil sales

Special provisions setting the method for filling stations, garages, and other retailers of motor lubricating oils to pass on to the motorist the added Federal excise tax of 1½ cents per gallon were issued November 12 by the OPA.

On each sale of five quarts or less, the retailer may add one cent to cover the new tax. On each sale of more than five quarts, the retailer may add the total amount of the increased tax, adjusted to the nearest cent.

Direct authorization for producers and wholesalers to pass the tax along if they state the amount of the tax separately are contained in Amendment 42 to Revised Price Schedule 88.

Fill gaps in apprenticeship with men disabled or ineligible for Army, committee urges

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship November 10 recommended to Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission that industrial establishments experiencing difficulty in manning apprenticeship systems be urged to give special consideration to "military personnel released from active service for physical reasons, or those ineligible for military service."

This recommendation, the committee explained, also is intended to include soldiers discharged because of disabilities incurred in the war but who nevertheless are interested in learning a trade and are physically fit to do the work.

Other sources of personnel for apprentice training, it was pointed out, are young men between 16 and 18, married men with several children, and women.

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500 more Negroes to be trained in Marine Corps Reserves

Plans for the immediate enlistment of approximately 500 additional Negroes in the United States Marine Corps Reserves to be trained as occupational specialists were announced November 13 by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Although enlistment for the new quota for Negro marines will be for general duty, special consideration will be given those possessing the qualifications of the specialists desired. The new recruits will be trained in fifty different occupational fields at the huge New River Marine Corps training center or at accredited schools.

Civilian occupations corresponding to specialist vacancies under this quota include clerks, musicians, truck drivers, mechanics, accountants, telephone operators, radio maintenance and repair men, electricians, warehouse men, machinists, and cooks and bakers.

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Dollars-and-cents ceilings set for sponge packers, distributors

Maximum prices of packers and distributors for sponges were reduced approximately 15 to 20 percent from the individual seller's March ceilings in a new regulation which sets specific dollars-and-cents peak prices for packers and distributors.

New Industry Advisory Committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees:

BRASS MILL PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTORS

Government presiding officer—John W. Douglas, chief industrial and civilian unit, copper branch.

Members:

T. M. Bohen, Whitehead Metal Products Co., 303 W. 10th Street, New York, N. Y.; H. V. Douglas, Central Steel & Wire Co., 3000 W. 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.; Robert E. Grote, Metal Goods Corporation, 5239 Brown Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. King, vice president, Seaboard Brass & Copper Co., 35 & 37 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.; Walter Schroeder, Pacific Metals Co., Ltd., 3100 19th Street, San Francisco, Calif; J. M. Tull, president, J. M. Tull Metal & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Government presiding officer— Merritt Greene, Chief, canned food section, food branch.

Members:

E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Can Co., LeSueur, Minn.; R. O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.; K. K. Mayer, Kuner Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.; G. T. Sanders, Litteral Canning Co., Fayetteville, Ark.; D. E. Winebrenner, D. E. Winebrenner Co., Hanover, Pa.; G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Canning Co., Oakfield, N. Y.; F. A. Stare, Columbus Foods Corporation, Columbus, Wis.; Carl Scudder, John S. Mitchell, Inc., Windfall, Ind.; S. A. Holman, Libby McNeill & Libby, San Francisco, Calif.; Stanley Powell, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS

Government presiding officer—Sterling F. Smith, general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

H. C. Ahrens, general manager, C. Schmidt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jack Coolidge, general manager, Sherer-Gillett Corporation, Marshall, Mich.; George E. Friedrich, treasurer, Ed. Friedrich Sales Corporation, San Antonio, Tex.; Carl Gloekler, president, Gloekler Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.; John W. Hart, vice president, McCray Refrigerator Co., Kendallville, Ind.; C. V. Hill, Jr., vice president, C. V. Hill & Co., Trenton, N. J.; John B. Morton, president, Morton Show Cases, Inc., Washington Court House, Ohio; E. N. Northey, vice president, Herrick Refrigerator Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Sam Ross, treasurer, Albert-Ross Refrigerator & Fixture Co., Denver, Colo.; E. L. Stultz, president, Viking Refrigerators, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

DOMESTIC COOKING APPLIANCES & HEATING STOVES

Government presiding officer—Ronald Allwork, plumbing and heating branch.

Members:

C. Ackerson, president, Agricola Furnace Co., Gadsden, Ala.; Clarence Graham, president, James Graham Manufacturing Co., Newark, Calif.; G. A. Humphrey, general manager, General Gas Light Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Albert M. Kahn, vice president, The Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio.; M. G. Klemme, president, Eagle Foundry Co., Belleville, Ill.; S. E. Little, vice president, American Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry H. Morse, vice president, Florence Stove Co., Gardner, Mass.; J. B. Olson, president, American Gas Machine Co., Albert Lea, Minn.; E. K. Priest, president, The Moore Corporation, Joliet, Ill.; J. W. Slattery, president, J. B. Slattery & Bro., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEARING AID MANUFACTURERS

New members:

Fred J. Wonders, president, Paraphone Hearing Aid, Inc., 4300 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred Ring, president, Mears Radio Hearing Device Corporation, 1 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

IRON AND STEEL TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—H. G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch.

Members:

H. C. Crawford, traffic manager, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; E. H. Dorenbusch, traffic manager, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio; R. R. Flynn, traffic manager, Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Fowler, traffic manager, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Clem W. Gottschalk, traffic manager, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edwin C. Jepson, traffic manager, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; R. K. Keas, traffic manager, Laclede Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Morris, Jr., traffic manager, Weirton Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. G. Plowman, traffic manager, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, Colo.; H. D. Rhodehouse, traffic manager, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; C. W. Trust, traffic manager, U. S. Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.

OVERALL TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—Frank H. Hynes, assistant chief, containers branch.

Members:

P. A. Champney, American Can Co., New York, N. Y.; C. L. Denk, Jr., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; I. L. Dunnington, Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio; S. V. Evans, Jr., Robert Gair Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; C. L. Fenstermaker, Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. B. Larrimore, Crown Can Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Lincoln, Fibreboard Products, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; U. E. McFarland, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio; I. W. Preetorius, General Box Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mansfield F. Ritchie, W. C. Ritchie & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Roggenbuck, Wilson and Bennett Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Leonard R. Steidel, J. H. Hamlen & Son, Little Rock, Ark.; Walter Williams, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles J. Williamson, Heekin Can Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE

Government presiding officer—Dr. Walter G. Whitman, chemicals branch.

Members:

V. G. Bartram, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; Ralph R. Browning, Linde Air Products Co., New York, N. Y.; P. Coyne, Stuart Oxygen Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Parker B. Francis, Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles J. Haines, National Cylinder Gas Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Rickel, Big Three Welding Equipment Co., Forth Worth, Tex.; R. B. Swope, Southern Oxygen Co., Arlington, Va.; Herman Van Fleet, Air Reduction Sales Co., New York, N. Y.

RUBBER RECLAIMING

Government presiding officer—Willard Helburn, consultant to the rubber and rubber production branch.

Members:

Irving Laurie, Somerset Rubber Reclaiming Works, P. O. Box 307, New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. H. A. Winkelmann, Dryden Rubber Co., 1014 South Kildare Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; V. L. Dingmon, Xylos Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Fred E. Frailet, Pequanoc Rubber Co., Butler, N. J.; Louis J. Plumb, U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; John P. Coe, Naugatuck Chemical Co., 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; William H. Welch, Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

STOKER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Henry S. Norris, plumbing and heating branch.

Members:

H. L. Bilsborough, manager, Fairbanks-Morse Co., Chicago, Ill.; K. C. Ellsworth, manager, Stoker Division, Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Goddard, vice president, Steel Products Engineering Co., Springfield, Ohio; J. M. McClintock, manager, Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill.; Oscar F. Ostby, vice president, Electric Furnace-Man, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Claude A. Potts, vice president, United States Machine Corporation, Lebanon, Ind.; E. C. Sammons, vice president, Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co., Portland, Oreg.; H. E. Sill, vice president, Muncie Gear Works, Inc., Muncie, Ind.; J. H. Simpson, vice president, Hershey Machine & Foundry Co., Manheim, Pa.; Walter Sormane, sales manager, Schwitzer-Cummins Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

Government presiding officer—Bruce H. McCurdy, chief of the telephone section, communications branch.

Members:

J. H. Agee, vice president and general manager, Lincoln Telephone & Telephone Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; E. C. Blomeyer, vice president, Theodore Gary & Co., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Boylan, president, Rochester Telephone Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Harold Bozell, president, General Telephone Co., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Oscar Burton, vice president, Gulf States Telephone Co., Tyler, Tex.; H. S. Dumas, vice president, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Atlanta, Ga.; T. N. Lacy, vice president and general manager, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., 1365 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Keith S. McHugh, vice president, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Bartlett T. Miller, general commercial manager, New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., 50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Nance, engineer, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 32 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; R. A. Phillips, vice president, Central Electric & Telephone Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; J. R. Porter, president, Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., Tarboro, N. C.; Lloyd Wright, vice president, Jamestown Telephone Corporation, Jamestown, N. Y.

CHLORINE-ALKALI INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John C. Leppart, chemicals branch.

Members:

A. B. Chadwick, Solvay Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George S. Cooper, Diamond Alkali Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leland I. Doan, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; R. W. Hooker, Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Jacobs, Niagara Alkali Co., New York, N. Y.; John A. Kienle, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Harold R. Murdock, Champion Paper & Fiber Co., Canton, N. C.; W. J. Murphy, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Louis Neuberg, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Ben Steele, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Irving H. Taylor, Michigan Alkali Co., New York, N. Y.; Daniel Townend, Fields Point Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.; Eli Winkler, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Southern Alkali Co., Rockefeller Center, N. Y.

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

Government presiding officer—William M. Parrish, assistant chief of the construction machinery branch.

Members:

W. H. Armel, International Harvester Co., 180 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Bahler, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. L. Myers, La Plant-Choate Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Frank Ross, Willamette Hyster Co., 1800 N. Adams, Peoria, Ill.; Frank Greene, Gar Wood Industries, Inc., 7924 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.; H. L. Fox, Bucyrus-Erie Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.; Paul T. Newton, New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa.; P. R. Van Treese, J. D. Adams Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

FORKS, HOES, AND RAKES

Government presiding officer—Roy Halquist, chief, hardware and small tools section, building and materials branch.

Members:

W. D. Cashner, vice president, Geyer Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ill.; Harold Cunningham, vice president, Ames Baldwin Wyoming Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; L. P. Finley, vice president, Union Fork and Hoe Co., Columbus, Ohio; L. D. Miller, Miller Mfg. Co., Hicksville, Ohio; Charles E. Norcross, C. S. Norcross & Sons, Bushnell, Ill.; J. S. Porter, treasurer, B & H Scovil, Inc., Higganum, Conn.; Walter W. Rector, vice president, American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Ruhmann, G. E. Ruhmann Mfg. Co., Schulenberg, Tex.; A. E. Skinner, general manager, Boyle Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; F. J. Wolf, president, Gardex, Inc., Michigan City, Ind.; W. F. Yeoman, president, Yeoman Hoag Co., Monticello, Iowa.

RAYON AND SILK UPHOLSTERY

Government presiding officer—Charles E. Menefee, chief, upholstery unit, textiles, clothing and leather branch.

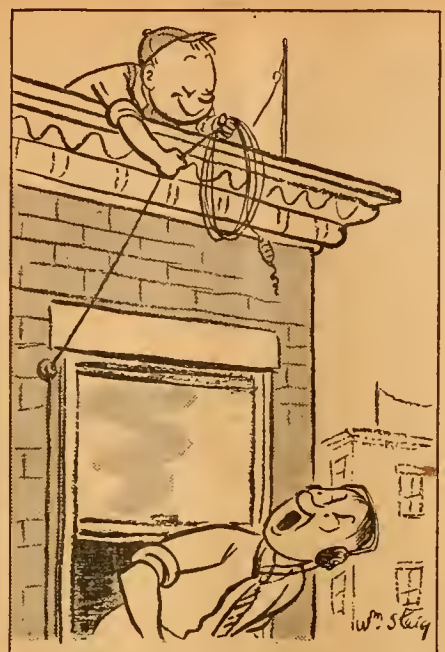
Members:

August Hafner, Hafner Associates Inc., Astoria, N. Y.; Charles Rosenstein, Rosenstein Brothers, Paterson, N. J.; Allen S. Hatcher, Northampton Textile Co., Mount Holly, N. J.; A. Vinton Clarke, The Orinoka Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIXED AND VARIABLE RESISTORS

Government presiding officer—S. K. Wolf, of the radio and radar branch.

Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.; Allen K. Moulton, Ohio Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. H. Hardwick, Hardwick-Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J.



KID SALVAGE

V-262 *Drawn for OWI*

FRACTIONAL HORSEPOWER MOTORS

Government presiding officer—John Gammell, of the general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

W. H. Eldridge, Holzer Cabot Co., Boston, Mass.; W. R. Fraser, Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Henry, General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. S. Lisman, Leland Electic Co., Dayton, Ohio; R. S. Weiner, Electrolux Corporation, Old Greenwich, Conn.; J. Nader, Eicor, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Neil C. Reed, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Lima, Ohio; J. N. Tilbrook, Delco Prod. Division, General Motors, Toledo, Ohio; C. C. Shangraw, Eclipse Aviation Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J.

COMMERCIAL DISHWASHING MACHINES

Government presiding officer—Harry J. Holbrook, plumbing and heating branch.

Members:

Gale Blakeslee, vice president, G. S. Blakeslee & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Coe, Surgex Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Calif.; P. H. Davis, Jr., treasurer, Champion Dish Washing Machine Co., Erie, Pa.; Floyd H. Emery, manager, Josiah Anstice & Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. M. Insinger (Mrs.), The Insinger Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; O. V. Jackson, president, Jackson Dishwasher Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Homer F. Lyman, general manager, Universal Washing Machinery Co., Nutley, N. J.; H. A. Nordquist, manager, Hobart Manufacturing Co., Troy, Ohio; R. C. Peters, Lansing Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George R. Porter, vice president, Colts' Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Sutcliffe, Fealress Dishwasher Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; John F. Wholey, president, Faspray Corporation, Red Bank, N. J.

LADDERS

Government presiding officer — Roy Halquist, chief, hardware and small tools section, building materials branch.

Members:

H. G. Arnold, The Bauer Mfg. Co., Wooster, Ohio; John F. Garman, Goshen Churn & Ladder Corporation, Goshen, Ind.; Lewis S. Howland, John S. Tilley Ladders Co., Watervliet, N. Y.; T. C. North, Universal Fittings & Scaffolding Co., Zelienople, Pa.; C. F. Pease, F. B. Pease Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Robert M. Rink, The Goshen Mfg. Co., Goshen, Ind.; J. A. Scallan, Dayton Safety Ladder Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; John G. Wernli, Los Angeles Ladder Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; L. A. Wollmers, Chesebro-Whitman Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

RADIO AND RADAR

Government presiding officer—Ray Ellis, of the radio and radar branch.

Members:

Max Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hosford, Western Electric Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; Percy L. Schonen, Hamilton Radio, New York, N. Y.; Al Wells, Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, Ill.

LACE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Henry Giebel, textile, clothing and leather branch.

Members:

Leon Birnbaum, Native Laces & Textiles, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Gilbert R. Bodell, Bodell Lace Company, Inc., Pawtucket, R. I.; Henry S. Bromley, North American Lace Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; George H. Clark, Washington Lace Works, Washington, R. I.; Leslie Dalby, William Dalby & Son, Paterson, N. J.; Albert E. Newton, Central Lace Works, Inc., Central Falls, R. I.; H. A. Phillips, The American Fabrics Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; P. T. Phillips, American Textile Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; J. V. Price, Jac-Art Lace Co., Providence, R. I.; George R. Ramsbotton, Seekonk Lace Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; Hugo N. Schloss, Liberty Lace & Netting Works, New York, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhouse, Elyria Laces, New York, N. Y.

FLAT GOODS UPHOLSTERY

Government presiding officer—Charles E. Menefee, chief, upholstery unit, textiles, clothing, and leather branch.

G. J. Baumbach, Mercer Textile Mills, Groveville, N. J.; G. E. Ingersoll, The Stead & Miller Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. K. McKenney, Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.; R. Pohlers, Jr., Rosemary, Inc., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; H. W. Burton, Moss Rose Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; R. L. Kahle, Vigilant Mills, Inc., Frankford, Pa.; C. E. Neisler, Jr., Neisler Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.

PILE FABRICS UPHOLSTERY

Government presiding officer—Charles E. Menefee, chief, upholstery unit, textiles, clothing, and leather branch.

P. B. Baldwin, Collins & Aikman, New York, N. Y.; Bernard Davis, La France Industries, Frankford, Pa.; J. A. Kaufman, Kaufman Plush Co., Roxboro, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clifton Corley, Iselin Jefferson Co., New York, N. Y.; H. H. Schell, Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New York, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE . . .

Labor, fertilizer, packaging, transport to be withdrawn from unessential crops insofar as needed to produce war foods

In order that farmers may make the most intelligent adjustments possible in their plans for producing winter vegetables, Claude R. Wickard, Chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee, has elaborated the statement of October 14 that the Department of Agriculture "could not assist with production or marketing of the less essential winter vegetable crops." The list of the less essential winter vegetable crops includes cantaloups, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, and artichokes. The maximum suggested acreages of these less essential vegetables, approved by the Foods Requirements Committee, have been forwarded to the State USDA War Boards with the suggestion that they be broken down by counties. The State War Boards are now being advised to release these acreages in terms of the maximum percentage of last year's acreages.

In general, the maximum suggested acreages for the less essential vegetable crops range on a national basis from 70 to 85 percent of 1942, but farmers planning to grow these crops should take into account the following facts:

1. The Department of Agriculture will not undertake to furnish labor for their production and will not pay the transportation of either domestic or Mexican workers to be employed for this purpose. Furthermore, its policy will be aimed at using all labor available locally for production of the more essential crops, even at the expense of the less essential crops.
2. If the transportation situation or supplies of packaging materials become so critical that priorities will have to be established, as may well be the case, the Department will recommend that the less essential crops be rated sufficiently low so as to permit transportation and packaging materials for them only after provisions have been made for all the needs of the more essential crops.
3. Since the supplies of nitrogen fertilizer seem likely to be materially less than would be needed to meet all demands, it will be necessary to reduce greatly the supplies available for less essential crops. The use of nitrogen fertilizer for this purpose may well be cut to 50 percent of 1942.

At the same time, Chairman Wickard announced that broccoli should be added to the list of crops for which it is desired that acreage be maintained. He also pointed out that in listing asparagus and artichokes as less essential crops, it was not suggested that widespread plowing up of producing plantings be made.

Orderly hog marketing asked by USDA

Secretary Wickard November 13 announced the steps which the Department of Agriculture is preparing to take in the Corn Belt to encourage orderly marketing of hogs through the heavy run expected in December and January. The program, to be administered by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, includes a hog marketing permit plan which will be held in readiness for use if market gluts make such action necessary.

To facilitate the necessary orderly movement of hogs to market this winter the Agricultural Marketing Administration will furnish a Special Market News Service in the Corn Belt during the period of peak hog marketings to keep farmers informed of hog supplies at individual markets in relation to handling facilities.

Under authority of a WPB directive issued October 20, the Department will be prepared to order market embargoes and to require permits to market hogs at any point where a market glut has developed.

Hog marketing permit committees at the major hog markets have been organized and plans have been made to operate a permit system if it becomes necessary. At the beginning of such a program, an embargo on marketings might be needed to permit packers to work off accumulated oversupplies and to hold marketings in line during the several days which would be required to put the permit plan into effect. Farmers would make written requests for permits showing how many hogs they want to ship and when and where they want to ship them. Permits would be issued by a market permit committee which would include a representative of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of marketing agencies and meat packers.

Higher ratings assure adequate supplies for handling 1943 milk and egg production

Processors of dairy products are assigned higher preference ratings for equipment, maintenance, and repair material by an amendment to Preference Rating Order P–118, issued November 12 by the director general for operations.

In addition, certain classes of egg processors are included under P–118 for the first time. Processors entitled to use the ratings are those performing any of the following operations in plants approved by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for purposes directly or indirectly supplying eggs or egg products for that agency or for the armed forces: candling and grading shell eggs; breaking, packaging, and freezing liquid eggs; and dehydrating eggs.

The November 12 amendment raises the P–118 rating to conform with existing needs. The ratings will assure adequate supplies and equipment for handling the 1943 milk and egg production, and avert spoilage of commodities which might be caused by stoppage of a processor's operations.

AA–2X, AA–5, AA–3 ratings assigned

The amendment assigns the following preference ratings to deliveries to processors of dairy products, and eggs or egg products:

1. AA–2X for material required for emergency maintenance or repair to prevent spoilage of commodities because of an actual break-down or suspension of operations.
2. AA–5 for material required for repair, maintenance, or operation. This rating includes packaging staples, strapping, or stitching wire. The rating is not to be used for repair, maintenance, operation material, or transportation equipment. Previously, the rating for repair and maintenance was A–1–j, and the rating for operation was A–3.
3. AA–3 for materials required for replacement. This rating does not include machinery or equipment for increasing productive capacity. Previously, the rating was A–3. The AA–3 rating may not be used until the processor has received specific authorization from WPB. To get such authorization, he must apply to WPB, describing the material needed and the nature of the proposed replacement. The application may be made on revised Form PD–414, or in emergencies, by telegram giving substantially the information called for by PD–414.

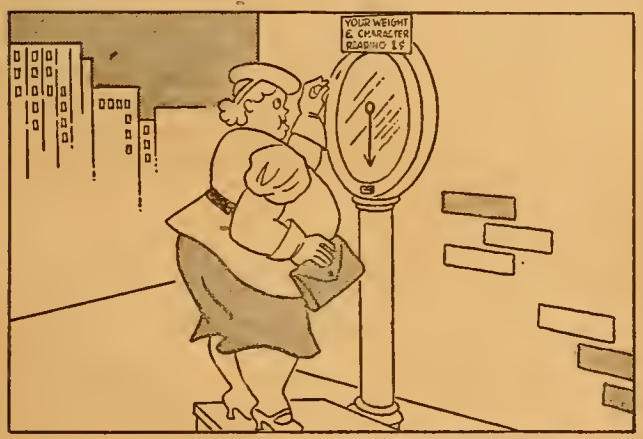
Qualified processors may use the preference ratings assigned by the November 12 amendment only for the primary processing phases of manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream, eggs, or other products.

"Well, I wanted to convert to coal."

V-249-11/17 Drawn for Office of War Information

"Let's go to the Wilkinsons. They haven't converted to coal yet, and I can keep my new silver fox on all evening!"

V-248-11/17 Drawn for Office of War Information



V-251-11/17 Drawn for Office of War Information

"Then, her husband said something about giving his ball and chain to the scrap drive."

V-250-11/17 Drawn for Office of War Information

OWI orders further cuts in Government information services to clear channels

In a new regulation issued to all Federal departments and agencies, the OWI November 9 ordered further cuts in nonessential information activity of Government agencies for the duration of the war. News release distribution, pamphlets, speeches, and periodicals are affected by the action, which follows OWI Regulation Number Three making binding curtailments and eliminations in 523 Government publications.

The new regulation is based on recommendations of the recently created Inter-Agency Publications Committee composed of Government information men, and became effective at once. It directs agencies of the Government to discontinue various information practices to clear news and other channels for essential war information.

Major provisions

Major provisions of the regulation are:

It discontinues the practice of mailing press releases from Washington to newspapers throughout the country. Except for specialized releases which may go on request to a specialized segment of the press, news material will be issued to local papers through field offices. Field offices of Federal departments and agencies are permitted to release only information adapted to regional or local interests.

All those on mailing lists for free or partially free Government periodicals, report series, or publications still permitted to be issued and distributed at regular or irregular intervals, are to be queried inside the next 30 days on whether or not they wish to continue receiving such material and, if they do, to state their reasons for continued receipt during the war.

Full texts limited

Full texts of speeches are not to be sent to the press unless made by heads of departments and independent agencies or by their chief subordinates on major policy issues; and then only to Washington correspondents and wire services. Any other speeches considered worth releasing by an agency's information officer are to be issued in summary form only.

Distribution to the press of full texts of statistical or technical reports, periodicals, or publications is discontinued. Where the information in these publications merits it, the information officer of the issuing agency or department may prepare summaries for the use of the press. Copies of the full text of such documents will be available to the press on specific request.

Mailing of news material from Washington to weeklies by any Government department or agency is discontinued. Agencies may include material in the regular services to weekly newspapers now maintained by the Office of War Information.

Libraries designated by law as depositories of official publications or bona fide libraries to whom the service has been available in the past, are to continue receiving printed and processed Government publications on request.

PREVIEW OF LIFE IN 1943

Price Administrator Henderson wrote the OPA booklet of this name which forecasts what wartime life in America will be like next year. Everything from dishwashing to courtship gets a going-over in the light of restrictions the Government is imposing to win the war. Twelve pages, illustrated. Copies on request from State and regional offices of OPA.

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WAR EFFORT INDICES

		Percent change October from 1941
MANPOWER		
October 1942:	*Number*	
Labor force	54,000,000	−0.2
Unemployed	1,600,000	−59.0
Employed	*52,400,000	+4.4
Nonagricultural	*41,900,000	+2.4
Male	29,200,000	−1.4
Female	12,700,000	+12.4
Agricultural	*10,500,000	+12.9
Male	8,900,000	+7.2
Female	1,600,000	+60.0
FINANCE **		
Authorized war program, July 1940–October 1942	$240,000,000,000	
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 1942	R 55,701,000,000	
October 1942	R 5,722,000,000	
September 1942	R 5,458,000,000	
Sales of War Bonds—		
Cumulative, May 1941–October 1942	9,945,000,000	
October 1942	814,000,000	
Quota for October	775,000,000	
PRODUCTION		
Govt. commitments for war plant expansion: June 1940–Sept. 30	***$13,474,000,000	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 10,239 Certificates of Necessity approved, June 1940–September 30	R ****$3,444,000,000	
Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, January–September 1942	1,715,932	
Percentage—time lost to estimated time worked	8/100 of 1%	
		Percent increase from like month last year
All manufacturing industries—August:		
Average weekly earnings	$39.54	23.9
Average hours worked per week	42.8	4.9
	Index	
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
September 1942	117.8	9.0
October 1942	119.0	8.9

*New series starting August 18.

**Preliminary. Includes funds made available by Congressional legislation and by Government corporations.

***Preliminary. Revised series starting Oct. 13.

**** Privately financed war plant expansion not included in Certificates of Necessity is estimated between $1 and $2 billion.

R Revised.

Wartime information films offered for schools and communities

Wartime activities and wartime responsibilities are portrayed in Government films being produced and distributed for school and community use by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

These motion pictures are information films designed so that the American people will better understand the progress of the war. They include three aviation films—BOMBER, WINNING YOUR WINGS, and TARGET FOR TONIGHT; five pictures showing war production in factories and on the farms—BOMBER, TANKS, LAKE CARRIER, DEMOCRACY IN ACTION, and HOME ON THE RANGE; two pictures dealing with civilian responsibilities—SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION and SALVAGE; two films concerning our armed forces—RING OF STEEL and WINNING YOUR WINGS; one film, MEN AND THE SEA, showing the men who man our cargo ships; another film, WESTERN FRONT, portraying the heroic fight of China against Japanese aggression; and three "song shorts"—ANCHORS AWEIGH, KEEP 'EM ROLLING, and THE CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG—sung "off stage" against action scenes.

Complete information concerning these films and how they can be obtained for school use may be had by writing the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

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Motion-picture film services exempt from price control

Such services as the developing and printing of motion-picture film, both amateur and professional, are exempt from price control.

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BUSES CUT IN DAYTON

Four transit companies in Dayton, Ohio, were directed by the ODT November 13 to reduce bus and trolley coach mileage 20 to 25 percent.

The directives, designed to conserve rubber and equipment by diverting passengers to rail vehicles, will result in an annual saving of almost 8 million tire miles.

ACTION IN OTHER CITIES—PAGE 16

VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 24, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 47

ROUND-UP OF GASOLINE BOOTLEGGERS IN FULL SWING

OPA served notices of hearing November 20 upon the first of 18 Washington gasoline dealers, requiring them to explain reported violations of rationing regulations as its drive against gasoline bootlegging gained momentum throughout the eastern ration area.

Violations in 70 percent of stations checked

These hearings were the first to be scheduled since the drive was launched. The initial notices will be followed quickly by others as soon as further investigations of a large number of reported violations are completed, OPA enforcement officials indicated.

The round-up of gasoline bootleggers and other rationing violators is now in full swing throughout the East Coast with all available inspectors in the Boston, New York, and Atlanta regions concentrated in the effort. Up to November 20 investigators had checked more than 500 dealers' stations—most of them in the metropolitan areas including the District of Columbia—and reported finding violations in about 70 percent of these stations.

Many of the cases reported apparently involve only minor infractions of the rationing regulations. Others point to flagrant violations that indicate serious black-market operations.

Inspectors have been directed to be on the lookout, particularly for black-market dumping of the five-gallon S coupons.

More rationing and new techniques forecast by Price Administrator for 1943

GASOLINE coupons of the A class went down to 3-gallon value (page 8) as black market operations which threaten the gasoline rationing program were investigated throughout the East (story on this page).

COFFEE stayed on the store shelves this week as OPA froze it to prepare for rationing which begins on November 29. (Page 8.)

HOTELS and restaurants will be keeping close check on what they feed you. (Page 2.)

"It is safe to say that we can look for an extension of rationing in 1943," Price Administrator Henderson said in a speech in Boston November 19, "I do not mean merely an extension of our present methods to an increasing number of articles. I mean new rationing techniques. One new technique, of course, is a system of point rationing for related groups of commodities. That system as you know will be applied to meat rationing when it starts this winter.

"Increased simplification and standardization will go hand in hand with price and rationing controls n 1943. . . . There are three basic reasons for standardizing and simplifying. First, these techniques allow our civilian population to get absolute maximum amount out of a limited and allocated supply of materials and labor. Second, they reduce actual costs, and third, they aid in the determination, simplification and enforcement of wartime price and rationing controls . . .

Subsidy cheapest in solving cost rise

"And despite your efforts to reduce costs, they are going to rise in many instances, despite the fact that both materials and labor have been stabilized. In the first place there will be less labor available and in the long run it will be greener and less efficient. There will be increasing machinery obsolescence. In some cases even normal repairs cannot be made.

"And who will absorb these costs? Wherever it is humanly possible they must be absorbed by industry. At the moment, industry is making sufficient profits to permit that absorption in a great many cases. In those cases, where the 'squeeze' of increased costs is so great as to hinder production of essential civilian goods, the government must do one of three things:

"It can raise ceiling prices and allow those increased costs to spiral upward throughout our industrial structure: it can simply turn its back and allow the industry to go out of business for the duration; it can assist industry—as we are now doing—to hold down costs by standardization and simplification; or it can subsidize. Experience has proved over and over again that subsidy, carefully administered and sparefully used, is the cheapest and best way to solve the problem of increased costs under a system of rigid controls."

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Restaurants, hotels, others asked to keep records of all food served in December

Records of virtually all foods served in more than 300,000 boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, clubs, hospitals, and institutions in the month of December must be kept for later use by the OPA.

Notification was given November 22 by the OPA in advance of registration of restaurants, hotels, and other "institutional users" for coffee rationing. Such establishments, at the time of registration, were to receive precise instructions as to records they must keep in December, in accordance with a general order that will be issued shortly by the OPA. Reports based on the facts recorded will be required of them after December 31.

To get clearer picture of needs

The advance notification was made because the majority of boarding houses, restaurants, and others do not keep records of the exact data that will be needed. The OPA explained that the facts are necessary so that it may have accurate information as to the effect of current rationing programs on the service of meals, and on the use of other foods that are not rationed. Current programs on which particular light will be thrown are those for coffee and sugar.

In explaining the announcement, Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, said:

Regardless of which food commodities are rationed or not rationed, the OPA needa the fullest possible information on the use of available supplies. Boarding houses, restaurants, and hotels are among the largest users of all foods, and in many instances it is impossible to procure from them more than the most general kind of information. Therefore they are being requested during the month of December to keep exact records of their use and sale of various foods, and also of the number of meals that they serve and the dollar revenue that they obtain from them. These statistics will be used in various ways in determining the effects of exising rationing programs, and will enable us to have a much clearer picture of the needs of public and private group eating places.

Data required

The exact information that such users are requested to keep during December includes:

1. The number of persons served during December, with everyone counted separately each time he eats a meal.

2. The gross dollar revenue from the service of food and nonalcoholic beverages.

3. The quantity of each of a number of specified foods used during December.

4. The quantity of each of the specified foods that is on hand at the close of business on December 31.

Those who serve foods and beverages without charge will, of course, not be required to report their dollar revenue.

Records in pounds and gallons

Foods for which records are to be kept in total pounds used are:

Sugar, coffee, butter, poultry, meats (including canned and edible parts such as liver, hearts, and kidneys). Meats are to be listed separately by pounds for: beef; pork; veal; lamb and mutton; sausage, scrapple, luncheon meats, etc.; and canned fish. The list continues with cheese (except cottage, pot and bakers'); margarine; lard and compound shortening, cooking and salad oil; canned soup; canned fruits and vegetables; dried or dehydrated fruits; dried peas and beans; canned evaporated and condensed milk.

On the Home Front

We've been hearing a great deal lately about morale—about the morale of troops in the field and the morale of civilians at home—and we'll hear more as the scales of war tip further in the Allies' favor. For morale, although not easy to define, is a primary war necessity—without it, armies and nations crumble in the end. In support of domestic morale the Axis radios are busy attempting to explain recent Allied successes, and minimize their importance. The enemy's propaganda bureaus, which once launched attack after attack in the "psychological warfare" of the air waves, now have gone on the defensive. The United Nations begin to have the edge in the world-wide struggle for control of the air, as they begin to have the edge in physical combat, and this because we have something more than propaganda to offer. The truth is our weapon.

Spirit unbroken in occupied countries

Defeat, hunger and thirst, disease, and physical exhaustion might be expected to weaken or destroy morale, but they have not done this to the staunch peoples of the occupied countries of Europe and Asia. Nor has Axis destruction of free education in these lands broken the spirit of the people. Rather than accept the vicious doctrines of the invaders, students and teachers have gone to concentration camps and faced firing squads, while the enemies of civilization have closed or wrecked higher educational institutions, and laid hands on secondary and elementary schools. But the secret press everywhere remains active; in Poland alone some 200 "underground" newspapers keep the fight for freedom before brave men and women.

No place for self-indulgence

Civilian morale may rise or fall with favorable or unfavorable news from the fighting fronts, but its real test comes in the ability to take the discomforts caused by a straitened war economy. On our own Home Front we find that a few who profess the utmost patriotism and cheer our military heroes, yet grumble over rationing and shortages, complain of crowded vehicles, refuse to share their cars when they could well do so. There are those who rush to stock up on coffee, tea, canned meats, and a lot of other products and articles, whether the goods actually are coming under rationing or not. Wholesalers and retailers report waves of buying, creating abnormal reductions of inventories. Wilful violations of necessary Government regulations are comparatively few, and yet numerous enough to cause concern, since they represent an attitude that should have no place in what is literally a war for the survival of all this country stands for. A succession of Allied victories in itself would not cure the malady of self-interest represented by an indifferent or self-indulgent minority.

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Heavy burden on storekeepers

More and more, the country's wholesalers and retailers become a vital part of the war program of price control and commodity distribution under Government regulations. Their responsibilities are heavy and varied, both in fulfilling the spirit of restrictive measures and in avoiding the human tendency to favor "regular customers." And as members of their community, they are called upon to cooperate in a great number of war drives and educational war programs. For example, the fundamentals of coffee rationing will be simply and graphically explained in words and pictures in hundreds of thousands of food stores throughout the country. Storekeepers will be expected to see that their customers adhere to the rationing program, and count all coffee on hand November 28 as part of their rations.

The national retail industry has pledged its promotion facilities to cooperation in a basic Government program of war campaigns, starting in January. This program will be linked with retail promotion and advertising, and will stress the importance of salvage, tire conservation, gas rationing, saving household equipment and cooking gas, other home aids, and War Bonds and stamps.

All stores and distributors will have to cut their delivery mileage in order to save their tires, and with a few exceptions must refuse more than one delivery or pick-up on the same day to a customer. Clerks and drivers are obliged to explain the reasons for these restrictions to such of the public as are still uninformed, and shoppers in turn are expected to cooperate.

Transportation facilities strained

On all employees of the country's varied transportation system rests a heavy wartime responsibility, responsibility for maintaining service under generally adverse conditions. Drivers of buses and street cars must exercise forbearance as their vehicles are loaded far beyond normal capacity. Trainmen and operators of intercity buses, working on schedules that allow no extra sections, still must handle a vastly increased military and war-work traffic—which is why everyone has been asked to cut all travel to the minimum.

Dealers in fuel oil, knowing the vital necessity to conserve every possible gallon and drum of this war-essential commodity, must make sure that Government regulations are strictly adhered to, not only with fuel oil furnaces but also with space heaters burning oil or kerosene.

Operators of garages and service stations in areas now under mileage rationing and throughout the country after December 1 are obligated to aid in the rubber-saving program by faithfully carrying out the provisions of the conservation plan in every detail, no matter what complaints or special pleas are offered by customers. Thousands of approved tire inspectors, drawn largely from the ranks of service station and garage operators, will soon begin testing the Nation's tires.

Local butchers, faced with an additional 10 percent cut in the beef supply, must adjust their sales on an equitable basis, while they explain to their customers the reasons for the voluntary share-the-meat campaign.

Public service not measured in dollars and cents

If the public must undergo discomforts and inconveniences, in severity and extent unlike any we have experienced before, it must be remembered that a heavy share of the burden of national control of scarce commodities and limited facilities is borne by operators, retailers and wholesalers. By patience and courtesy, by firmness and fairmindedness, the dispensers of the country's goods and services contribute directly to the Nation's wartime morale, and perform a public service that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Around-the-clock schedule urged to raise carrying capacity of buses, cars

Existing fleets of mass transportation vehicles must do useful work around the clock instead of just for one or two hours each morning and evening if the Nation's transportation problem is to be solved, Edward A. Roberts, associate director of the ODT division of local transport, declared in an address in New York City November 20.

Speaking before the Transportation Group of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. Roberts said:

"Traditionally two-thirds of the buses and street cars of the country have stood idle except for a brief couple of hours during the rush periods. These vehicles can perform just as useful service as new vehicles when a community adopts an intelligent program of staggering hours so that school students, office workers and department store employees are not clogging up transportation systems at the same time that munitions workers must travel.

"By spreading the demand for transportation around the clock, the carrying capacity of public transportation systems can be increased threefold to fivefold. The importance of staggering hours simply cannot be overemphasized. The merits of the idea are recognized throughout the country and the plan has been widely adopted. As an instance, hours of probably half the workers in the State of New Jersey are now established by edict of the Coordinator of Transportation."

Need more track workers, Eastman tells WMC

Describing the maintenance-of-way manpower situation on certain Western railroads as critical, ODT Director Eastman has urged the War Manpower Commission to take "immediate steps" to obtain sufficient track workers for the safe maintenance of track and roadway on those railroads, he said November 20.

Mr. Eastman has requested WMC to determine whether adequate track labor could be obtained for the Western roads from domestic sources.

"If it is found," he said, "that adequate supplies of domestic labor are not now available, the Office of Defense Transportation then requests that immediate steps be taken to arrange for the importation of labor from Mexico in sufficient numbers to meet the most pressing minimum needs . . . until such time as domestic labor again becomes available."

The ODT director disclosed that representatives of railroads and maintenance-of-way employees, conferring with government officials, had failed to agree on arrangements for the recruitment of Mexican labor.

"Whether track labor is recruited from sources within the United States or in Mexico, the railroads affected must guarantee either to Mexicans or to domestic workers certain minimum standards of hours, wages, working conditions, housing, commissary arrangements, medical care, etc." Mr. Eastman declared.

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ODT relaxes rules to speed joint action by carriers

In a move to facilitate establishment of joint action plans by private, over-the-road carriers, the ODT November 19 amended General Order ODT No. 17 to permit such carriers to put joint action plans into effect without first securing ODT approval.

Motor carriers who have doubts as to the lawfulness of their plans under Federal antitrust laws, may, if they desire, still submit plans to the ODT for approval and clearance by the Department of Justice.

In order that the ODT be kept informed, carriers who put joint action plans into effect without prior submission must file a copy of their plan with the ODT motor transport division in Washington, D. C.

This same procedure for joint action plans is currently in effect for carriers engaged wholly in local delivery service.

Women recruited to relieve labor shortage in trucking

The increasingly serious shortage of manpower and the need for more intensive conservation of tires and truck equipment in the for-hire trucking industry were discussed November 16 at the first of a series of monthly meetings between the labor-management committee of the for-hire motor transport industry and ODT officials.

More than 1,100 jobs unfilled

The necessity for drawing men from less essential forms of transportation, and placing them in "war-essential," over-the-road transportation, also was discussed. Men taken from the less essential transportation work could, in many cases, be replaced with women, the conferees suggested.

There are at present more than 1,100 jobs unfilled in the for-hire trucking industry. Principal shortages are in drivers, mechanics, rate clerks and miscellaneous unskilled help. At present the industry is meeting the problem by a gradually increased use of women, who represent only 8.5 percent of the employees. An effort is currently being made to bring more women into the industry as drivers of bakery, milk, department store, and other light delivery trucks, and as mechanics and even unskilled helpers.

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Tank car consultants named

ODT Director Eastman announced the appointment of five representatives of tank car lessor owners, shipper owners, and lessees to serve without compensation as tank car consultants to the director.

Named by Mr. Eastman are L. H. S. Roblee, Chicago, president of the North American Car Co.; Robert Rogers, New York City, president of the Shippers Car Line Corporation; H. E. Coyl, Chicago, of the General American Transportation Corporation; B. C. Graves, Chicago, vice president of the Union Tank Car Co.; and Alfred D. Carleton, San Francisco, traffic manager of the Standard Oil Co. of California.

ODT lays down policy for school buses; schools must comply to get tires or gas

Chart at right illustrates Government action to save tires and equipment on city buses run for the general public. (Mats or proofs available to editors on request to Distribution Section, OWI.) Story below deals with conserving mileage of school buses, which according to ODT make up more than half the Nation's passenger buses.

Conservation measures which must be applied to the operation of school buses were outlined November 22 by ODT Director Eastman.

Mr. Eastman, in the statement addressed to "all authorities having regulatory powers over school transportation" and to "all school bus operators," declared that gasoline, tires and spare parts will be certified for school buses, after February 1, 1943, only upon the submission of demonstrated proof that the conservation policies have been carried out.

The policies affect approximately 90,000 buses on which four million boys and girls ride.

This is Mr. Eastman's statement of policy:

(1) Elimination of Unnecessary Mileage

Bus routes shall be so arranged that the maximum number of pupils can be transported with the minimum number of bus miles. Side trips off the main trunk route and mileage without pupils shall be eliminated wherever practicable. To reduce mileage, each bus should be stationed overnight near the point where the first pupil boards the bus in the morning and should be parked close to the school during school hours.

(2) Reasonable Walking Distances

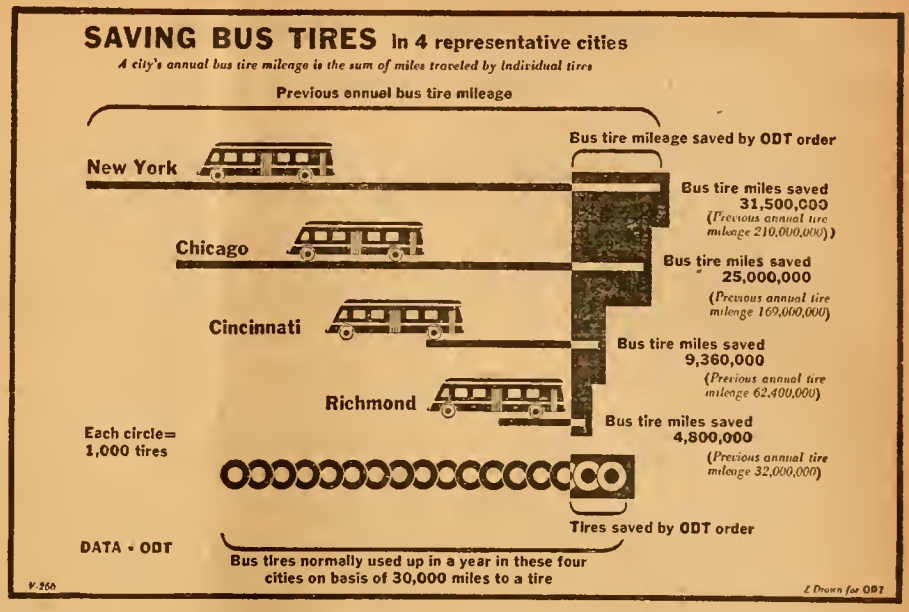
Transportation shall be provided only for students, teachers, or other school employees who would have to walk more than two miles to school or more than a mile and a half to a school bus trunk route. Exceptions may be made for those within two miles residing along roads over which buses must pass, if by serving them no extra miles are driven and no additional vehicles are used. Exception should be made for the physically handicapped or those who otherwise would be subjected to extreme danger or serious physical hardship.

(3) Use of Common Carriers

Pupils shall be required to use available common carriers where such use would permit a reduction in the number of school buses or bus miles.

(4) Boundary Lines

In planning and operating bus routes, the existing boundary lines of school administrative units, such as district, town, township and county, shall not be a controlling factor if the observance of such boundaries prevents a maximum reduction in the number of buses and bus miles. In this connection, pupils who do not attend the nearest school having space and facilities in the appropriate grade level and school work should not be provided with transportation service.



(5) Reduction in Number of Stops

Unnecessary stops needlessly wear out bus equipment. School bus stops for receiving or discharging pupils shall be spaced so that there is at least one-eighth mile and preferably one-fourth mile adjacent stops. Exceptions should be made for physically handicapped children or where such spacing would locate a stop at a hazardous place.

(6) Staggered School Hours

School authorities shall cooperate in arranging staggered school hours where the effectiveness of existing transportation facilities can be increased thereby, or where the requirements of a specific transportation problem call for changes in school hours.

(7) Adjustment of Existing Contracts

Existing contracts shall be renegotiated when necessary to facilitate reorganization of school bus routes. Conservation of transportation equipment is of paramount importance and the requirement of an existing contract is not an adequate reason for failing to participate fully in this conservation program.

(8) Restriction of Use of School Buses

The use of school buses for school transportation during the emergency shall be limited to the transportation of students, teachers, and other school employees en route between their homes and places of regular daily instruction. School buses shall not be used for the transportation of any group to any special event except as otherwise provided in regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation, nor for the transportation of pupils to and from home for the noon lunch. School buses shall not be used for the personal transportation of the owner, operator, or other persons.

(9) Use of School Buses for Worker Transportation

School officials and bus operators shall cooperate in arrangements calling for the use of school buses in essential worker transportation. Such services should not be provided to the exclusion of essential school operations, but rather in addition thereto with any necessary adjustments in school and plant hours.

(10) Care and Maintenance of Equipment

Every practicable means shall be taken to provide for and assure efficient maintenance of school transportation equipment. All officials having responsibility for school transportation shall establish an effective preventive maintenance program at least equivalent to that described in chapter II of the handbook School Transportation in Wartime, and in the ODT Bulletin, America's Trucks—Keep 'Em Rolling.

(11) School Bus Operation

The school bus driver is an important factor in the conservation of school transportation equipment. Officials having responsibility for school transportation shall maintain high quality driving standards through careful selection and adequate training and supervision.

(12) Comprehensive Studies and Preparation of School Bus Route Maps

Each local school administrative unit shall, in cooperation with adjoining units and with State and Federal authorities, make a comprehensive study of school transportation. A route map shall be jointly prepared for an area approximating the size of an average county. These studies and maps shall provide the basis for reorganizing transportation routes and reducing to a minimum the number of buses used and the total transportation mileage.

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LCL FREIGHT HITS NEW HIGH

The Nation's major railroads reached a new peak of efficiency in less-than-carload freight movement during September when the 116 reporting lines loaded an average of ten and a quarter tons per car, the ODT announced November 18.

The September Class I record, as compared with May, when General Order ODT No. 1 first took effect, shows 580,717,000 pounds more of merchandise handled in 26,800 less cars. The average load per car jumped from 17,858 pounds to the September high of 20,566.

Hire more women, improve training, railroads urged, to meet labor shortage

Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel of the ODT, November 15 called upon the railroads of the Nation to tackle their rapidly growing labor shortages through an increased use of women employees, centralization of personnel activities, and modernization of training programs.

Found slow in hiring women

Announcing the results of a survey of 101 railroads, representing 97 percent of all class I railroad employment, Mr. Beyer asserted the railroads had been slow in hiring women and improving personnel and training programs. For example, he said, only 40,000 women—34,000 of them in clerical jobs—now work for the railroads, as against 100,000 in the first World War.

The carriers participating in the survey reported 60,000 vacancies as of September 15. This figure, Mr. Beyer explained, does not indicate that there were 60,000 vacancies which could not be filled, since all large railroads normally have many openings from time to time. Many of the reported vacancies, he said, were part of a normal turn-over.

The ODT official asserted, however, that the figure is sufficiently large to reveal a real and critical shortage of railroad labor. Responses to the survey, moreover, specifically indicate that the carriers are encountering extreme difficulties in meeting many shortages.

The survey disclosed the fact that the railroads are just beginning to resort to comprehensive training programs as a means of easing the critical manpower situation. Of the 101 railroads covered, 47 reported no organized training programs at all, and many of the others only very limited projects.

Training inadequate

Interpreting the survey, Mr. Beyer pointed to two obstacles to improved training programs. One, he said, is the accepted railroad practice of decentralizing personnel functions, which, he said, makes a systematic attack on training problems difficult.

Mr. Beyer listed as the second barrier, the traditional railroad concept of training itself, according to which the new man starts at the bottom and picks up his occupational education through years of experience on the job.

"Whatever the merits of this practice in peacetime," Mr. Beyer said, "it is clearly inadequate in time of war, when training must be accelerated to meet urgent manpower shortages."

Major causes of the labor dearth, the carriers indicated, are withdrawals of workers entering the services and intensified business activity which has swelled labor requirements and magnified inter-industry competition for manpower.

Approximately 40,000 of the employes of the reporting roads were women. This represents about 3 percent of their total labor forces. More than 34,000 of the women serve in clerical jobs. Other classifications which include women numbering from 300 to 1,200 are coach cleaners, shop and store workers, station agents, telegraphers, waiters, camp cooks, kitchen helpers, laundry workers, baggage and parcel room and station attendants.

The survey showed 52 women working as section laborers and 74 women as crossing watchmen. One woman was reported working as a department foreman of skilled labor, and a few as truckers and as gang foremen of unskilled women.

Despite these reports of women "manning" unusual jobs, Mr. Beyer declared, "it is apparent that the railroad industry has been slow to utilize women in many jobs which they can readily fill. The railroads which employed 100,000 women during the last war probably could employ a much greater number now."

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Abandonment of 35 railroad segments to be studied by ODT

The ODT has received from the WPB requests for certification as to whether 35 railroad segments are essential in the war transportation effort, it was announced November 17.

Preliminary to WPB action

The requests were made as a preliminary to WPB action in requisitioning nonessential rails to provide relay tracks for the armed services and track for other essential purposes. Before Mr. Eastman submits his certification to WPB, Ralph H. Jewell, special adviser on rail abandonments, will make a thorough study of each line or segment.

"Don't travel" drive launched to ease transport situation

ODT Director Eastman fired the opening gun November 19 in a Nation-wide drive to keep the American public at home.

The "don't travel" appeal is designed to focus attention on the gravity of the passenger transportation problem and to show what must be done to solve it.

Appeals for cooperation

The "don't travel" drive launched by Mr. Eastman is being worked out by the ODT in close collaboration with the Association of American Railroads and the National Association of Motor Bus Operators and through them with the individual rail and bus companies.

"No more railroad passenger cars are being built," Mr. Eastman said, "and the same is nearly true of new buses.

"It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first.

"It is my firm conviction that the people of the Nation, understanding this critical situation thoroughly, will unite with the Office of Defense Transportation to see that those who must travel are given first chance on our bus and passenger train facilities."

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Four railroads authorized to pool freight, alternate services

The first merchandise freight pooling action under the terms provided in an order regulating the loading of less-than-carload freight has been authorized by the ODT through a supplementary order permitting four railroads operating between Memphis, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla., to pool traffic and alternate their service.

To alternate daily

The order (Supplementary Order ODT No. 1–1), effective at once, provides that the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway shall load and forward a merchandise car from Memphis to Jacksonville on 6 days of each week. The car must be routed to alternate daily between a route via the Frisco, Central of Georgia Railway, and Seaboard Airline Railway, and a route via the Frisco, Central of Georgia, and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

MANPOWER . . .

October crises licked, says McNutt

How anticipated shortages of manpower in October were overcome was reviewed by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, at his press conference on November 16.

"The first serious labor shortages developed as expected in October. Yet there was no curtailment of war production. And virtually no crops were lost. In fact, our harvest of this year was the most productive in our history. These facts are a matter of record," Mr. McNutt said.

In agriculture

Here are some of the agricultural actions which were taken in order to help provide the farm labor that was needed to avoid crop loss as reviewed by Mr. McNutt:

1. The large-scale recruiting of part-time farm workers through the United States Employment Service, working with County War Boards and community organizations.

2. Recruitment and transportation of migratory labor to localities where they were most needed.

3. Negotiations with the Mexican government were started last May, anticipating that importation of some extra farm labor might be necessary. This was accomplished with such safeguards that domestic labor standards were not depressed.

4. During October, plans were made to meet an approaching crisis in livestock, poultry and dairy farming. On November 6, an Employment Stabilization program for essential workers in these activities was put into effect.

5. The 1942 goals established in the Food for Victory program have guided our policies and actions, and all goals to date have been met, with practically no exceptions.

In industry

Here are some of the industrial actions taken which have helped to avoid the serious curtailment of war production—a curtailment which would have inevitably occurred had nothing been done, according to Mr. McNutt:

1. Guidance was given the Employment Service so that available labor was channeled to the war industries most seriously in need of it.

2. Selective Service Boards and the Employment Service were instructed as to essential jobs which should be safeguarded by deferment, to permit orderly withdrawal and training of replacements.

3. We stepped up and coordinated our training program. All agencies concerned with training are now under War Manpower.

Four million trained

By October 1, our Training Within Industry Service had served 5,750 plants, employing a total of 5,604,000 employees. 218,000 foremen, supervisors or lead-men had been certified as job instructors in war production plants. These men in turn have trained additional millions.

4. By direct negotiations with employers and unions, we have greatly reduced discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups.

5. We have prevailed upon employers to use more women workers—more than doubling the number of women in war work since the first of this year.

6. We have worked with WPB to the end that contracts be let and plants constructed in loose labor areas, as far as is practical.

7. We have advised the Government agencies affected of future needs for housing and transportation.

8. Where migration of essential workers seriously threatened war production, we have put into effect an Employment Stabilization Program. This action in the twelve western States averted a complete breakdown of the nonferrous metals and lumbering industries—both of which are vital to our war production.

Labor pirating cut

9. We have acted to effect more efficient use of the present labor force, by working through employers and unions to encourage upgrading and job breakdown. This has had widespread effect in getting employees used at higher skills.

10. We have materially reduced labor pirating. An examination of classified advertising will show that most war plants now publicly state that no workers employed in any other war plant will be considered (except after clearance with the U. S. Employment Service).

11. We have consistently attempted to channel hiring through the Employment Service. An ever increasing number of our war plants are hiring exclusively through the Employment Service. Through September, the Employment Service placed more than seven million people in 1942.

Necessary farm workers, men over 45, and some high school students deferred under teen-age draft act

Local selective service boards, under directives made public November 18, by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, are being instructed to carry out the "teen-age" draft act by the following actions:

1. Deferment of farm workers, of all ages 18 to 45, who are necessary to and regularly engaged in work in war-essential agriculture.
2. Distribution of questionnaires to 18- and 19-year-old registrants, who will begin to be inducted as their order numbers are reached.
3. Deferment of high school students in the 18- and 19-year groups, if the students request it and if they are in the last half of the autumn-to-spring school year.
4. Deferment of all men who registered before age 45 who have passed their 45th birthday since, unless they file their written consent to induction into the armed forces.

New draft classes for deferred farmers

The farm deferment directive makes it plain that Department of Agriculture and County Agricultural War Board advice may be sought in the local boards' determination as to what farms are essential to the war, and what jobs on them are "necessary." But the actual deferment of any given man will still be up to the local selective service boards to decide.

Deferred farm workers "frozen"

The deferred farm workers are to be placed in two new classes, II-C and III-C. Those without dependent wives, children or other grounds for dependency deferment will go in II-C, those with dependency to III-C.

The farm workers deferred do not lose their deferment if they change from one "necessary" farm job to another, or from one "necessary" farm to another of the same nature. But, under a new feature of the law, if the deferred farm worker seeks to move from his "necessary" farm to a job in industry or on a nonnecessary farm or elsewhere, he must first obtain the permission of his local board. Otherwise, the board under the law must immediately reclassify those who leave so as to make them available for neccssary farm jobs or immediate military service. This applies to married men and men with dependents, as well as to single men.

Selective service officials advise all farm workers to consult their local boards before transferring to any job outside of agriculture.

RATIONING . . .

"A" coupon good for only 3 gallons in 16 of now-rationed Eastern States

Value of the basic A gasoline ration coupon was reduced from 4 to 3 gallons in 16 of the now-rationed Eastern States by the OPA November 17. The order was effective November 22. The small rationed section of West Virginia was exempted from the cut.

This action was taken to help relieve the critical petroleum shortage recently intensified by heavy military requirements for the offensive in Africa.

But one of several steps

The coupon value cut is but one of several steps to effect large scale curtailments of civilian consumption of petroleum in the eastern area, as directed by WPB Chairman Nelson on the advice of Petroleum Coordinator Ickes.

Other measures to curtail fuel oil consumption in non-war industries, and for heating of certain types of buildings, are now being drafted and will be announced soon, OPA officials said. The shortage may require some further cuts in fuel oil rations for home heating.

4 gallons in rest of country

The reduction in A coupon rations will be effective throughout the present gasoline-rationed area except West Virginia, and in remaining sections of those States—including New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Florida—that are now only partially rationed.

In the unrationed sections, however, gasoline coupons will not be required in gasoline transactions until Nation-wide mileage rationing goes into effect December 1. The value of the A coupons in the rest of country that comes under rationing December 1 will be 4 gallons, though they will be worth only 3 gallons if used in the eastern area.

Cutting 1 gallon from the A coupon, now worth four gallons, will effect a net saving of about 20,000 barrels of gasoline a day, OPA Administrator Henderson estimated. Savings aggregating about 43,000 barrels per day will be effected through conversion of S rations to the new and more stringent T rations for trucks and other means. Some 9,000 barrels daily will be saved through additional conversion of oil-heating plants to other fuels. This is all in addition to very large savings that are just now being made in renewal of C rations on a more stringent basis.

To free transportation space

"These steps," Mr. Henderson said, "will free transportation space for these large additional quantities of petroleum for our Army and Navy and for our heating needs.

"Since the value of the supplemental B and C coupons will remain at 4 gallons, many motorists using supplemental rations in connection with basic A books should, by increased care in the use of their cars, be able to get necessary mileage from their present rations, despite the cut in A coupons.

"However, those motorists who are unable to drive essential mileage with reduced A coupons, may apply to local War Price and Rationing Board for supplemental rations."

"Don't go to your ration board for more unless it is absolutely necessary," Mr. Henderson said.

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Fuel oil rations limited for space heaters

Stricter control over the issuance of fuel-oil rations for use in stoves and other space heaters furnishing heat and hot water in private dwellings was established November 14 by the OPA.

Floor space limited to 550 feet

Most important of the new provisions is that which limits to 550 square feet the floor area on which the ration for a space heater will be calculated, unless the home owner can submit satisfactory proof that the equipment actually heats a larger area.

In addition, a ceiling is placed on the amount of fuel oil which may be granted in those instances where the applicant cannot furnish a dealer or supplier certification of purchases during the past year.

The amount of fuel oil which may be allotted to space heaters for supplying hot water is reduced to 10 gallons per month.

Coffee rationing will cut institutions same as individuals or more than 40 percent

Coffee rationing will curtail consumption of the beverage in restaurants, hotels, and institutions by about the same percentage from normal as to the individual consumer, OPA said November 17. Officials pointed out that these places where coffee is used will be cut more than 40 percent from their normal use. They previously had estimated the consumer cut at about 38 percent.

Institutions register this week

Following their registration on November 23, 24, and 25, "institutional users" will receive from their local War Price and Rationing boards for use from November 22 to January 31, 1943, inclusive, allotments of the same amount of coffee that they served in September and October. During September and October, however, their use of coffee had been cut from normal through the WPB's coffee conservation Order M–135. This order limited deliveries at the roaster and wholesale level to approximately 65 percent of the amount delivered in September and October 1941; although the percentage received by individual users varied.

Further curtailment occurs because there are 71 days in the first allotment period for restaurants, hotels, and other such users, as compared with 61 days in September and October. This alone will reduce the average daily use by about 15 percent. The rest of the curtailment from normal use is found in the fact that ordinarily demand for coffee in December and January is much heavier than during September and October, but the OPA made no increase in the ration for restaurants and hotels, hospitals or other institutions, to take care of this increased demand.

Stocks to be counted in ration

When they register for their first ration period on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of this week—when there is a "freeze" on consumer sales—the institutions must declare to the local boards the amounts of their inventories of coffee as of midnight November 21. These stocks will be part of their ration for the first allotment period.

Lumbermen urge tire-saving program

Adoption of a voluntary tire conservation program for the lumber industry was recommended unanimously in Washington on November 16 by lumbermen and WPB representatives meeting at a conference of the lumber industry transportation advisory committee.

The suggested program would include education of drivers and servicemen in the care of tires through use of motion pictures and educational literature; better road maintenance by elimination of rocks, ruts, stumps, and other obstructions from private logging roads, and greater use of railroad facilities and mechanical loaders.

Howard C. Richardson, representing the Office of Price Administration, recommended that lumbermen make contact with the State tire rationing administrators through their local lumber associations to present their case for tire allotments. He said any trucker may request investigation of inequality of distribution by local boards.

Improvement in the railroad car situation, it was agreed, would follow strict adherence to the practice of shipping in carloads and with cars loaded to capacity. J. K. Pearce of the lumber production section, WPB, suggested investigation of the possibilities of eliminating truck hauls of logs and lumber over roads parallel to a rail line.

H. E. Holman, chief of the lumber production section of WPB and chairman of the advisory committee, discussed the shortage of new road construction equipment and recommended that loggers first endeavor to obtain such equipment by lease or purchase of idle county and State equipment.

Allocation of public timber to adjacent or nearby mills would eliminate some cross hauls of logs, the committee pointed out.

No plans to ration used cars at present, OPA says

The OPA is not planning to ration used cars, Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator in charge of rationing, said November 16 in a statement issued in response to numerous questions on the subject.

Present stock adequate

"The present stock of used cars in the country, around 300,000, apparently is adequate for our present needs," Mr. O'Leary said. "If a supply continues to be available for essential workers at fair prices, there should be no necessity for used car rationing. Since mileage rationing will reduce nonoccupational use of motorcars to a minimum, it probably will serve to channel used cars out of the hands of those who have less need for transportation into the hands of those who are most essential to the war effort. So, while it is impossible to make a flat long-range commitment, it can be said definitely that we do not intend to ration used cars at the present time."

* * *

DIESEL OIL—Clarification and adjustment of dollar-and-cents ceilings for distillate and residual Diesel oils, ships' bunkers, on the Texas-Louisiana Coast were made November 19 by the OPA. The orders are contained in Amendment No. 47 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, effective November 25.

Gas ration coupons must carry identifications

Car owners and others holding gasoline books in the rationed East must have identifications written in ink on the back of their coupons for any gasoline purchases they make beginning November 21, the OPA ordered November 16.

The order, similar to previously announced write-in provisions in the new Nation-wide mileage regulations, is carried in Amendment No. 16 to the present gas rationing plan.

The identifications to be written in ink on the reverse side of the coupon shall consist of the license number and State of registration in the case of A, B, C, D, S–1, and S–2 coupons.

Dealers and distributors of gasoline to whom inventory coupons are issued must write the name and address of their establishment on the back of each coupon.

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Commercial drivers urged to stretch "S" coupons to Dec. 1

Owners of trucks, buses, taxis, and other vehicles operated on service rations in the East are expected to make their "S" coupons last until December 1, even though their ration books may be dated to expire before that date, the OPA announced November 18.

Auto dealers must deliver vehicles in "new car" trim to collect storage charge

Automobile dealers, distributors, and manufacturers cannot pass on to buyers the monthly increment permitted for storage and maintenance unless they maintain the vehicle in accordance with specified standards established in OPA regulations, the OPA announced November 17.

Written statement required

Buyers may refuse to accept new cars if the price includes this monthly increment unless the seller furnishes with the bill of sale a written statement that all the maintenance and storage operations specified by OPA have been performed on the vehicle to assure it will be delivered in "new car" trim.

The provisions with regard to maintenance and storage are set forth in Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 85 (New Passenger Automobiles) and amendments No. 19 and 51 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, which applies to new commercial motor vehicles.

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Ceiling prices cut on boilers, radiators

Maximum prices for cast-iron coal-burning and oil-burning boilers and for radiators were fixed November 18 by the OPA at levels generally 5 percent below prevailing prices in the case of boilers and 12 percent below in the case of radiators.

The rollback on boiler and radiation prices is based on prices prevailing from October 1 to October 15, 1941, which were considered representative for the industry.

The price reduction, taken through the issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 272, effective November 23, affects an industry which last year shipped 301,000,000 pounds of boilers and 89,000,000 square feet of radiation.

* * *

OFF-THE-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES.—Time within which certain off-the-highway motor vehicles may be manufactured was extended November 17 by Amendment No. 3 to General Limitation Order L–1–e. The amendment extends the time for manufacture of 500 of these huge vehicles from July 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943. It does not increase the number authorized.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

Krug staffs controlled materials division

Establishment of a new Controlled Materials Plan Division and top appointments to its staff were announced November 18 by J. A. Krug, deputy director general for distribution.

To work with metal divisions

Director of the CMP division and chairman of the controlled materials board is Harold Boeschenstein, president and general manager of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Toledo, Ohio. Assistant director is W. C. Skuce, supervisor of materials procurement, priorities, and inventory control for the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In distributing materials under the controlled materials plan, Mr. Boeschenstein and Mr. Skuce will work in close cooperation with Hiland G. Batcheller, Arthur H. Bunker, and Harry O. King, directors, respectively, of the three controlled materials divisions—steel, aluminum, and copper—and with the control officers of the claimant agencies.

Services on board

The controlled materials plan division, which will operate under Mr. Krug's general direction, includes the offices of the director and assistant director, a controlled materials board and an engineering board of review. The controlled materials board will be composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease Administration, Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Civilian Supply, the chiefs of the aluminum, copper, steel, program, and facilities divisions, a labor representative and a representative of the resources division.

Also established within the new division are a scheduling methods branch, an instruction, inquiry and service branch and an operations branch. The controlled materials plan division will be the agency charged with development and administration of the operating policies to govern CMP.

To educate public

An extensive campaign of public education in the operating details of the controlled materials plan is being worked out jointly by the CMP division and the division of information of the War Production Board. The plan itself will not become operative until the second quarter of 1943, but it is essential that in the meantime those war producers who will be included under it become thoroughly familiar with its requirements, in order that they may draw their "bills of materials" for presentation to the several claimant agencies, such as the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Office of Civilian Supply. It is on the basis of the "bills" that allotments of controlled materials will be computed.

Imports will be geared to wartime economy

Data on which next year's imports from all parts of the world will be based are now being gathered by the WPB stockpiling and transportation division and the various industry divisions.

Priority cargoes have first choice

The industry divisions are submitting to the stockpiling division estimates of the volume of imports which will be required to maintain the wartime economy of the Nation. Studies are now in process to evaluate these estimates in accordance with their relative importance of the war effort and the availability of shipping space. Final forecasts of shipping needs are referred on a quarterly basis to the WPB requirements committee.

Despite the fact that the Nation's ship building program has been continually more effective, shipping space remains below the total needed to transport the volume of imports required for manufacture into essential war goods. It is necessary, therefore, to consider the relative value of imports and to assign shipping space on that basis.

Effects felt all over world

In order to regulate the imports of commodities, the WPB has established controls whose effects are felt thousands of miles away in shipping ports all over the world.

The priority cargoes have first choice of the available space in all ships controlled by the United States.

Truck trailer output stopped; time extended for heavy trucks

Production of all sizes of truck trailers was stopped and the time within which a specified number of heavy trucks may be produced was extended November 19 by two amendments issued by the director general for operations.

Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary Limitation Order L–1–g in effect prohibits the manufacture of truck trailers of all sizes. Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Limitation Order L–1–h extends the time (originally August 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942) within which the 4,000 heavy trucks authorized under the order may be produced to the perlod August 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943. It does not increase the number of heavy trucks authorized for manufacture.

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Experts sent to field offices to explain CMP

An intensive program is now in effect for the purpose of thoroughly equipping field offices of the WPB for the task of handling questions on the Controlled Materials Plan, the Office of Field Operations announced November 16.

Seventy priorities specialists and other selected men have spent several days in Washington in a training school on CMP conducted by the inquiries, instruction, and service branch of the Controlled Materials Division.

The majority of these men already have left Washington for the various regional and branch offices, taking with them comprehensive material on CMP. In each such office, one of these men will explain CMP to the personnel concerned.

In addition, mass meetings will be conducted in 24 key cities where the Washington specialists will further explain CMP.

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Higher ratings required for chrome steel deliveries

An amendment of Order M–21–d to permit delivery of corrosion or heat resistant chrome steel only on a preference rating of AA–5 or higher, and use of such material only if acquired on a preference rating of AA–5 or higher, was announced November 18.

$50,000,000 in scarce chemicals allocated for November use in all types of products

Over $50,000,000 worth of scarce chemicals have been allocated to industry for use in November, it was announced November 17 by the chemicals division in releasing its monthly report on allocations of individual chemicals. The allocations reported for do not include direct military needs.

On end-use basis

The report, attached to news release WPB–2145, is the second in a new monthly series designed to acquaint the industry and the public with the supply picture in each of the chemical products under allocation control by WPB. The report lists each chemical and states the percentage of requests allowed for each use. Allocations are on an end-use basis, and it must be noted that these percentages are of requests made for allocation, and not the percentage of requirements. Wherever limitation orders govern, requests for allocations are made in accordance with the percentage of each chemical permitted to be used.

The report on allocation lists uses which were filled completely, those which were partially filled and those which were totally denied. This report, the most comprehensive picture of the scarce chemicals industry ever released by WPB, enables users of critical chemicals for all types of products to determine approximately the amount of each chemical they may expect to be allocated.

Chemicals are allocated on the basis of end-use, rather than on preference ratings. The report reflects situations in which applications are denied to encourage industry to substitute less critical materials.

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Drive launched to shift skilled peacetime workers to war plants

Every city and crossroads town in the country will be combed for skilled men and women who are needed on war jobs, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said November 20. Representatives of the U. S. Employment Service have been instructed to make every effort to persuade such workers to shift from their peacetime jobs to work in war production plants.

Acute shortages in many occupations

This drive does not reflect a general shortage of labor, Mr. McNutt explained, but it does mean that in many occupations serious scarcities have developed. He said that industry is now finding it almost impossible to find certain types of skilled men such as tool designers, die makers, marine machinists, and loftsmen.

Acute labor shortages have developed in 166 out of 528 selected skilled and semiskilled occupations, he added. This is reflected, Mr. McNutt said, in calls for workers made by employers of 50 persons or more in 17,500 selected business establishments engaged principally in war work or related activities.

* * *

CAST-IRON BOILERS.—The cut-off date on production of low pressure cast iron boilers using exclusively gas or exclusively oil for fuel has been postponed to December 1 by the director general for operations, in Amendment No. 1 to Order L–187.

As offensive changes picture

Unified plane production board gets job of doubling output by this time in 1943

A new board to have complete responsibility for aircraft production is being formed, WPB Chairman Nelson revealed at his press conference November 19. Under the leadership of Vice Chairman Charles Wilson, the board will be charged with the task of doubling plane output in 1943.

No longer "shooting with a shotgun"

At the same conference Mr. Nelson forecast that combat in Africa will change schedules and specifications for war matériel, because "until you get on an offensive, you are shooting with a shotgun at all parts of what you may need. The minute you get on the offensive you begin shooting with a rifle directly at the things that are definitely needed for the offensive."

Of aircraft production under the new board, Mr. Nelson said that the whole picture will be "clarified in one simple straight-line organization."

"We have had an aircraft division over here," he said. "We have had one at Wright Field. There has been one in the Air Force. What we are attempting to do is to put the responsibility directly into one place." Again, he declared that the effect of the reorganization is to "pin the responsibility directly on one person so that anything that interferes with production in aircraft can be straightened out, no matter what it is." That person, he said, is Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Nelson believes we can accomplish the double production next year, and moreover, he told reporters, he expects that we can double it in numbers, with added weight making it more than double. Questioning developed that by doubling production he meant doubling the monthly rate by this time next year.

Expects standardization to help

Manpower and factory power will present problems, the WPB chairman agreed, but we will not have to double labor force or facilities. For one thing, he expects standardization to help. Nevertheless he said that we may, contrary to earlier expectations, have to build some large new plants.

SHIP PRODUCTION RECORDS DON'T COUNT UNLESS YOU DELIVER THE SHIP

The Pacific Bridge Co., Alameda, Calif., which recently claimed a shipbuilding record by launching a small cargo ship 80 hours after keel-laying, is approximately 5 months behind schedule, the Maritime Commission has announced.

Although the company has maintained its schedule in launching ships, it has yet to finish and deliver into service any of the nine vessels that have been launched. The company agreed to deliver one ship per month beginning in July, 1942.

"The Commission is not satisfied with the performance of the Pacific Bridge Co.," Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Commission, said. "Launching of ships means little. It is the delivery of completed vessels that counts in this all-out war effort."

* * *

SILVER CONTENT.—Maximum prices of machines and parts containing silver may be increased 9.625 cents per fine troy ounce of silver contained in the item, the OPA announced November 20.

Statistical staff named to simplify procedures

Completion of the organization of the general statistical staff of the WPB was announced November 16 by Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations.

While the WPB division of statistics under the direction of Dr. Stacy May will continue to function as the over-all statistical organization, compiling data for the total war production effort and addressing itself to general research and statistical problems, the general statistical staff will service the WPB industry divisions directly.

Subject to exceptions set forth in general administrative orders and instructions, the responsibility of the general statistics staff will be to set up and operate uniform methods of internal statistical reporting for the various divisions, so that their work can be compared, and the operations of the industries which they serve may be reported on a comparable basis.

Chief of the general statistics staff is Dr. Vergil D. Reed. Dr. Reed continues to serve also as chief of the industry facilities branch of the division of statistics.

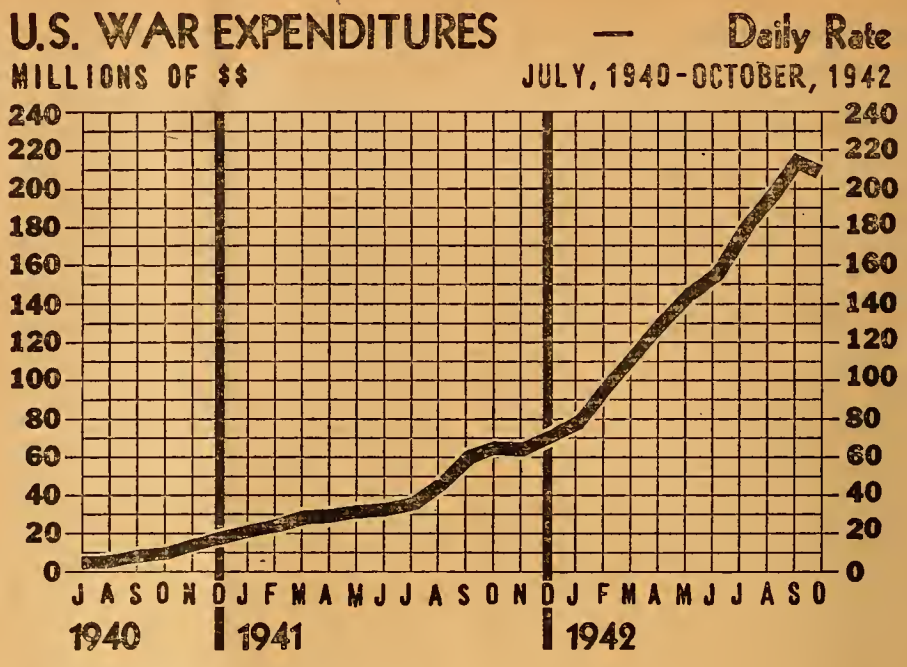
Dr. Reed is assisted by two deputy chiefs, Dr. C. W. Moore and Quincy Adams. Deputy Chief Moore has supervision over the statistical work of the industry branches, and is assisted by three assistant chiefs James J. Hanks, Dr. Arthur L. Rayhawk, and William C. Gordon, Jr.

* * *

LEATHER—War Shipping Administration rates must be used by tanners in determining war risk insurance costs on hides and skins, the OPA announced November 19. This provision is contained in Amendment No. One to Revised Price Schedule No. 61—Leather—which also eliminates any conflict with the later maximum export price regulation by providing that maximum prices for export sales of leather shall be determined in accordance with the export regulation.

* * *

MINERAL OIL POLYMERS. — Because supplies are decreasing in face of an increasing military demand, mineral oil polymers November 17 were placed under allocation by the director general for operations with the issuance of General Preference Order M-258. The order permits deliveries of 50 pounds without specific authorization and requires authorization for all other deliveries.



EXPENDITURES for war purposes by United States Government agencies in October were up 4.8 percent to a total of $5,722,000,000. This was an increase of $264,000,000 over the previous month, compared with a 5.8 percent increase amounting to $300,000,000 in September over August.

THE AVERAGE daily rate of expenditure declined in October to $211,900,000 from $218,300,000 in September. The decline in part reflects the fact that there were 27 days in October on which Treasury checks were paid out, as compared with only 25 such days in September.

CHANGES in the rate of expenditure during a given month do not necessarily relate to production in that month. Payments may be made in advance of delivery, on delivery, or some time after delivery.

(The figures cover expenditures both by the Treasury and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.)

Flourspar ceilings raised to stimulate production

An increase in maximum prices for metallurgical fluorspar, designed to stimulate production, expand facilities, and encourage new producers to enter the fluorspar field, was announced November 18 by the OPA.

The new base ceiling prices range from $25 to $28 per short ton, according to calcium fluoride and silica content, compared with $23 to $25 for top-grade fluorspar previously. They are subject to freight adjustments.

At the same time, dollar-and-cents ceiling prices are established for acid grade fluorspar, except in the Illinois-Kentucky district.

The new prices are established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 126, as amended (Fluorspar), effective November 23.

Mines to get top materials ratings in emergency

The United States mining industry November 16 received assurance of the highest priority assistance with the announcement by the WPB requirements committee that in cases of extreme urgency a rating of AA-1 will be assigned for purchase of mine maintenance and repair materials in the fourth quarter of 1942.

New mining machinery may be assigned a rating of AA-2X, where this high rating is considered necessary by WPB to secure the delivery of essential equipment.

The amount of material to which these high ratings may be applied in no case may exceed the amount which has already been set aside for the mining industry for use in the fourth quarter of 1942.

Indices of U. S. industrial effort and of the impact on American life

WAR FACTS

PRODUCTION DATA

Index numbers of program progress, 1942

Month:	*Munitions production* [1]	*War construction* [2]	*Total war output* [3]
November 1941	100	100	100
January 1942	163	105	134
February	173	110	143
March	201	136	171
April	238	172	205
May	269	190	230
June	300	219	253
July	331	219	284
August	357	276	302
September	381[p]	269	315[p]

[1] Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.

[2] Includes all Government-financed war construction.

[3] Total war output represented by the index includes all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds.

[p] Preliminary.

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Financed with Government funds:	
Commitments, June 1940–Sept. 30, 1942	$14,159,000,000
Value of completions as of Sept. 30, 1942	$8,359,000,000
Financed with private funds:	
War housing scheduled, June 1940–Sept. 30, 1942	$1,131,000,000
Value of completions as of Sept. 30, 1942	$735,000,000

Non-industrial war construction includes military construction such as camps, airfields, etc., war housing, and public works.

MANPOWER

October 1942:	*Number*	*Percent change October from 1941*
Labor force	54,000,000	−0.2
Unemployed	1,600,000	−59.0
Employed	[1] 52,400,000	+4.4
Nonagricultural	[1] 41,900,000	+2.4
Male	29,200,000	−1.4
Female	12,700,000	+12.4
Agricultural	[1] 10,500,000	+12.9
Male	8,900,000	+7.2
Female	1,600,000	+60.0

Man-days of idleness on strikes affecting war production, January–September 1942	1,715,932
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	8/100 of 1%

[1] New series starting Aug. 18.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Financed with Government funds:	
Commitments, June 1940–Sept. 30, 1942	$13,474,000,000
Value of completions as of Sept. 30, 1942	$7,009,000,000
Financed with private funds:	
Expansions as measured by 10,289 Certificates of Necessity, Approved June 1940–Sept. 30, 1942	$3,444,000,000

Includes construction, machinery, and equipment.

Expansions not included in Certificates of Necessity are estimated to cost between 1 and 2 billion dollars. Approximately three-quarters of the estimated cost of the certificates approved has been completed.

FINANCE

Authorized war program, July 1940–October 1942 [1]	$240,000,000,000
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 1942	55,701,000,000
October 1942	5,722,000,000
Daily rate (27 days)	211,900,000
September 1942	5,458,000,000
Daily rate (25 days)	218,300,000
Sales of war bonds:	
Cumulative May 1941–October 1942	$9,945,000,000
October 1942	814,000,000
Quota for October	775,000,000
September 1942	838,000,000

[1] Preliminary. Includes funds made available by Congressional legislation and by Government corporations.

PLANT UTILIZATION

(Selected metal products industries—September preliminary report—Distribution of productive employees by shift)

	First Shift (per cent)	*Second Shift (per cent)*	*Third Shift (per cent)*
Total	70	21	9
Nonferrous metal products	77	17	6
Iron and steel products (except machinery)	70	21	9
Automobiles and automobile equipment	57	28	15
Electrical machinery	73	20	7
Machinery (except electrical)	70	22	8
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	79	14	7
Miscellaneous industries	82	14	4

Excludes aircraft, shipbuilding, Government-owned ordnance plants and navy yards, primary smelting, refining, rolling, and drawing industries in the iron and steel and nonferrous groups.

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

Number of merchant ships delivered:	
October 1942	80
January–October 1942	539
Tonnage delivered (deadweight tons):	
October 1942	883,000
January–October 1942	5,985,000

COST OF LIVING

	Index	*Percent increase from like month last year*
Cost of living (1935–39=100):		
May 1942	116.0	12.7
September 1942	117.8	9.0
October 1942	119.0	8.9

Metal banned for many kitchen gadgets

The varied and colorful array of metal kitchen gadgets, cooking utensils and housewares that in recent years have characterized the American home and kitchen on November 17 was reduced by the WPB to a few bare essentials for the duration.

The order, L–30–d, affects kitchen tools (including items ranging from can openers to egg beaters), glass or ceramic flameware, cooking utensils, and storage utensils such as vegetable bins, canisters and the like. It covers all items not included in the previous three orders of the series—L–30–a (galvanized ware), L–30–b (enameled ware) and L–30–c (cast iron ware).

Use of metal is completely prohibited by the order in, among other things, the following: rinsing pans, pot scourers and other sink accessories, dust pans, silent butlers, crumb sets, washboards, clothes wringers and concrete garbage receptacles containing more than five percent of metal by weight. The prohibition on production of these items became effective November 23.

On items permitted by L–30–d, the picture shapes up like this:

KITCHEN TOOLS

After November 23, only eight metal items are permitted—wire strainers, can openers, egg beaters, food mills, food choppers and grinders, and commercial type cake turners and basting spoons. Consumption of iron and steel for production of each of these is restricted to 35 percent of the amount used in the 12 months ending June 30, 1941. Eliminated are such items as jar openers, bottle openers, flour sifters, mashers, corkscrews, dippers, sieves, etc.

Also permitted for military orders only are bread cutters, dippers, French fry cutters, nutmeg graters, skimmers, sugar and flour scoops and vegetable graters. Types of kitchen tools otherwise prohibited may, however, be made for Navy and Maritime shipboard use.

COOKING UTENSILS

Except for utensils permitted by Orders L–30–b (enameled ware) and L–30–c (cast iron ware), no metal cooking utensils containing more than 20 percent of metal by weight were to be allowed after November 23 with the exception of black steel frying pans (with a bottom diameter of eight to twelve inches) and heavy duty black steel roast pans which are used mostly in the Army and in commercial kitchens. Tinned utensils for Army and Navy use also are permitted.

STORAGE EQUIPMENT

All types of household storage articles such as vegetable bins, canisters, bread boxes, metal cookie containers, cake boxes, metal jugs, etc., were prohibited after November 23.

The only exception is vacuum bottles with a capacity of 1 quart or less. Production of these bottles is cut to one-half of normal output.

PAILS, BUCKETS, AND TUBS

Production of these, except as provided in Orders L–30–a (galvanized ware) and L–30–b (enameled ware), is completely prohibited after November 23, with certain exceptions which are listed in the order. The order includes provisions for manufacture of repair parts for all of the permitted items which require them.

With the November 17 action, Order L–30, which originally set up restrictions on production of kitchen and household articles, was revoked and all its provisions superseded by provisions in the four supplementary orders. Articles in which use of metal was specifically prohibited by L–30 are still banned by L–30–d.

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More rigid control on cork discs for bottle caps

To make certain that the limited allocations of cork for use in bottle caps is evenly distributed among bottlers, the WPB November 17 took action to control the deliveries of cork discs for bottle caps.

Amendment No. 3 to General Preference Order M-8-a prohibits all bottlers who are not regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling crowns with cork discs, from acquiring such discs if they already have a 30 days' supply on hand. In addition, bottlers must certify to the seller of the discs on PD–711 as to the botlers' inventories and use of the discs.

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Gold mine machinery frozen

Machinery and equipment which had been used in gold mines whose operations are being ended by Limitation Order L–208 were frozen in the hands of their owners by an amendment to the order issued November 19 by the director general for operations.

The amendment (No. 1) prohibits the sale or disposal of any machinery or equipment of the types listed in Schedule A of Preference Rating Order P–56, from a non-essential mine as defined in L–208, without the specific permission of the director general.

* * *

SOFT COAL—The consumption of American bituminous coal already has reached the highest point in nearly two decades and the United Nations drive against the Axis is expected to increase it to a new all-time peak in 1943, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said November 17.

Ice box quotas for 1943 set to save critical materials; 300,000 production planned

A program for production of over 300,000 ice boxes next year, using the absolute minimum of iron and steel, was announced November 14 by the WPB. It contains no provisions for manufacturers of mechanical refrigerators.

Necessitated by the complete curtailment of production of other types of household refrigerators and by requirements of the armed forces and other essential uses, the program involves a new WPB principle in assigning quotas to producers for manufacture of consumers' goods.

This principle provides for determination of production quotas for each individual ice refrigerator manufacturer in proportion to his ability to cut down on use of critical materials.

In addition to establishing a program for next year the order, L–7–c, lists production quotas in an appended schedule for each manufacturer covering the 2 months ending December 31 of this year.

The November 14 order supersedes Orders L–7, L–7–a and L–7–b, revoked on November 24. These three orders previously had controlled production of ice refrigerators, reducing the amount of steel to a maximum of 20 pounds per refrigerator.

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Lamp trade-marks limited

Manufacturers of incandescent, fluorescent, or glow discharge lamps are prohibited from etching a trade-mark or other identification on lamps for anyone but themselves or other manufacturers, the director general for operations made clear November 16 in an interpretation (No. 1) to Order L–28–a.

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Metal, plastics, cork banned for repairing fishing tackle

Use of metal, plastics, or cork for repairing noncommercial fishing tackle or for production of repair parts for such tackle was prohibited November 18 by the director general for operations with issuance of L–92 as amended.

Replacement parts fully fabricated on November 18 are exempt from the restriction. Also exempt are repair parts using iron or steel which had been partly fabricated on November 18 to the point where they could be used for no other purpose.

Specialists named to WPB field offices

The appointment of 44 automotive specialists to WPB regional and district offices throughout the country was announced November 18 by R. L. Vaniman, director of the automotive division.

Duties outlined

The immediate duties of the automotive specialists involve the following activities:

1. To make certain that proper conservation measures are put into effect by all holders of reserve vehicles now in storage for rationing.
2. To assist and advise dealers and service stations in conserving and reconditioning automotive parts: to examine inventories and arrange for transfer of excess stocks to points where needed.
3. To facilitate the acquisition of necessary repair equipment and tools by service stations.
4. To establish close contact with all producers of service station equipment, including those manufacturing such equipment for tanks and other combat vehicles and help them to secure critical materials.
5. To advise the industry on the preparation and filing of WPB Forms required under orders and regulations administered by the automotive division.

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6,360,974 pounds of scrap collected by dairy industry

The National Dairy Industry Salvage Drive has furnished 6,360,974 pounds of scrap materials for the war effort, it was announced November 17 by the WPB conservation division.

Materials included in the salvage drive were aluminum, brass, copper, iron and steel, zinc, lead, bronze, nickel, rubber, white metal alloys and miscellaneous nonferrous metals.

Original goal of the dairy industry in the scrap drive was 1,000,000 pounds. Not only has the goal been far surpassed, but the drive is still in progress.

* * *

BRASS MILLS, copper wire mills, and copper foundries are cautioned by H. O. King, director of the WPB copper division that they must continue to use end-use classification symbols which were set up under Priorities Regulation No. 10. To avoid delays in delivery, all persons ordering copper and copper-base alloy products from mills and foundries are warned that they must provide as much end-use information as possible, including the ACS symbol number, so that their suppliers may obtain the necessary allocation of metal from WPB to fill their orders.

Smith outlines procedure for spreading war contracts to smaller companies

The procedure by which the smaller war plants division of WPB will seek to give effect to the directives issued by the Army Services of Supply, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, and designed to spread war work to smaller plants, was outlined November 17 by Frank Smith, deputy director of the smaller war plants division.

"The first step," Mr. Smith said, "is for us to find out what the future requirements are as our men, under Mr. O. S. McPherson, chief of our agencies contact branch, working with the officers assigned to select items suitable for us, carefully check over specifications and together decide on the jobs we are to tackle.

Committee decides items

"These requirement items are then brought back to our own offices for examination by a committee, under the chairmanship of Robert Graham, composed of engineers from the facilities and plant services branches and one or more of our contact men. It meets every day and decides finally which items we shall work on and where we are most likely to find the best facilities . . .

Plant service branch designates plant

"The plant service branch then goes to work to break down the jobs and designate specific plants to do them . . . We have one of our field men discuss the job with the managers and production men in the plant . . . we are then ready to make our specific recommendation to the procurement officer who will place the order . . .

"When the order is placed . . . our engineers in the field follow up closely with engineering advice and assistance. . . ."

Mr. Smith said a semimonthly report will be issued from now on giving the amount in dollar value of contracts placed, the number of contracts and the number of plants participating in each contract.

30 small firms share four contracts

Thirty-nine prime contracts, totalling 16 million dollars, had been awarded up to November 13th . . . Three of these are of the "mother hen" type (a prime contractor with numerous designated subcontractors), and one is a pool (an association of small firms holding a prime contract). In these four contracts, thirty small firms are participating.

To date 171 requirement items have been dealt with and facilities have been recommended, in respect to 121, to the procurement officers concerned. The discrepancy between 39 prime contracts awarded and 121 requirements processed is accounted for by the time lag between specific facilities recommendations to procurement officers and the actual placing of the orders with those facilities.

Stay home, Smith urges

Mr. Smith urged owners and managers seeking war work not to come to Washington unless called there for conference. "Save your time and money," he counselled, "and let the railroads carry the soldiers. See the Smaller War Plants Division man in your nearest War Production Board field office."

Following is the list of deputy regional directors for smaller war plants in the WPB regional offices:

BOSTON, MASS., 17 Court Street, Clarence A. Woodruff;
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., 122 E. 42nd Street, Sydney E. Hogerton;
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Audenreid Whittemore;
ATLANTA, GA., 116 Chandler Building, (To be designated);
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 13 Union Commerce Bldg., Daniel P. Ford;
CHICAGO, ILL., 20 North Wacker Drive, Linwood A. Miller;
KANSAS CITY, MO., Mutual Interstate Bldg., Roy W. Webb;
DALLAS, TEX., 4th Floor, Fidelity Bldg., William G. Morrison;
DENVER, COLO., Kittredge Bldg., Robert W. Gordon;
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 1355 Market Street, Oscar L. Starr;
DETROIT, MICH., 7310 Woodward Avenue, Hugo A. Welssbrodt;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 326 Midland Bank Bldg. (to be designated).

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CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED BY NEW ORDER

A basic order providing for the application of conservation and simplification measures to various types of construction machinery and equipment was announced November 17 by the director general for operations.

The order, L–217, provides that the director general may from time to time issue schedules establishing conservation of materials and simplified practices, with respect to types, sizes, forms, specifications or other qualifications for construction and equipment or parts.

RAIL EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED

Railroad executives meeting November 19 with WPB transportation equipment officials learned how much new equipment and maintenance material for domestic service they will be permitted to order at this time for delivery early in 1943.

No passenger cars permitted

Authorizations for 250 new steam locomotives and 36 new road diesels were made for the first 8 months of 1943. Deliveries in the first 6 months of 1943 were authorized for 100 switching diesels and 20,000 freight cars. No passenger cars were permitted to be ordered.

Steel for maintenance of equipment and lines, to be delivered in the first quarter of 1943, was authorized in the following quantities: 330,000 tons for repairs to equipment, 480,000 tons for rails, and 288,000 tons for track accessories.

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New dates set in allocation order on construction machinery

Due to the delay in issuance of Limitation Order L–192, placing all construction machinery and equipment under allocation control, dates set for various actions required by the order have been changed by an amendment (No. 1 to L–192), announced November 19 by WPB.

Important changes

Among other important changes of date made by the amendment are the following:

Date of supersedence of L–82–a by L–192 is changed from 15 days after date of issuance of L–192 (November 7, 1942) to November 30.

Date beyond which production of any equipment designed for or requiring rubber tires must cease unless authorized on Form PD–556, changed from November 15 to November 30.

Date within which proposed production schedule of new equipment may be filed on Form PD–697, changed from November 15 to November 25. This date applies only to filing for the first month under L–192. Schedules for all months thereafter shall be filed on the fifteenth of each succeeding calendar month.

Date prohibiting the processing or assembling of any material in the manufacture of any equipment listed in Schedule C of L–192, changed from November 15 to November 30.

Date for filing of finished unsold inventory on Form PD–697, changed from November 15 to November 25. This date applies only to filing inventory reports for the first month under Order L–192.

* * *

THE IRON AND STEEL scrap order, as amended October 13, erroneously required filing of form PD–149A. It was not intended to require filing of this form. Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M–24, issued November 18 makes the necessary correction.

Changes in Priority Regulation No. 11

A number of important changes in Priorities Regulation No. 11, as amended October 3, are made by Amendment No. 2 to that version, which was announced November 18 by WPB.

The provision of most immediate interest to companies operating under PRP relieves them from the obligation of cancelling or postponing any order specifying delivery of any listed material (as defined in the regulation) before November 21, if the supplier certifies in writing that (*a*) the material cannot be diverted to fill other orders, or (*b*) the material has been completed or that cancellation would cause substantially diminished production by disrupting schedules. With this exception, PRP units are required upon receipt of their certificates to cancel or defer orders which would exceed the amounts they are authorized to receive.

Other changes are:

The period of time within which a PRP unit must cancel or postpone its purchase orders, is extended to 7 days, including Sundays instead of 5 working days;

A PRP unit may accept delivery of material in excess of its authorization, if the materials were in transit when the supplier received notice of cancellation or postponement, provided such notice was received by the supplier not later than 10 days after receipt of the unit's certificate;

A PRP unit may accept delivery of materials other than, or in excess of, those authorized on its PRP certificate to the extent that it is entitled to extend AAA ratings;

A PRP unit which filed an application for ratings for materials to be used during the second quarter of 1943 on Section H of the first quarter PD–25A application, may now employ the interim procedure with regard to such material, pending the return of its PD–25A for the first quarter;

Any PRP unit which receives during a quarter any listed material other than, or in excess of, the quantities authorized by its PRP certificates, or by specific authorization of the WPB, must report promptly such receipts to WPB, together with a statement of the reasons why such receipts were necessary, and citing the provisions in Regulation 11 which permit such receipts;

A revision of Paragraph (k) of Regulation 11 makes it clear that, although a PRP unit failed to file a PD–25A application on the date specified, it may, as soon as it has filed such application, apply ratings to its purchase orders.

The amendment also revises the Metals List of Regulation 11 so as to include only those items appearing in Materials List No. 1, revised, of the PD-25A application form for the first quarter of 1943, and specifically excludes insect wire screen cloth from the forms of metal on the metals list.

Disposal of obsolete arms subject to WPB direction

The WPB, with the assistance of the War Department and the Metals Reserve Co., has requisitioned a large amount of obsolete military arms and equipment held by more than a dozen dealers, WPB announced November 18.

At the same time, WPB issued Limitation Order L–230, effective November 16, which prohibits the sale, transfer or delivery of all military arms, operating or nonoperating, except under certain conditions specifically permitted by the order.

Rifles, pistols, and shotguns, however, are not covered by the order unless they are of a type that fires automatically.

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BEER manufacturers are the only persons who can determine their ceilings for domestic malt beverages in 32-ounce containers under the formula contained in the beer regulation, the OPA ruled November 19. Other minor errors in the beer regulation also were rectified by OPA in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 259 (Domestic Malt Beverages), effective November 25.

All sales of idle copper, steel to be reported

Owners of idle stocks of copper and steel, and their alloys, who sell directly to authorized war producers, as permitted by Priorities Regulation No. 13, are now required to report such sales by an amendment to that regulation, it was announced November 17 by the director general for operations.

Must send invoice copies

When a sale is made of copper from inventories previously reported to WPB, care Copper Recovery Corporation, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City, the seller must now send a copy of the invoice to that address.

Sellers of steel from reported inventories should address their invoice copies to WPB, care Steel Recovery Corporation, 5835 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

CHEMICALS.—Two allocation orders, M–169 covering methyl ethyl ketone, and M–159 covering butyl alcohol, were amended November 16 to provide for the use of the standard chemical allocations Forms PD–600 and PD–601.

Pricing simplified on used machines, parts

Changes in OPA regulations designed to simplify the calculation of maximum prices for used machines and parts were announced November 21 by the OPA.

At the same time, OPA announced several modifications and extensions of provisions governing pricing of new machines, parts, and machinery services.

The changes are incorporated in Amendment No. 54 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), as amended, and become effective November 25.

Mail order price posting extended to ordinary retailers

Regulations covering posting of ceiling prices on cost of living commodities by mail order houses were broadened by the OPA November 19 to include all sales made by mail, whether by a mail order house or an ordinary retailer.

The action is taken in Amendment No. 35 to the general maximum price regulation, effective November 24. The amendment also modifies the text of a statement which a company doing mail order business may print on the cover of its catalogues or flyer in lieu of printing actual ceiling prices for the 200 cost of living commodities listed in the general regulation.

Home production

At the same time OPA issued Amendment No. 40 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 under the general maximum price regulation, effective November 24, which exempts from price control all commodities made by the seller at his home entirely for his own account without the assistance of hired employees if the sales of the commodity do not exceed $75 in any calendar month. This is similar to the exemption covering sales by the farmer of commodities processed on his farm.

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Ceilings set on special ingots

Maximum prices for special "trade name" brass and bronze alloy ingots which are produced by persons other than those considered in the trade as ingot makers and which customarily sell at higher prices than regular ingots were announced November 16 by the OPA.

For such ingots, sellers may use as ceilings their maximum offering prices in carload lots in effect March 31, 1942, less 10 percent.

New Government program helps retailers to help Government

The efforts of the retail industry in helping the Government to promote war campaigns have been made easier by a new Government program. Instead of the flood of separate requests made upon them by different war agencies, there will now be one basic program for retailers to follow.

"Your Home and the War" first theme

The program was worked out with Government agencies and retailers by OWI in Washington November 14. It will be linked with retail promotion and advertising efforts. The theme for the first month, in January, "Your Home and The War," will be addressed to women, and will stress the importance of salvage, tire conservation, gas rationing, conservation of household equipment and cooking gas, other home aids, and war bonds and stamps.

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MORGAN TO HEAD CHEMICAL DIVISION

The appointment of Dr. D. P. Morgan of New York City as director of the chemicals division was announced November 18 by Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations.

He will assume his duties immediately, releasing Dr. Reid, the former director, for his new appointment as director of the commodities bureau.

Mr. J. W. Raynolds, Easton, Pa., who has served as assistant branch chief, has been appointed deputy director of the chemicals division.

At the same time Dr. Reid announced the following appointments:

W. Fletcher Twombly, Reading, Mass., as chief of the Aromatics and intermediates section.

Hugh Hughes, Bloomfield, N. J., as assistant to the director of the commodities bureau.

Read outlines tentative formula for determining merchants' "normal" inventory

In connection with two open meetings of members of the wholesale and retail inventory committee and representative merchants and merchant-manufacturers to discuss the forthcoming WPB inventory limitation order, Dr. Eaton V. W. Read, chairman of the committee, November 16 outlined the tentative formula for determining "normal" inventory and indicated there is no need to liquidate stocks in any but the normal fashion in anticipation of stringent controls.

"The order will reduce 'inflated' inventories rather than force the liquidation of 'normal' inventories," Dr. Read pointed out. "The recommended formula for the determination of the 'normal' inventory is a reasonable one, based on the actual relationship of the individual merchant's stock to sales over comparable months of the three preceding years. There is certainly no reason for hasty or disorderly reduction of inventory."

Merchants given time to adjust stocks

Dr. Read also explained that time would be allowed retailers and wholesalers to get their inventories in line with WPB standards. The proposed order gives them until the beginning of the second quarter of 1943 to reduce their inventories to normal, as determined by the WPB formula. If merchants have failed to adjust their stocks by this time, they will be required to reduce purchases during the second quarter until a normal inventory is achieved.

Although the order will not be issued until after the meetings, the formula procedure has been worked out on a tentative basis by Dr. Read's committee. In line with the control system outlined in the committee's report to WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, as approved on September 5, merchants will be required to maintain the same relationship of stock to sales as existed in comparable quarters of 1939–41. In this way, allowable inventories can continue to fluctuate in relation to sales in any given period.

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MEXICAN CHICK PEAS.—Prices of Mexican chick peas, also known as Garbanzo beans—recently used in coffee blends—are subject to the general maximum price regulation, the OPA stated November 20 in an interpretation to the trade.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

War, Navy to control prices of war goods now exempt from OPA regulations

An arrangement regarding control over prices of war goods along lines already in effect was announced November 15 by the War and Navy Departments and the Office of Price Administration. The agreement was worked out by Under Secretary of War Patterson, Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, and Administrator Henderson.

OPA not to extend jurisdiction

In general, OPA will refrain at this time from further extension of its controls over military materials and services. Accordingly, military items, their subassemblies and parts, which now are exempt from OPA regulations, will in general be left to control by the War and Navy Departments. Materials, subassemblies and parts of these items, and finished goods that have close civilian counterparts, which now are under OPA regulations, will in general remain there with special provisions for price adjustments under Procedural Regulation No. 6.

The War Department and the Navy Department will use all their powers to control profits and prices on the items exempt from OPA control and left to their jurisdiction. They will exercise such controls by the use of procurement procedures based on experience gained since the war began and by full use of their broad powers to examine and audit production costs and renegotiate contracts.

By joint agreement

The OPA and the War and Navy Departments are agreed that adequate control over prices must be maintained in the munitions area. The armed services will furnish to OPA information on prices and procurement procedures for items under Army and Navy control. This will make it possible to appraise the results of this arrangement in terms of the entire price picture. The continuance of this arrangement is dependent, of course, upon its satisfactory practical effects.

Firms selling military items should take care to determine whether their sales are subject to OPA regulations or are under price control of the War and Navy Departments. The exemptions from the OPA regulations are, of course, contained in those regulations. It is emphasized that no sales heretofore subject to OPA control have been exempted as a result of the new arrangement. The procedure for handling requests for adjustment of OPA ceiling prices on war items is provided by Procedural Regulation No. 6. Under it, decisions on the applications will be reached expeditiously.

Penalties for price violators written into GMPR

Special notice of the license penalties to which retailers and wholesalers violating OPA price regulations are subject was written November 20 into the general maximum price regulation.

The addition, contained in Amendment No. 37 to the general maximum price regulation, brings the licensing provisions of this regulation into conformity with OPA's standard licensing regulations and orders.

Similar action was taken by Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary Order No. 5, which applies to dealers selling waste scrap and salvage materials to industrial users.

Living costs up 1 percent in 1 month

The living cost of families of city workers rose 1.0 percent between September 15 and October 15, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported November 18.

Most of the rise was due to the increase in food costs which occurred during the latter part of September and early October, prior to the action of the OPA, which brought an additional 30 percent of the family food bill under price control as of October 5.

There were further increases during the month in prices of some foods controlled by OPA, and in bituminous coal prices, for which the OPA had authorized an increase on October 1 to meet increased mine prices. Charges for medical and personal services also advanced quite generally.

"Spun" and "blended" nylon ceilings

Ceiling prices for additional types of women's nylon hosiery, other than the standard constructions for which dollar-and-cents prices were set in the recent nylon hosiery regulation, were announced November 17 by OPA.

Maximum prices for these stockings are determined by the highest price charged during March 1942 by the seller or—if he made no sale—the highest March price charged by his most closely competitive seller. However, in no event may the maximum price determined by this method of the general maximum price regulation exceed dollar-and-cents prices set forth in price tables covering retail, wholesale, and manufacturing levels.

For retailers, the specific maximum selling price for stockings of 100 percent "spun" nylon (except that reinforcements and decorations may be of another material than nylon) is $1.85 per pair for all types of first quality, $1.15 for irregulars and 79 cents for seconds. Spun nylon is yarn made from short or "chopped up" lengths of nylon waste fiber.

For "combination" and "blended" nylon hosiery of all types, the retail ceiling for first quality is $1.50 per pair, for "irregulars," $1.00 and for seconds, 75 cents. A "combination" yarn is one made from continuous filament nylon yarn which has been combined or twisted with some other yarn, such as cotton, silk, rayon, or wool. A "blend" is a yarn made from a combination of short lengths of nylon waste fiber spun in combination with rayon, cotton, or other fiber.

These additions to Maximum Price Regulation 95—Women's Nylon Hosiery—are made through the issuance of Amendment No. 1, effective Nov. 19.

The amendment also established specific prices for all types of "cut and sewn" lace nylon hosiery.

Profits of copper, lead, zinc mines which increase wages safeguarded by new quotas

Copper, lead, and zinc mines which pay Government-approved wage increases will be given new quotas allowing a larger share of their production to command premium prices "where such adjustments are necessary in order to permit operating margins which are reasonable and adequate for maximum mine production," Donald H. Wallace, director of the industrial manufacturing price division in the OPA, said November 17 in an address to the American Mining Congress at Salt Lake City.

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Imported metalliferous ores exempt from GMPR

All imported metalliferous ores and concentrates were excluded November 18, from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation. Also excluded were domestic and imported blister copper and lead bullion.

The exclusions were made at the request of the Metals Reserve Company, a Government procurement agency, to relieve it of the administrative detail involved in pricing the many varieties of ores and concentrates which it imports and resells.

The November 18 exclusions were made through Amendment No. 36 to the general maximum price regulation, effective November 24.

The new amendment leaves metalliferous ores and concentrates free from all price control unless they are covered by a specific individual price regulation, such as Maximum Price Regulation No. 113 (Iron Ore Produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan).

* * *

MICA—Maximum prices at which Metals Reserve Company, a Government buying agency, may sell nonstrategic domestic mica were established November 18, by the OPA. Prices range from 12 cents per pound for punch with a minimum usable area of one inch diameter, to 2 dollars per pound for sheet with a usable area of 6 by 8 inches. Prices were established in Order No. 141 under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective November 19.

Employers must approach OPA before pay rise begins if they expect to make it basis for pushing up prices

Rules under which employers may seek price adjustments based on wage or salary increases requiring approval of the National War Labor Board were laid down November 19 by OPA.

Request must precede raise

At the same time OPA issued a statement of detailed information for employers seeking the price adjustments, which emphasized that, in line with present adjustment policy, the price increases will be granted only when they are essential to prosecution of the war or "to a standard of living consistent with prosecution of the war."

The new procedure, set up in Supplementary Order No. 28 and effective November 18, covers the following principal points:

1. The request for price adjustment must be made before the proposed wage or salary increases go into effect or OPA will not, at a later date, grant price increases based on these grounds alone. (However, the fact that the employer failed to file such a request with OPA will not preclude recognition of the increased labor cost resulting from the wage or salary increases in considering any later application for adjustment or petition for amendment based on later changes in circumstances.)

2. The employer should file his request for price adjustment with OPA within 15 days after the wage or salary increase application is made to the War Labor Board. In case of a disputed proceeding before the Board, the employer's request should be filed with OPA within 15 days after the employer receives notice that the War Labor Board has taken jurisdiction over the case.

3. The new procedure cuts across all price regulations and supplements those which already contain price-adjustment procedures.

4. The request for price increases must take one of two forms: Either an application for adjustment of individual prices or a petition for amendment of the applicable price regulation. The request must be filed in accordance with existing price and procedural regulations.

Must file formal papers

The new procedure implements the executive order issued by President Roosevelt on October 3, which provides that no wage increases requiring the approval of the National War Labor Board shall become effective without also being approved by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes in any case in which Price Administrator Henderson "shall have reason to believe that the proposed wage increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved."

An employer in a wage proceeding before the War Labor Board will be required to state whether he will ask a price increase based on the proposed wage or salary increases. This information will be forwarded to OPA by the War Labor Board.

But in order to enable OPA to determine whether the proposed wage increase will cause a price-ceiling change, it is also essential that the employer who intends to make the proposed wage increase the basis for a request for increases in ceiling prices, shall file a formal request for the price increase before the wage increase becomes effective.

If the employer does not intend to make the proposed wage increase, if granted, the basis for a request for higher prices or if the prices are not subject to OPA control, there is no occasion for him to file any request with OPA. The wage case will then be handled by the War Labor Board alone and the wage increase will not need the approval of Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes.

The 15-day limit also holds for applications for salary or wage increases filed with the Wage Adjustment Board of the Building Construction Industry.

Applications for adjustment are to be filed in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 except in cases of Government contracts or subcontracts for certain war commodities or services which come under Procedural Regulation No. 6. An application for adjustment will be granted only if the price regulation under which the employer's maximum prices are set contains a specific provision for the granting of an adjustment and if the employer is eligible for an adjustment under that provision. In the absence of such a provision for adjustment the employer's only recourse is to file a petition for amendment.

A petition for amendment also is to be filed under Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 and it must propose a definite change of general applicability in the terms of the price regulation under which the employer's ceilings are established.

The order provides that if a wage increase is approved by the War Labor Board and an order denying an application for adjustment of prices in whole or in part is issued by OPA the employer may after the wage increase becomes effective, file a protest against the OPA order in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

Industrial sugar users may draw on excess stocks

Registered industrial and institutional users of sugar may draw on their excess stocks of sugar at the rate allowed under rationing regulations and need not obtain prior allotment from their War Price and Rationing Boards, the OPA announced November 14.

This provision is contained in Amendment No. 24 to Rationing Order No. 3, effective November 19, and applies only to applications on OPA Form R–314.

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SHORTENING, salad, and cooking oils.—Processors must continue to grant their normal differentials for each type of purchaser, the OPA announced November 17. When the maximum price which processors may charge for these commodities was reduced ½ cent per pound on September 30, 1942, the amendment to the Revised Price Schedule No. 53—Fats and Oils—did not specify that such differentials applied. This provision has now been written into the schedule in Amendment No. 19, effective November 23.

* * *

SALVAGED GREASE—The maximum price of grease collected under the WPB salvage campaign has been raised to 7 cents per pound from 5 cents on sales by independent collectors to renderers, the OPA announced. This increase was made by Amendment No. 62 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective November 23. No change, however, is made in the prevailing 4-cent ceiling price which the housewife may secure in her sales to a butcher or grocer, or independent collector or renderer, and no change is made in the prevailing 5-cent ceiling which the butcher or grocer may charge the renderer or independent collector.

* * *

PHENOLIC RESINS—An exception to the control over delivery and use of phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compounds set up in Order M–246 was provided November 18 with issuance of Amendment No. 1 by WPB. The amendment permits delivery and use during December of phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compounds which are produced from phenol delivered in accordance with November allocations under M–27, without special authorization under M–246.

DIRECT RETAIL TURKEY PRICES SET

Farmers and processors will use a separate method of determining their maximum prices on live and dressed turkeys which they sell at retail to consumers other than commercial, governmental or institutional users, OPA announced November 18.

Highest price in nearest city

On all such direct sales, the ceiling is the highest permitted retail selling price prevailing in the nearest city, town, or hamlet to the seller's farm or plant. On mail order sales to consumers, the seller may add to this price the actual mailing, express, or shipping cost to the address of the buyer.

This method is provided in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 Poultry and Eggs—effective November 18, to cover retail sales by farmers, growers and processors. The permitted retail selling price is based on the specific cents-per-pound price for sales by shippers, as set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, plus wholesalers' and jobbers' margins established in the same regulation, and retailers' margins established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 268 (Sales of Certain Perishable Foods at Retail). No method had previously been provided for setting ceilings on direct retail sales in either of these two regulations.

Where a farmer or packer sells directly to a commercial, governmental, or institutional user, his maximum price continues to be governed by the wholesale provisions set in Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

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Spice trade told how to compute ceilings

Methods by which the spice trade may arrive at proper deductions in war risk insurance rates in computing their ceiling prices on imported raw spices and spice seeds were explained November 21 by the OPA.

If shipment from the country of origin was made after October 7, the seller must deduct from the specific prices named in Maximum Price Regulation No. 231 (Raw Spices and Spice Seeds) the difference between the highest commercial rates for war risk insurance in effect on July 24, 1942, and the War Shipping Administration rate prevailing on the date of shipment from the country of origin. The result is the seller's ceiling price.

The same deduction also must be made on a shipment from the country of origin between August 1 and October 7, providing the importer carried a War Shipping Administration war risk insurance policy on the particular shipment.

* * *

UNFINISHED GRAPE WINE—when sold or delivered for further cellar treatment and finishing to any Federal bonded winery within the same State in which the unfinished wine was produced—is exempted from price control, the OPA ruled November 19.

Coffee rationing authority delegated to OPA

Authority to ration coffee is formally delegated to the OPA by Directive 1-R, issued November 20 by the WPB.

At the same time, WPB revoked Conservation Order M-135, effective midnight, November 21. Revocation also includes all amendments to the order, and all supplementary orders.

Directive 1-R gives OPA broad control over the sale and distribution of green or roasted coffee in any form.

WPB reserves certain powers

However, WPB reserves the following:

1. Power to issue suspension orders against persons who are found guilty of having violated M-135 prior to November 22. Such orders may impose special limitations on violators, or prohibit them from selling or delivering coffee for a specified period.
2. Control over imports and allocation of green coffee imports.
3. Right to determine, at its option, the amount of coffee available for rationing or other specified distribution.
4. Control over distribution of coffee to the armed forces and to Lend-Lease.

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Posters to explain coffee ration

Fundamentals of coffee rationing for the information of America's housewives will be simply and graphically explained in words and pictures in hundreds of thousands of food stores throughout the country when consumer rationing starts on November 29, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA's deputy administrator in charge of rationing, announced November 16.

Mr. O'Leary disclosed that within the next few days distribution will begin from 8 production centers of 1,000,000 copies of a combination bulletin-poster which explains the details of the coffee rationing program as it applies to retail stores and also furnishes the storekeeper with an attractive poster that tells his customers "How to Use Your Sugar Book for Coffee Rationing."

While designed primarily for display in grocery stores, Mr. O'Leary pointed out that the coffee rationing poster can be used to good advantage in any place where women gather. He said that local defense councils, women's clubs, Red Cross chapters, etc., can assist the coffee rationing program materially by obtaining and displaying the poster.

Plans for collecting waste fats in remote areas announced

Plans for facilitating the collection and shipment of millions of pounds of waste kitchen fats in thinly settled areas remote from rendering plants were announced November 19 by R. K. White, chief of the general salvage section of the WPB conservation division. The new regulations, designed for localities where renderers' trucks and wagons do not collect waste fats, will enable all housewives, meat dealers, and frozen food locker plants to take part in the national effort to salvage waste fats for production of glycerine needed for explosives and other munitions.

Alternative plans

Two collection methods are available to these communities. Under one plan the local salvage committee may call a meeting of all meat dealers in its area, request one dealer (or more if necessary) to act as a central collection point, and arrange pick-up and delivery to the central point by each dealer in turn, once or twice a month. Voluntary services of truckers will also be sought for this work. In this case collectors are asked to pack the salvaged fat in regular 110-pound lard pails or other suitable containers and ship by rail or commercial truck route to the renderer designated by the State Salvage Executive Secretary.

Under the alternative plan, the local salvage committee is asked to get local hides, skins, or junk collectors to make the fat collections from meat dealers and locker operators and ship to the renderer by the most convenient route. In this instance the collector will be given the names and addresses of cooperating renderers, so that a mutually satisfactory price may be determined.

Take discarded silk and nylon stockings to collection centers, women urged

Silk and nylon stockings have become an official item in the Nation's expanding salvage program. All women are requested to take their worn and discarded hosiery to collection centers which were established as of November 16 in retail stores having women's and misses' hosiery departments.

Needed for powder bags

One of the most important military uses for silk is in the manufacture of powder bags. The reclaimed silk will be woven into silk bags, into which charges of powder are placed for generating the power required to expel a shell from guns of major calibre. Silk alone burns completely, leaving no hot embers. The gun can thus be recharged with greater speed because cleaning is not necessary. Nylon also has important military uses.

It was emphasized by the Conservation Division of the WPB that only women's silk and nylon stockings are wanted. Important, also, is that the stockings be washed before they are donated to the Government.

The collection plan, arranged with the cooperation of the Nation's retail stores, provides for direct shipment by the retailers of minimum lots of 100 pounds to Defense Supplies Corporation, Green Island, N. Y. If a store cannot collect the minimum shipping requirement, local salvage committees will arrange for gathering the hosiery for ultimate shipment.

Women are asked to donate their stockings as there will be no financial remuneration to any individual, store or group. On the contrary, the retailer will pay all costs of handling the hosiery until shipment is made collect to the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Stockings desired are:

All silk; all nylon; mixture of silk and nylon; mixture of silk and rayon; mixture of nylon and rayon; mixture of silk and cotton; mixture of nylon and cotton.

* * *

EDIBLE MOLASSES—No special price regulation will be issued by the OPA on edible molasses produced in Louisiana this season, it was announced November 18. Therefore, producers must continue to use their March 1942 ceilings under the general maximum price regulation.

SALVAGE ACTIVITIES REORGANIZED

Changes in the organization of the WPB conservation division whereby the salvage branch, consisting of the general salvage section, the industrial salvage section, the scrap processors section, and the special projects salvage section, has been discontinued with each of these sections now becoming branches, were announced November 20 by Director Rosenwald.

The changes became effective November 10.

White in charge of general salvage

The general salvage branch, with R. K. White as chief, is responsible for salvage activities in the home and on the farm.

The industrial salvage branch, whose chief is Hamilton Wright, deals exclusively with the scrap-collection program in industry.

The scrap processors branch, of which Merrill Stubbs is chief, supervises the work of scrap dealers and automobile graveyards and encourages rapid turnovers in scrap inventories.

The special projects salvage branch, of which J. Widman Bertch is chief, expedites the movement of scrap materials where salvage is impeded by financial and other obstacles.

V-272

NHA explains:

SOUND HOMES STILL POSSIBLE UNDER WAR HOUSING LIMITS

Construction of a sound, comfortable family dwelling is still possible under the restrictions imposed by the new war housing standards announced recently by WPB, John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, declared November 22.

Amends all previous orders

"The regulations as to design and material consumption are comparable to public war housing standards already adopted by the NHA and to the trend in private housing. They amend all previous orders covering the same subjects," Mr. Blandford said.

Trend away from detached homes

"The trend in private war housing will be away from the single-family, detached dwelling, a policy already in force for public war housing," Mr. Blandford said. "But by careful selection of sites and design and by use of substitutes now generally available, private housing can be built within the new standards to meet the Federal Housing Administration's requirements for mortgage insurance.

Will apply to remaining 120,000 units

"The 75,000 private units now under construction will not be affected by the new regulations. The design of another 75,000 units, for which preference rating orders have been issued but on which construction has not started, need not be changed if the builders do not ask for extension of time on their orders.

"The restrictions will apply to some 120,000 units remaining of the private housing quota on which priority assistance has not yet been granted. The Federal Public Housing Authority, constructing unit of the NHA, will be required by the new code to make only minor adjustments in some of its future projects."

* * *

FUEL OIL DEALERS and suppliers who furnish customers with certifications of past purchases must retain for one year the records upon which the certifications are based, the Office of Price Administration announced November 19. The provision regarding the retaining of these records is contained in Amendment No. 9 to the fuel oil rationing regulations, effective November 25, 1942.

Army and Navy taking over lands equal in area to five States

The Army and Navy, operating through the Land Division of the Justice Department, have, since Pearl Harbor, purchased or are in the process of purchasing land tracts from private property holders equal in size to the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and four-fifths of New Jersey, the OWI announced November 18.

At the rate at which requests for further sites are daily being sent to the Land Division, it is estimated that before the war is over 30,000,000 acres—the equivalent of the entire New England group of States—will be taken over by the Government.

So far 64,368 tracts have already been acquired and 57,000 more are in process of condemnation. The 121,368 thus affected embrace 12,000,000 acres which, with improvements, are valued at $284,000,000.

The land seized is used for Army camps, naval bases, air fields, housing areas, bombing ranges, artillery fields, shipyards, drydocks, and other necessary war sites.

200 demountable houses a day finished in one area

Demountable dwellings for 13,700 war workers and their families in the Hampton Roads, Va., area are becoming available at the rate of more than 200 a day in one of the most spectacular public war housing undertakings of the Nation-wide program, Milton Fischer, acting regional representative of the National Housing Agency, announced November 16.

To cost $50,000,000

The four projects of prefabricated houses will cost some $50,000,000 and constitute a sizeable community in themselves. They are located at Newport News, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. Work was not started until early summer but by February 1 it is expected that every unit will be completed and occupied.

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Chemistry opens new wood uses

The application of chemistry to forestry is rapidly developing new uses for wood that challenge the superiority of metals and other materials, Nathaniel Dyke, Jr., WPB technical consultant on lumber, said in an address last week.

The increased use of wood as a source for cellulose, lignin, alcohol, and vannillin hog feed, in the manufacture of sugar, and in the masonite process, Mr. Dyke said, would practically insure that in a few years there will be no waste from wood. The whole tree will be used.

New plywood to be developed for temporary military housing

Development of a special plywood to be used only for temporary military housing was recommended to WPB by the softwood plywood industry advisory committee, which met in Washington recently. Its sale would be restricted to the Procuring Agency of the Corps of Engineers or to persons designated by the agency.

Anticipation of possible increase in use of fir prompted the recommendation for a new restricted grade of Douglas fir plywood, to be called Hutment grade.

The special Hutment grade would be bonded with noncritical adhesives.

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Ceilings on West Coast logs

The method of setting maximum prices on West Coast logs when the logs are *not* delivered to the buyer's manufacturing plant or the district waters named in the regulation was set forth more explicitly November 16 by the OPA.

In such case, the seller must subtract the transportation costs, including booming and rafting charges, which would have been applicable had the shipment moved from the spar-tree to the waters of the seller's district. The spar-tree is the point in the forest from which the logs start to the buyer. To the spar-tree price is added transportation to the destination specified by the purchaser, including any cost of loading on cars or dumping in a mill pond.

First leases signed under NHA conversion program

The first Government leases signed under the National Housing Agency's program to convert private property into additional living quarters for war workers were announced November 19 by National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr.

Through one lease, the NHA took over a residence in Alexandria, Va., to be remodeled into family dwelling units. Through another, it obtained the use of an office building in Mobile, Ala., to be converted into dormitory space for single workers.

Many applications received

The dwelling units will be rented by the HOLC to bona fide war workers, listed by the Alexandria War Housing Center at the same rents for comparable accommodations in the community. These will be in accordance with OPA rent ceilings.

War Housing Centers already have been established in a majority of the 75 congested war production areas designated under the Homes Use program, according to NHA. A large volume of applications have been received from owners of homes and buildings and hundreds of projects already are being surveyed by the HOLC.

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OUTDOOR TRAILER STORAGE

Full trailers and semitrailers still in hands of producers, dealers, distributors, and other agencies may be stored outdoors under certain conditions specified November 19 by the director general for operations.

The specifications for outdoor storage are set forth in Amendment No. 1 to Schedule No. 1 of Conservation Order M–216. They include the following:

All chrome plated surfaces of trailers and semi-trailers stored in or out-of-doors must be washed, cleaned and protected with light oil, liquid wax or special preparations. Where stored outdoors, the tires must be removed, wheels left mounted on axle spindles and the weight of the trailer rested on the wheels. Tires must be stored in a dark, cool place, protected from direct sunlight, in a horizontal position, with separators. Latches, hinges, brake connections, vertical supporting mechanisms and fifth wheels must be lubricated and doors and windows should be closed.

Similar requirements are contained in OPA's Amendment No. 51 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to general maximum price regulation, issued November 6.

Minerals transportation problems surveyed

Cross-hauling must be eliminated voluntarily from the nonmetallic minerals industry if we are to avoid serious impairments of supply through inadequate transportation facilities, R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch, told a meeting of the nonmetallic minerals transportation industry advisory committee in Washington.

At this first meeting of the newly formed committee, industry members said that many opportunities existed for them to conserve transportation facilities, though certain problems would require considerable study. One such study recommended was a flow analysis to determine the amount of cross-hauling now done, and how to eliminate it.

Truck transportation growing critical

While conversion from open top to box cars would ease the present tightness in open cars somewhat, a very small percentage of these minerals are now shipped in open cars.

Truck transportation, the only means of shipping available to many remote mines, is growing critical. Methods of improving access roads without the expenditure of large amounts of critical materials were discussed by the committee.

New items added to strategic imports list, others shifted

Several additions to and shifts in the lists of materials covered by the General Imports Order, M–63, were to become effective on November 23 under the terms of Amendment 8, announced November 20 by the WPB.

Coir fiber, coir yarn, and coir manufactures have been added to List I.

Castor oil, glycerine, and metallic mineral substances in crude form and not otherwise classified are moved from List I to List II of the order, which does not require special authorization to process or move the commodities.

Pig and hog bristles are transferred from List II to List I to provide stricter control of the end-use.

Certain cotton yarns and fabrics are added to List II of the order so as to control imports and to direct the fabrics to essential uses.

Wools finer than 40's are transferred from List III to List II in order to provide for the importation of adequate amounts for blending with other wools.

Commodities added to List III are: muru muru nuts and kernels, tucum nuts and kernels, broomcorn, shoddy and wool extracts, mungo, and wool rags.

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FUEL OIL.—Joint registration of dealers and suppliers of fuel oil who use common stationary storage facilities was provided for by Amendment No. 5 to the fuel oil rationing regulations issued November 17 by the OPA. At the same time, the date when primary suppliers must report transfers of fuel oil for the month of October is postponed from November 25 to December 10.

Minor changes clarify wheat mill-feed regulation

Six minor changes in the wheat mill-feed regulation were announced November 14 by the OPA.

These changes, made in Amendment No. 1, make minor corrections and clarify possible ambiguities in Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 (Wheat Mill Feeds), effective November 20.

Points covered include a change in the record-keeping requirements, a simplified definition of wheat mill feed, minor changes in maximum prices for California and Missouri, an adjustment of delivered prices for retail sales, setting of maximum prices in buyer's sacks, and a provision setting forth conditions under which Federal and State taxes, license and inspection fees may be added to maximum prices.

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DOUGLAS-FIR PLYWOOD

A revision of its Douglas-fir plywood specifications by the United States Bureau of Standards under the title, "Commercial Standard CS 45–42," to establish uniformity with WPB Limitation Order L–150 in respect to grades and dimensions of marketable fir, has necessitated a correction in the order itself.

An amendment (No. 1) issued November 14 by the director general for operations changes the order to read "Commercial Standard CS 45–42," where it formerly read "Commercial Standard CS 45–40."

Staff named to carry work to small plants

The smaller war plants division of the WPB has completed its operating organization and, except for two appointments in the field, now has the staff necessary to carry out its work.

Main function

Lou E. Holland, head of the division, pointed out the distinction between the division and the Smaller War Plants Corporation, of which he is board chairman. The corporation, he said, is a financial institution created to help smaller plants with their money problems, either in their efforts to get war orders or handle them after they have got them. The main business of the division is to get business for the smaller plants and help them with engineering assistance to produce the goods.

Smith heads operating branches

Working directly with Mr. Holland on matters of policy is the *Advisory Committee*, the *Board of Consultants*, and the *Representatives of Organized Labor*. Abbott Smith, one of the directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, has been designated as special assistant.

Frank Smith is deputy director of the division and will have direct control of the six *operating branches*. Most important of these are: the *agencies contact branch* under O. S. McPherson, the *facilities branch* under B. T. Bonnott, and the *plant service branch* under Leo Rush. The agencies contact branch brings in the work from the procurement officers of the services, the facilities branch and plant service are responsible for the selection of the jobs to be placed, and after these job selections are made, they make the final determination of the plants which will be recommended to procurement officers.

Plant service under Leo Rush

In the facilities branch are three sections: first, the facilities records section, which has a general knowledge of plant capacity across the country; second, the critical tools section, which keeps constantly up to date a record of open capacity of critical tools; and, third, a tool and die service section.

Plant service under Leo Rush is the branch where engineering service originates. The division receives thousands of letters asking for help in getting war work. These letters usually describe the kind of plant, the kind of work it has been doing, and the plight it is in at present. The engineers in the plant service branch advise these people as to their proper course of action.

When a plant is selected to do a specific job, the engineers in the plant service branch give whatever assistance is needed in connection with bidding on the job, the adaptation of machinery for the job, and help determine the best methods of production.

Charles H. McArthur heads the *field control branch*. All of the deputy regional directors on Smaller War Plants in the twelve WPB field offices and their representatives in 123 district offices report to Mr. McArthur. "In the selection of facilities to handle jobs," Mr. Holland said, "we lean heavily on the recommendations of our representatives in the field. Our facilities and plant service branches may have reason to think that a given plant is the right one for a certain operation, but usually we ask our field men to check this up on the spot before we recommend the plant to the procurement agency.

Prompt follow-through

"The *coordination branch* under Robert Graham is responsible for the first screening of the requirements brought in by the agencies contact branch. Mr. Graham presides over a committee composed of engineers from the facilities and plant service branches and one or more of the men from the agencies contact branch. After we have chosen the jobs we want to handle, it is the responsibility of the coordination branch to follow through and see that action is taken promptly leading up to our specific recommendations to the procurement agencies concerned.

"A good many manufacturers still come to Washington to consult with us and it is Carl Bolte's responsibility in the *interview branch* to see these people. We urge manufacturers not to come to Washington, but to see our men in the nearest WPB field office. But a good many do come here anyway (and sometimes there is reason for doing so) and we try to take care of them as best we can."

(*See also story on page 15.*)

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COPPER BUILDING MATERIALS.—Restrictions on the use of copper and copper base alloy building materials were clarified November 18 by Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-9-c-4, issued by the director general for operations. The amendment is simply a revision of the definition of the phrase "To install in or connect to a structure or system" to restore original intention of the order.

Makers of compressed gases commended for saving cylinders

Manufacturers and distributors of compressed gases were commended by WPB Chairman Nelson for their efforts to conserve steel cylinders for compressed gases and urged to still greater effort in a letter distributed to the WPB oxygen and acetylene industry advisory committee at a meeting on November 17 in Washington.

"Compressed gases are a vital part of the war production program," Mr. Nelson pointed out, "and the critical problem of cylinder availability bids fair to become more serious."

Used in war production

The gases are used in steel production, in the building of ships, in the fabrication of tanks, guns, shells, planes, and other elements of modern warfare, including breathing oxygen for high altitude flying.

The shortage of cylinders for compressed gases is so serious that it appears there will be no additional cylinders made available to the oxygen and acetylene industry during 1943, despite increasing demands, because of heavy demands of military forces outside the country for all production.

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Ceilings set on knitted underwear

Additional types and an increased number of sellers of fall and winter knitted underwear were last week brought by the OPA under the provisions of two price regulations which set ceiling prices on these garments at all sales levels.

Definitions broadened

By broadening the definition of "winterweight" and "heavy-weight" underwear, garments are now affected which previously were priced under the general maximum price regulations rather than the special regulations establishing ceiling prices for fall and winter knitted underwear.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 221 covers manufacturers' prices for fall and winter knitted underwear. Amendment No. 7 to Regulation No. 210 makes the same alterations for retail and wholesale prices for fall and winter seasonal commodities. Both amendments became effective November 23.

Ores from old mines can be salvaged with new instruments developed by Mine Bureau

Thousands of tons of zinc and lead ore, vitally needed for increased manufacture of war materials, will be brought into production with the aid of sensitive instruments developed by the Bureau of Mines, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau, has advised Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Large quantities reclaimable

These instruments, by amplifying and recording subaudible noises that indicate pressure zones in rock and warn of impending falls of ground in workings make it possible to recover with relative safety zinc and lead ore now tied up in old mine pillars that have been left standing to support the roof during earlier mining operations, Dr. Sayers stated.

Within the past 2 months, Bureau engineers have tested their equipment in large zinc-lead mines of the Tri-State District of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. These tests proved that many pillars can be removed, thus providing much-needed ore, while protecting miners' lives and leaving surface buildings and terrain undamaged.

The method can be applied to pillar robbing in other mines producing iron, copper or other ores where open-stope mining methods are employed.

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Brazilian Chief of Staff commends hemispheric solidarity

General Goes Monteiro, speaking in Rio de Janeiro recently, applauded today's spirit of unity and solidarity between the Americas. He particularly stressed the cooperation between the United States and Brazil saying:

"Ours is a true and real unity and not one in principle only, since our century-old course of collaboration with the United States has never wavered in spite of the efforts of those who wished to obscure it and, if we are now being brutally attacked, it is because of the loyalty, faithfulness, and solidarity we have always and continue to maintain, because of the inalterable course of action which Brazil has never failed to pursue . . ."

ENSLAVED FRENCH PAY

The Fighting French delegation in Washington said recently that every day of occupation by the Germans costs France enough:

To pay a yearly salary to 20,000 unskilled workers in France;

Or, to build 2,500 modern workmen's homes;

Or, to build 80 miles of railway line, complete with signals, bridges, and stations;

Or, to buy 150 locomotives.

The daily cost of occupation to France is 300,000,000 francs, or $7,500,000. The cost of every hour of occupation is enough to support 500 French families of three people for a whole year.

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Dallas florists find new way to conserve truck facilities

A novel plan for the conservation of trucking facilities by four wholesale florists in Dallas, Tex., is one of the additional joint action agreements cleared by the ODT and the U. S. Department of Justice.

Under the Dallas plan, the entire area served by the four dealers will be divided into four delivery districts, and each dealer will be assigned to a single district on a given day. Each dealer then will make all deliveries, his own and those of the other three dealers, in the district to which he is assigned.

Districts rotated

The plan further provides that the districts be rotated so that each dealer will be assigned to a different district each day, thus equalizing the mileage traveled by the trucks of all four dealers. The four dealers, it was explained, are situated near each other, thus facilitating the pick-ups.

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CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS—Prohibition on delivery of chemical fertilizers for use in 1943 was extended November 14 to December 1, by Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M–231, issued by the director general for operations.

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IT TAKES about 75 pounds of cotton to equip and maintain a soldier for 1 year—two or three times that much if he's on combat duty.

Nation's housewives can aid war effort by asking fewer delivery services, says Eastman

The housewives of America can help materially in the war effort by demanding fewer services from the country's delivery trucks, ODT Director Eastman said recently.

"If the housewives space their purchases so that fewer trips are necessary, carry their own packages wherever possible, and finally let those upon whom they depend for necessary delivery services know that they are anxious to cooperate in the ODT conservation program, they will be doing their country a real service in this emergency," Mr. Eastman said.

"The ODT orders can set the pace, but they need public support to get the best results. If the operator of a local delivery service knows that the housewives in this community stand behind his efforts to reduce mileage, his task will be far easier. If he does not have their help, he will live in constant fear that his competitors will be more obliging and cut in on his business, and he will begin to slip. If too many slip, the danger is very real that before many months we shall not have the vehicles and the tires for all the delivery services that are essential."

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Technical data to be shipped on microfilm, BEW reports

To conserve shipping space, the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare, is making arrangements with exporters of technical data to ship their material on microfilm whenever desirable.

Censorship offices at New York and Los Angeles are equipped to examine microfilm, as well as other film or photographic form, containing technical data.

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A HIGH SCHOOL BOY in Rjukan, Norway, has been ordered to stay away from school because he showed hostility to Nazi schoolmates.

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THE COMMANDOS get their name from the Portuguese word for command. The Dutch in South Africa called their forays against the natives "commandos" and later applied the term to raiding guerillas in the Boer War.

Filipinos "not forgotten"

PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE WILL BE FULFILLED, SAYRE PROMISES

Commemorating the seventh anniversary of the proclamation by President Roosevelt of the independence of the Philippine Commonwealth, former High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre said November 15:

"True democracy knows no geographical frontiers or continental barriers. It is as applicable to Asia as it is to Europe or America.

"The Philippines form the outpost in Asia of these great ideals. Toward their realization Americans and Filipinos have worked together shoulder to shoulder for more than 40 years. Out of this intimate comradeship has grown an understanding and a deep-rooted confidence that can never be lost. When in December 1941 hordes of Japanese barbarians came crashing down from the north, the deep loyalty of the Filipino people to the United States remained unshaken.

"Through the present month of suffering the plight of the Filipino is heavy upon the hearts of all Americans. But one thing is sure. The Filipinos are not forgotten. . . . The American people will make good the words of President Roosevelt which we heard on the radio ringing through the tunnel on Corregidor on December 28:

" 'I give,' he said, 'to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom shall be retained and their independence established and protected.' "

"The tide of battle is already beginning to turn. On this seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government America sends to the Filipino people a message of hope and courage."

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Alabama gets grant for wartime child-care services

Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, November 14, announced the approval of a plan for services for the children of working mothers submitted by the Alabama Department of Public Welfare and authorized a grant of $7,000 to help in carrying out the plan.

Lend-Lease shipments for October exceed $915,000,000, ⅓ more than previous record

The President announced November 15 that figures on the results of Lend-Lease operations for October, just reported to him by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, showed that more than $915,000,000 worth of goods and services had been furnished to our allies during the month. This tops the record of any previous month by more than a third.

Two-thirds are military items

The President pointed out, however, that there are always peaks and valleys in production and transfers. He cautioned against necessarily assuming that the same record can be maintained every month, although the steady increase in our production is likely to mean a growing increase in the aid supplied to our allies for the next year.

These figures, the President said, show how wrong the Axis was in assuming that our aid to our allies would sharply decline once we had been brought into the war. During the past 4 months we have had the imposing task of arming, equipping and transporting our strong expeditionary force now in North Africa. Nevertheless, during these same 4 months, we were able to transfer $2,713,000,000 worth of goods and services to our allies. Two-thirds of the goods were military items, including large numbers of planes and tanks that helped to turn the tide in Egypt and to hold the lines in Russia.

In September and October 1942—when our preparations for the African campaign were at their height—more than $918,000,000 worth of military items were transferred to our allies. This is to be contrasted with the $169,000,000 worth of military items transferred at the outset of the war in the months of December 1941 and January 1942.

Figures don't tell whole story

Figures alone, the President said, do not begin to reflect the importance of the help the allies have given to each other. Figures do not show how the aircraft carrier *Wasp* carried two priceless loads of Spitfires to Malta, or how American engineers and soldiers are expanding the capacity of the railroads carrying supplies into Russia from the Persian Gulf. Nor do figures indicate the value of the assistance being furnished to our own troops abroad under the reciprocal aid agreements recently concluded with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Fighting France.

We have never intended and do not intend to diminish our Lend-Lease aid in the slightest, the President said. The record for the last 4 months shows that we are seeking to strike a careful balance between supplying our own army and supplying the other armies fighting in the common cause.

In this connection, the President announced that the Lend-Lease Administration has just completed discussions with representatives of the Lend-Lease countries regarding their requirements for 1943.

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No duties on parcels for U. S. soldiers; Axis rumor "pure rot"

A typical Axis rumor that American troops abroad are compelled to pay exorbitant customs duties on parcels sent to them from home, particularly when they are quartered in Britain or other parts of the British Empire, has been investigated and disproved.

"Pure rot" is the answer of the United States Army Post Office, which has charge of the transportation and delivery of the great majority of the parcels to points all over the world.

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Nazis complain over loss of North African food, supplies

The Axis loss of food and supplies caused by the American occupation of North Africa brought bitter complaint November 13 from the Nazi-controlled Radio Toulouse in a broadcast monitored overseas by the Federal Communications Commission and reported by the Office of War Information.

50,000 head of sheep annually

Among the foods and materials lost to the Axis by the American occupation of North Africa, Radio Toulouse said, are:

1. Fifty thousand head of sheep a year, which had been shipped out of Algeria for meat use on the continent; 2. Thousands of barrels of wheat and flour; 3. Eighty million kilos of olive oil from 19,000,000 North African olive trees; 4. Two million tons of phosphate a year. Phosphate, used as fertilizer, is considered a vital loss, the Nazi radio said; 5. Two thousand tons of rubber a year.

Announced casualties of U. S. armed forces total 48,956 since outbreak of war

Announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war to date total 48,956, the Office of War Information reported November 16.

This total includes killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Philippine Scouts. It does not include casualties in the African campaign.

Most classified as missing

Most of the Army's casualties are classified as missing and inasmuch as the majority of these were in the Philippines and in Java they are presumed to be prisoners of war. Information, however, is lacking due to the absence of prisoner lists from Japan.

The Provost Marshal's office of the War Department reports that as of November 11 the number of Army prisoners totaled 161, the Navy 460, and the Marine Corps 728.

The War Department reported that as of November 12 the Army's casualties totaled 32,429, of which 1,069 were killed, 1,531 wounded, 161 prisoners, and 29,668 missing. Of the missing, 17,500 were American troops in the Philippines and 11,000 others were Philippine Scouts. An additional 500 troops are reported missing in Java. Of the 1,531 wounded, 552 have returned to duty.

The Navy Department reported 16,527 casualties from December 7, 1941, to October 31, 1942. This total includes:

Navy: Dead, 3,854; wounded, 1,190; missing 7,972.

Marine Corps: Dead, 734; wounded, 703; missing, 1,900.

Coast Guard: Dead, 37; wounded, 11; missing, 126.

Some of the missing in the Navy Department's lists are presumed to be prisoners.

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Biddle speeds citizenship for alien soldiers stationed outside U. S.

Attorney General Francis Biddle has announced that for the first time in history the naturalization of aliens outside the United States by administrative rather than judicial process will shortly be initiated with the granting of American citizenship to more than 200 soldiers now stationed in the Panama Canal Zone and the Caribbean Defense Command.

President pledges

NO ONE WILL GO HUNGRY IN U. S.-OCCUPIED AREAS

Text of White House news release, November 13:

The President has directed Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., the Lend-Lease Administrator, to extend aid to the areas in Africa occupied by United States forces, in cooperation with General Eisenhower and the State Department.

Food, clothing, and the other necessities of life will be made available to the peoples of the occupied territory. Arms will also be supplied to the Army, Navy, air forces and citizens of these areas to carry on the fight against our common enemies.

President Roosevelt said: "No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them. Weapons will also be supplied to the peoples of these territories to hasten the defeat of the Axis."

(Needs of the French North African territories were not immediately made known. However, unlike many countries still under Axis domination, these first liberated lands are known to have been growing and even exporting large quantities of foods.)

U. S., U. K., Canada agree on dried fruit distribution

An agreement has been reached among the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada regarding the movement of dried fruit from the United States during the 1942–43 marketing season, the Combined Food Board announced November 16.

In addition, arrangements have been agreed upon for an equitable allocation to the various United Nations of the world supplies of all dried fruits, taking into consideration availability and shipping.

In the interest of an orderly distribution of supplies, it was agreed that Canada's supply of all dried fruit from the United States, except figs, would be handled through the appropriate procurement agencies of the United States and Canadian Governments.

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NUTRITIONISTS INVITED TO WASHINGTON

To prepare a guide for wartime food demonstrations as an aid in furthering the voluntary share-the-meat program, a small group of representative nutritionists and home economists are being called to Washington, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced November 17.

Axis shut off from foods, metals if Allies consolidate victory in North Africa

The American campaign in French North Africa will result in economic damage to the Nazis, in addition to its military effects, according to a statement issued by OWI on November 13.

On the economic warfare front restoration of this area to United Nations control will:

1. Stop shipments to the Nazis of metals, minerals, fertilizers, food, and other supplies from North Africa that were important to Nazi war production and to maintenance of the home front.
2. Cut off one of the principal Axis supply lines for food and arms to Rommel.
3. Increase the effectiveness of United Nations blockade measures, and greatly complicate the general transportation situation of Axis Europe by restricting Axis use of the Mediterranean.
4. If the campaign results in making the Mediterranean safe for Allied shipping, will drastically reduce the length of the United Nations' supply lines to the Middle East and to Russia.

Cuts Nazis' Far East supply route

Board of Economic Warfare reports show that Germany has been getting important supplies of crude rubber, tin, and tungsten from the Far East. Blockade runners from the Far East have unloaded at West African ports. The Nazi supplies have then gone by rail or truck to French Mediterranean ports—just a short run from Marseilles in France or Genoa in Italy. United Nations control of French North Africa will break up this overland link in one of the supply routes.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

ARSENICAL INSECTICIDES

Government presiding officer—Warren H. Moyer, of the chemicals branch.

Members:

Hallam Boyd, Commercial Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Cary, Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co., Middleport, N. Y.; J. A. Cavanagh, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., H. C. Davies, California Spray Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; J. M. Fountain, Cotton Poisons, Inc., Bryan, Tex.; J. J. Haprov, Los Angeles Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; T. H. Macormack, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; C. B. Melander, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; George E. Riches, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.; M. L. Somerville, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; William Steinschneider, Ansbacher Siegle Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. P. Webster, Chipman Chemical Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

New members:

Edward Watson, Cedar Crest Farms, Independence, Mo.; Albert Forsythe, Locust Lane Farms, Moorestown, N. J.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND BURS

Government presiding officer—Francis M. Shields, director, safety and technical equipment division.

Members:

R. H. Brieskorn, Jr., Blue Island Specialty Co., 13050 S. Western Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.; J. W. Ivory, J. W. Ivory Co., 310 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. O. Korb, U. S. Dental Mfg. Co., 6703 Conrad Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Munn, Ransom & Randolph, 324 Chestnut Street, Toledo, Ohio; Daniel Rubin, Union Dental Instrument Mfg. Co., 3201 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lynn A. Smith, Lee S. Smith & Son Mfg. Co., 7325 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter Smith, president, Cleveland Dental Mfg Co., 3307 Scranton Road, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred E. Steen, S. S. White Co., 211 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey Rosenbluth, Star Dental Mfg. Co., 1217 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.

FERROSILICON PRODUCERS

Government presiding officer—Andrew Leith, deputy chief, ferro-alloys branch.

Members:

Chad F. Calhoun, Permanente Metals Corporation, Washington, D. C.; Paul J. Kreusi, president, Southern Ferro Alloys Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; George W. Starr, vice president, Ohio Ferro-Alloys Corporation, Canton, Ohio; J. H. Critchett, vice president, Electro Metallurgical Co., New York, N. Y.; Ward A. Miller, vice president, Vanadium Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; G. L. Weissenburger, president, Keokuk Electro-Metals Co., Keokuk, Iowa.

RESISTANCE WELDING ELECTRODES

Government presiding officer—John D. Tebben, of the general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

Peter Hall, Taylor-Hall Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. N. Sieger, S. M. S. Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; H. D. Weed, P. R. Mallory Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Simmons, Welding Sales & Engineering Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Taylor, Electroloy Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

RESISTANCE WELDING MACHINES

Government presiding officer—John D. Tebben, of the general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

John Gordon, Taylor-Winfield Corporation, Warren, Ohio; Peter Hall, Taylor-Hall Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. T. Ober, Thompson-Gibb Co., Lynn, Mass.; Maurice Sciaky, Sciaky Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. N. Sieger, S. M. S. Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Ed. C. Smith, National Electric Welding Machine Co., Bay City, Mich.

SAFETY & RELIEF VALVES

Government presiding officer—William W. Snyder, chief, valve and fittings section, shipbuilding division.

Members:

Charles Burrage, Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Chester H. Butterfield, Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. P. Cavanaugh, J. E. Lonergan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; George F. Felker, Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Laird, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henry I. Morton, Star Brass Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.; H. B. Nickerson, The Ashton Valve Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Security Valve Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

SILVERY IRON

Government presiding officer—Andrew Leith, deputy chief, ferro-alloys branch.

Members:

Charles F. Colbert, president, Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Edwin A. Jones, president, Globe Iron Co., Jackson, Ohio; G. L. Weissenburger, president, Keokuk Electro-Metals Co., Keokuk, Iowa; E. Kay Ford, vice president, The Hanna Furnace Corporation, Ecorse, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Potter, sales manager, The Jackson Iron & Steel Co., Jackson, Ohio.

STEEL PRODUCTS

Government presiding officer—H. G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch.

Members:

Avery C. Adams, vice president, U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Russell M. Allen, vice president, Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; N. J. Clarke, vice president, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Isaac Harter, vice president, Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; J. A. Henry, vice president, Weirton Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Paul Mackall, vice president, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; J. L. Neudoerfer, vice president, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. H. Parker, vice president, Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.; L. M. Parsons, vice president, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. Roeth, vice president, Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Sebald, vice president, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio; W. E. Watson, vice president, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

STOVE AND FURNACE SMOKE PIPES MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Lewis Smith, plumbing and heating division.

Members:

P. T. Cheff, president, Holland Furnace Co., Holland, Mich.; Aaron Cohn, president, Acme Tin Plate & Roofing Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. K. Follansbee, vice president, Sheet Metal Specialty Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ray G. Harrison, manager, Stove & Furnace Smoke Pipe Division, Reeves Steel & Manufacturing Co., Dover, Ohio; E. J. Hayman, general manager, Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; William L. Healy, president, Waverly Heating Supply Co., Boston, Mass.; F. R. Jackes, president, Jackes Evans Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Nesbitt, manager, Stove & Furnace Smoke Pipe Division, Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; George H. Schneider, manager, Heating & Ventilating Division, Milcor Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Young, manager, Stove & Furnace Smoke Pipe Division, Louisville Tin & Stove Co., Louisville, Ky.

SULPHITE SPECIALTIES

Government presiding officer—Otis B. King, administrator of Limitation Order L-120.

Members:

P. M. Allen, Dunn Sulphite Paper Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. B. Cowie, sales manager, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., New York, N. Y.; Ralph Hayward, president, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. F. Henderson, sales manager, Brown Co., Berlin, N. H.; H. O. Nichols, division manager, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, New York, N. Y.; R. L. Sisson, Jr., vice president, The Racquette River Paper Co., Potsdam, N. Y.; Dwight L. Stocker, Michigan Paper Co., Plainwell, Mich.

WASTE PAPER CONSUMERS

Government presiding officer.—David Graham, chief of the pulp section, pulp and paper division.

Members:

Dexter D. Coffin, C. H. Dexter & Son, Inc., Windsor Locks, Conn.; G. K. Ferguson, Watervliet Paper Co., Watervliet, Mich.; Lloyd A. Fry, Volney Felt Mills, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Gallup, New York & Penn Co., New York, N. Y.; N. F. Greenway, Robert Gair Co., New York, N. Y.; D. H. Patterson, Fibreboard Products, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; E. C. Reid, American Writing Paper Corporation, Holyoke, Mass.; Robert R. Richardson, The Gardner Richardson Co., Middletown, Ohio; John P. Sanger, U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Schmidt, Schmidt & Ault Co., York, Pa.; J. C. Twinam, O. B. Andrews Paper Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ZIRCON, RUTILE, METALLURGICAL ILMENITE

Government presiding officer.—Dean F. Frasche, assistant chief of the ferro-alloys branch, manganese-chrome section.

Members:

L. G. Bliss, Foote Mineral Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bruce A. Fleming, Orefraction, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ward A. Miller, Vanadium Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; J. H. Critchett, Electro-Metallurgical Co., New York, N. Y.; J. Murray Johnston, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; Ralph B. Williams, American Rutile Co., New York, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE . . .

Food goals for 1943 to be discussed at four regional meetings

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has announced that four regional meetings on the National food goals program for 1943 will be held for field personnel preparatory to taking the program to farmers.

The meetings will be attended by Secretary Wickard, Assistant Secretary Grover B. Hill and other Department officials, regional representatives of Department agencies, and members of State USDA War Boards.

The dates and places of the meetings, and the States to be represented at each are:

November 30, December 1 and 2, Denver Colo.—Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Kansas.

December 3, 4, and 5, Chicago, Ill.—Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

December 7, 8, and 9, Memphis, Tenn.—Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

December 14, 15, and 16, New York City—Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the six New England States.

Farms of 10 or more acres may install used gas pumps

Permission to install used gasoline dispensing pumps and storage tanks on farms of 10 or more acres was granted November 17 by the WPB on recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

Must be used in farm operations

The authorization was given in Amendment 3 to Conservation Order M-68-c, as amended, under which the installation of petroleum marketing equipment is regulated.

The amendment provides that the equipment to be installed must be second-hand and must have been completely fabricated on or before January 14, 1942. Also, the pumps and storage tanks must be installed exclusively for dispensing petroleum products to machinery and vehicles used directly in farm operations on the individual farm.

Other provisions of the amendment, which are of general application, were summarized by Deputy Coordinator Davies as follows:

Pumps that have been removed from a service station or other site for safekeeping may be reinstalled at the same location or replaced with used pumps of the same type and design. Records of such removals must be kept, along with the type and design of each pump removed.

Tank trucks or trailers cannot be equipped or used to dispense gasoline or oil direct to passenger vehicles.

Fuel oil tanks and pumps used to dispense fuel oil may be installed hereafter only for the purpose of dispensing fuel oil into the tanks of stationary facilities.

Tons of beets saved, to be bought by Agriculture

For the double purpose of preventing food waste and acquiring supplies to meet Government requirements, the Department of Agriculture has announced a purchase program for canned beets in New York and Pennsylvania.

The Department's program, to be operated by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, is to provide an outlet for a quantity estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000 tons of fresh beets that will go to waste unless they can be packed.

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"MIXED FEED" REDEFINED

The term "mixed feed" as used in the general maximum price regulation was redefined November 16, to make clear that prices of screenings and of mixtures resulting from blending or mixing of offals or byproducts from a single vegetable, plant or other agricultural product are governed by this regulation.

At the same time, the OPA also redefined the term "flour" so as to exempt from the general maximum price regulation all blends of whole wheat flour and whole durum wheat flour with wheat flour or durum flour. Flour now is covered by Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22.

The changes are contained in Amendment No. 34 to the general maximum price regulation, effective November 21.

Roller milk released for domestic use, spray for war

The Agricultural Marketing Administration will sell up to 15 million pounds of its present stocks of roller process dry skim milk to manufacturers and handlers supplying spray process dry skim milk to designated Government agencies during November and December, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

90 percent of spray for Government use

This action is being taken to aid the industry in supplying additional roller powder to take the place of spray powder for domestic use during the period of seasonally low production. A conservation order which requires manufacturers to set aside at least 90 percent of their total production of spray skim powder for Government use was issued last week.

To the consumer the release of this large amount of roller means that skim milk will continue to be a major constituent of enriched bread and other food products. AMA is limiting the release of this special product to manufacturers and handlers who sell spray skim milk powder to Government agencies because under the conservation order they will have only 10 percent of their total production to sell to the domestic market.

AMA holdings of roller powder are now in good supply but not in excess of requirements. Purchases of spray powder have been far below war requirements. The spray powder is preferable for drinking purposes and the urgent and large direct war requirements for this product made it necessary to issue the order restricting its use domestically.

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Government to buy 300,000 acres of hemp

Terms of Commodity Credit Corporation contracts offered to farmers in six States for the production of 300,000 acres of hemp in 1943 have been announced by the Department of Agriculture. Hemp straw will be bought by the Government at prices ranging from $30 to $50 per ton, according to grade.

Eastman lauds efforts of truck conservation committees

The accomplishments of employers and workers of the motor transport industry who are cooperating in efforts to conserve vital equipment through organization of joint committees drew praise recently from ODT Director Eastman.

Since his appeal in July for the formation of joint truck conservation committees to work out cooperative measures to save rubber and motive equipment, Mr. Eastman said, many joint organizations have been created by local unions and employers.

"The reports on their activities," Mr. Eastman said, "have shown that cooperative efforts of employers and employes in the motor transport industry can do a great deal to maintain this vital link in the transportation chain."

A committee organized by a mechanics' local in Ohio reported that it had arranged meetings for the discussion of maintenance of vehicle parts, such as carburetors, motors, chassis, drive gears and tires. The committee obtained maintenance authorities to speak on its programs and developed the program on a city-wide basis. The group also attacked the manpower problems relating to mechanics.

In Iowa, Mr. Eastman reported, several trucking firms have joined with a local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to set up a city committee. Members of the group agreed on conservation rules and established enforcement procedure.

A New York joint committee reported to the ODT that after a few meetings shop stewards were given the assignment of "selling carefulness" to the men. This group also has taken cooperative action to solve manpower problems.

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NEW PLANTS TO PRODUCE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

New plants will be constructed in order to obtain sufficient stocks of alcohol for industrial requirements in 1943, Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant chief of the chemicals division of the WPB, told members of the industrial alcohol producers advisory industry committee at a meeting in Washington November 19. New plants are required, he said, despite the success of the program of converting beverage distilleries.

—U. S. Public Health Service poster.

Patent transactions under Alien Property Custodian

All transactions between private persons or companies involving United States patents and copyrights in which any foreign country or foreign national has an interest now are subject to control by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, it was announced November 19.

All patent applications, assignments, licenses, and other agreements affecting foreign-owned patents are included in the controls.

The Custodian has issued three general orders, Nos. 11, 12, and 13, and supplementary regulations setting up a complete regulatory system for transactions that are subject to his control.

Malin succeeds Phelps in chemicals branch

Patrick Murphy Malin, former associate director of OPA's export-import price control office, has been appointed price executive of OPA's chemicals and drugs price branch, the agency announced November 20. Mr. Malin succeeds R. Gorman Phelps, who has resigned to return to private industry. Appointed as Mr. Malin's right-hand man was Joseph D. Coppock, until recently a special assistant to WPB vice chairman William Batt.

* * *

FATS AND OILS—Control over fats and oils was clarified November 18 by the issuance of official Interpretation No. 1 to General Preference Order M-71 by the director general for operations.

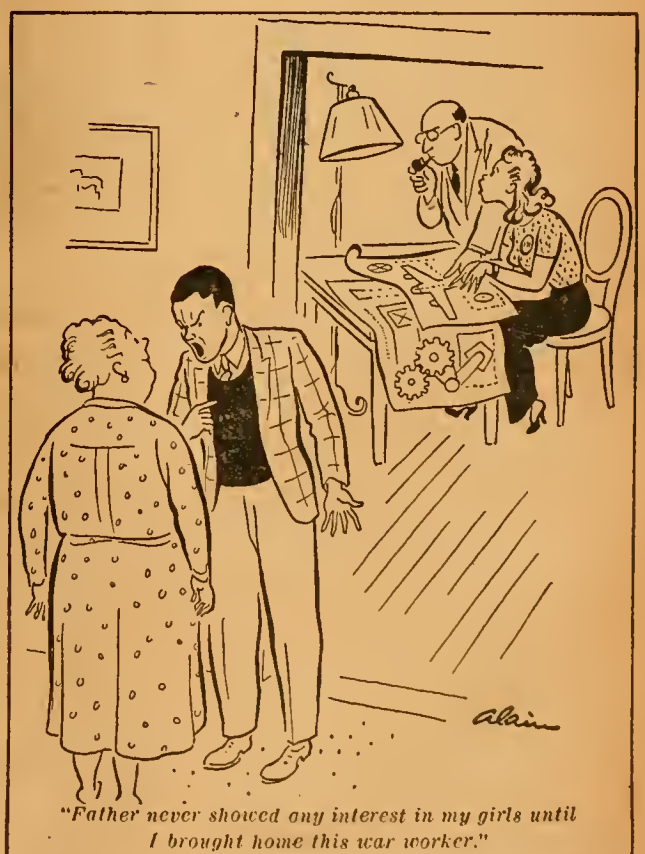
"Using the fireplace does more than conserve fuel oil."

V-261-11/24 Drawn for Office of War Information

"If that fat is from your doughnuts, it will sure finish the Nazis."

V-259-11/24 Drawn for Office of War Information

V-260-11/24 Drawn for Office of War Information.



"Father never showed any interest in my girls until I brought home this war worker."

V-258-11/24 Drawn for Office of War Information

2 months' ship production saved if Mediterranean route is opened

The saving in shipping that will be effected if and when the Mediterranean is opened as a route to Egypt and Indian Ocean destinations will amount to 2 months' output of merchant ships at the present United States production rate, the War Shipping Administration estimated November 18.

1,500,000 ton saving

"The dry cargo shipping required to undertake the same direct voyages from the United States and the United Kingdom to the Middle East, Persian Gulf and India, and return, as were recently being undertaken, would be less by 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 deadweight tons, if the voyages could be undertaken via the Mediterranean," WSA said.

The WSA pointed out that this is not a calculation of so many ship-tons per month, or per year but is instead a calculation of the number of tons which would be continuously available for other tasks.

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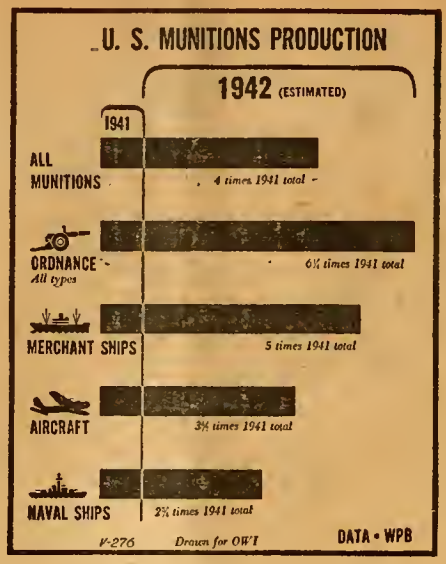
NEW WAR INFORMATION FILMS RELEASED BY OWI

Four new war information films are being released this month by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of OWI for non-theatrical distribution to schools, parent-teacher associations, labor unions, service clubs, and other community organizations.

The new films are THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY, an official War Department picture portraying dramatically the stakes of American labor and industry in this war; LISTEN TO BRITAIN, a remarkable factual record of wartime Britain and of the British people; MAN-POWER, an explanation of what is being done to recruit and train workers; and U. S. NEWS REVIEW, the first of a series of official Government motion-picture reviews of war information.

The pictures, all of them 16 mm. sound films, can be obtained from more than 150 established commercial and educational film distributors throughout the country. For a complete list of Government war information films and distributors, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



News agency Havas to serve Free French for OWI, cuts Vichy ties

The New York and Washington executives and personnel of Agence Havas, the French News Agency, have announced the severance of all ties with German-dominated France. They have pledged themselves to the service of the free and independent French in North Africa and elsewhere.

The OWI, under a contractual arrangement just completed and in line with its policy of helping to disseminate news abroad through all existing channels, will assist the free and independent Havas Agency in providing news to the liberated French people in North Africa.

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ZINC ALLOTMENT RAISED

Newspapers and others using zinc plates for printing will be permitted an increased use of zinc for this purpose by Amendment No. 1 to General Conservation Order M–99, issued November 13 by the director general for operations.

The amendment raises the amount of zinc which may be used for plates from 50 percent of the amount used in the corresponding months in 1941 to 75 percent for the 3-month period beginning November 15.

After February 15, the permitted usage will again be reduced to 50 percent of the amount used in the base period.

The amendment was issued to allow additional time for newspapers and other users of zinc plates to adjust their usage downward.

Speed-up in training of war workers sought by integrating 4 groups

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, called upon the training division November 17 to speed up the program to fit for service in the war production ranks the millions of inexperienced men and women who will be needed from now on until the end of the war.

Charters to supervise

The job of training the labor recruits will be under the supervision of W. W. Charters of Columbus, Ohio, who, Mr. McNutt announced, has been named chief of the division. Mr. Charters, he said, will have the responsibility of integrating the activities of the four training groups, now part of the commission's organization, and of enlisting the cooperation of those functioning under other agencies.

"Under the direction of Mr. Charters the activities of all of these groups will be expanded and closely coordinated," Mr. McNutt said. "He will be expected to see to it that training is provided for the older workers as well as the young men and women, regardless of race or national origin or physical handicaps."

Four training groups integrated

The Apprentice-Training and Training-Within-Industry services are specially assigned to in-plant training for production. On-the-job training programs are provided for (a) supervisors and foremen, (b) production operators, (c) all-round skilled mechanics, and (d) engineers, technicians and office workers.

The National Youth Administration's part in the program for the training of young men and women is to provide pre-employment training through work experience and diversified skills required for war production. This training is carried on in N. Y. A. shops located in various parts of the country.

In State and local schools throughout the country, the Vocational Education system offers training courses of a varied character to both employed and unemployed persons, all keyed to the war production demand for workers.

The service offered under this educational program provides training to prepare young men and women for war industry jobs. It also provides supplementary training which assists in upgrading employed individuals by adding or increasing operating skills and related technical knowledge.

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. | DECEMBER 1, 1942 | VOLUME 3, NUMBER 48

Untruths on rubber imperil war effort, Jeffers declares

TANKS now must run on steel treads while we burn up rubber, Army reveals——Page 15.

Untrue stories that mileage rationing is not necessary, told "in order that some downtown merchants and some gasoline jobbers may continue to enjoy 'business-as-usual'," are imperiling the war effort, Rubber Director Jeffers told a radio audience November 26.

Excerpts from Mr. Jeffers' speech:

In every war this country has fought the people have been confronted by the activities of those with a "business-as-usual" attitude.

This war is no exception. Today we have the spectacle of "business-as-usual" seeking to mislead the people of several areas of the West as to the necessity for conserving rubber.

(*Continued on page 14*)

WAR FACTS

A new weekly feature, page 13

EVERY POUND IS NEEDED

A letter from The President

(Written to Rubber Administrator Jeffers and Rationing Chief Henderson)

Following submission of the Baruch rubber report to me in September, I asked that mileage rationing be extended throughout the Nation. Certain printing and transportation problems made it necessary to delay the program until December 1.

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With every day that passes, our need for this rubber conservation measure grows more acute. It is the Army's need and the Navy's need. They must have rubber. We, as civilians, must conserve our tires.

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The Baruch committee said: "We find the existing situation to be so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately, this country will face both a military and civilian collapse . . . in rubber we are a HAVE NOT Nation."

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Since then, the situation has become more acute, not less. Since then, our military requirements for rubber have become greater, not smaller. Since then many tons of precious rubber have been lost through driving not essential to the war effort. We must keep every pound we can on our wheels to maintain our wartime transportation system.

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We must do everything within our power to see that the program starts December 1, because victory must not be delayed through failure to support our fighting forces.

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In this issue

RATIONING — Page

President tells why mileage rationing must go into effect — 1
Jeffers says untruths about rubber imperil war effort — 1
Answers on gasoline rationing — 14
Tanks now have to run on steel treads because of rubber shortage — 15
Fuel oil prospects gloomy, says Ickes — 17
Canned fruit and vegetable deliveries limited to bar hoarding in homes — 18
WPB restricts butter and cream supplies — 19
Nation-wide ration banking starts in January — 21

WAR INFORMATION

How much should we tell the enemy? Davis explains policies on news — 4
4,500 rumors and why they spread — 5

MANPOWER

3,000 jobs classified as vital to war effort — 6

HEALTH AND WELFARE

19,000 new nurses needed to help win war and rebuild world — 7

LABOR

Board authorizes equalizing of women's pay with men's — 8

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads prepare to pool workers — 9
Mechanics are hard to find — 32

WAR PRODUCTION

First labor men named as assistants to division directors — 10
War Facts — 13

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Controls assure labor and farmers best position yet, OPA reports — 22
Retailers authorized to cut many services — 23

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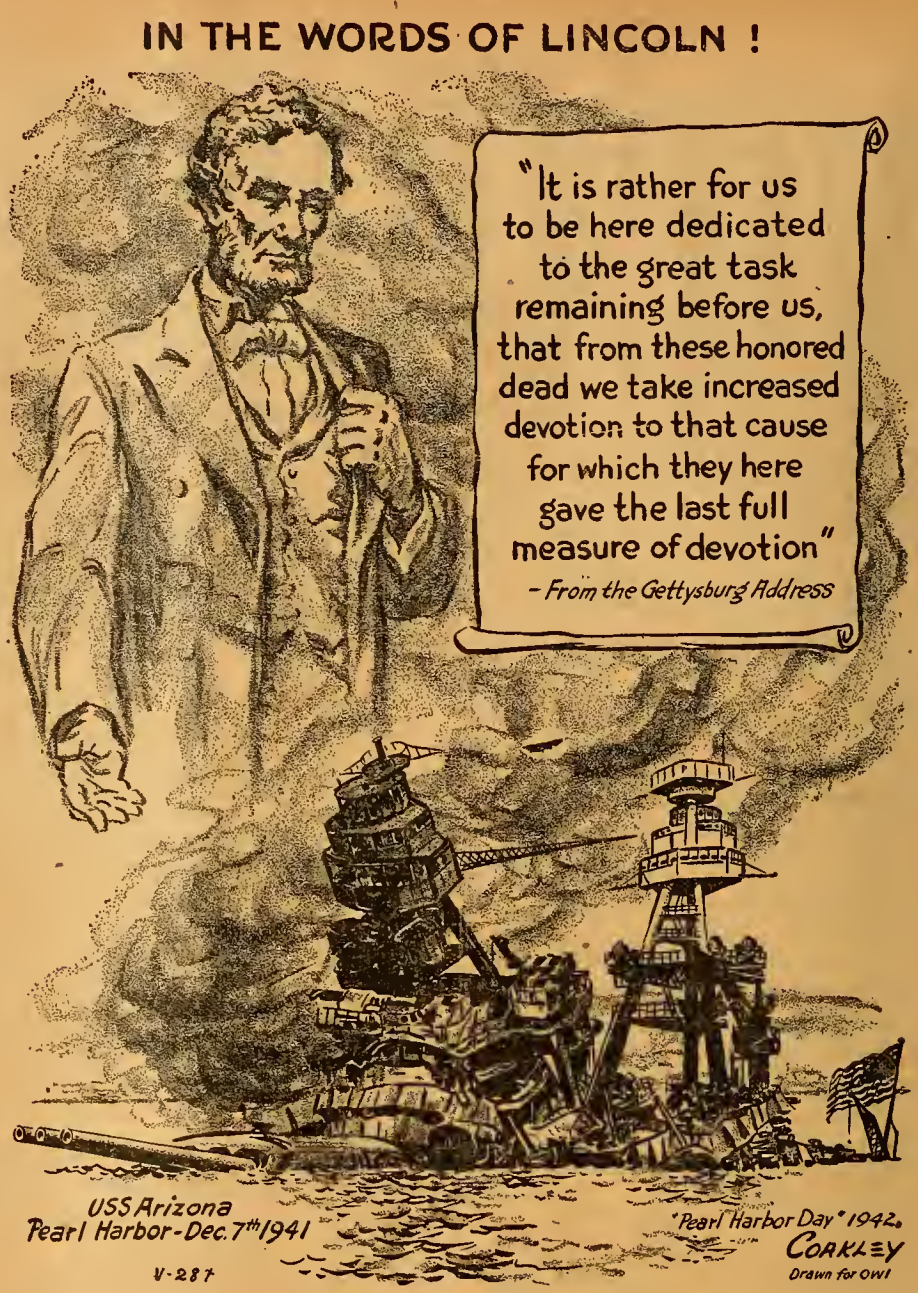
EDITORS—Two- and three-column mats of the editorial cartoon on this page and two- and three-column mats of the cartoon on page 3 are available.



Fuel oil ration "frozen" for 5 weeks

Rations of fuel oil for heating throughout the 30-State rationed area will continue unchanged for the next five weeks, embracing the second heating period, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA Deputy Administrator in charge of rationing, announced November 29.

Class 1 coupons, used mostly by householders for heat and hot water, will continue to have a value of 10 gallons each and Class 2 coupons, used by apartment houses, commercial establishments, and other volume buyers, continue to be valid for 100 gallons each.

Mr. O'Leary stated that since the weather had been milder than normal throughout most of the rationed area, householders who have used fuel oil prudently should have a "reserve" to add to their rations when the weather turns colder. He urged continued careful use of oil, since the serious supply situation may prevent increased rations later in the winter.

"There can be no assurance that supplies will be sufficient to permit every householder to maintain a minimum temperature of 65 degrees, or any other preconceived minimum," he added.

On the Home Front

An area almost half the size of continental United States was won for the United Nations without a shot when the civil and military authorities of Dakar accepted Allied jurisdiction. Dakar is more than the largest and finest harbor on the west coast of Africa, it is also an outlet for products of great economic and strategic value, the bulk of which hitherto have gone to the Nazis—peanut and palm oils, cocoa, coffee, cotton, castor beans, bananas, gum copal, diamonds, sisal (a substitute for scarce manila fiber) and crude rubber in small quantities.

A front from Dakar to Murmansk

The loss to the Nazis of West African vegetable oils, cocoa and coffee, as well as the other products needed for their war machine, will be almost as great a blow to Hitler as was his failure this year to seize the main Russian oil fields. But the adherence of North and West Africa to the Allies has given the Nazis and their satellites greater cause for worry. From Dakar to Tunisia, from Tunisia to Stalingrad by way of Egypt and the Near East, and from Stalingrad to Murmansk in the far North, the Allied battle front extends for a distance of more than 6,000 miles—and it is a single front, its sectors linked by land routes and air fields all the long way, a front which is a great steel noose tightening about the Axis.

We all have reason to be thankful that we have witnessed the prelude to eventual victory within less than a year after entering the war—something that did not seem possible at the year's beginning. But these encouraging events must not blind us to dangers still threatening the home front, which could nullify many of our military advances.

Chief of these dangers is the possible weakening of our common economic front through individual violations of those wartime regulations and rationing which protect the interests and security of the whole country, or from localized movements claiming special privileges which jeopardize not alone the national well-being, but the very conduct of the war itself.

In some parts of the country, in recent weeks, agitation has spread for a delay in Nation-wide gasoline rationing. This agitation is based on the plea that gasoline is plentiful in these areas, and that people are keeping to the 35-mile an hour speed limit. Slower driving, tire inspection, and car sharing are all good—but they emphatically are not enough to insure an adequate supply of wartime tires. The Baruch Committee, which had full access to the facts and the confidence of the American people, urged, among other necessary measures, early adoption of Nation-wide gasoline rationing as an *absolute* check on unnecessary driving. Regardless of recapping possibilities, it has been estimated that unless we take every possible measure to save tires, up to one-half of our desperately needed passenger autos will be laid up next year. Nor would thirteen and a half million motorists, deprived of their cars, find other means of transportation. We *must* save those tires.

There's no pool to draw on

The need for economy in every form of transportation is urgent, for our combined transportation systems are interlocking, and there's no pool of new equipment to draw from. By reducing the number of passenger stopping places on bus and street-car routes from an average of eight to six throughout the country, more than 2½ billion stops would be eliminated, representing a tremendous total saving in bus tire rubber, and in running time for both buses and streetcars. The Office of Defense Transportation recommends that "Victory Stops" be placed not less than 600 to 1,200 feet apart.

Another danger, both to war economy and to war production, is the manpower shortage, which has grown more acute with each month and will continue to be critical for the duration of the war. The simple truth is that we have set ourselves the biggest job in the history of the world—to put into action huge land, air, and sea forces, to feed and equip them, to supply our essential civilian needs, and to minister to those of our allies, the United Nations. The president has said, "No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them." When we engage to do that it means that *all* our potential manpower must be fully employed toward wartime ends, and no other.

Labor shortages grow clearer

There will be need of many more women workers in our war plants next year—the manpower shortage will be even greater than it is today. Already the inter-city bus industry is critically short of good mechanics and service men, and so is the truck-for-hire industry. Track workers are needed on Western railroads, and there are 60,000 job vacancies among the public carriers. Farm labor of all kinds must be found in order to boost agricultural output by ten percent next year. Radio, telegraph, telephone and street railway companies have been warned that they are war industries and should not refuse to hire workers because of prejudices involving race, creed, color or national origin.

Industrial and other accidents, on and off the job, cut deeply into our manpower supply. More than 40,000 workers have lost their lives during 1942 in various ways, twice as many have been injured. Absences have cost war production more than 120 million man hours, or enough to have produced 5,000 extra bombers. The more than 1,600 labor-management committees in war industries are helping to cure this complaint and to save manpower by encouraging training programs, finding short-cuts in production.

Another great saving in manpower and materials will be accomplished under the Retailers' Economy Drive for Victory Plan—a program for curtailing many peacetime retail services without reducing ceiling prices. The plan also includes wider use of self-service, reduced inventories, pooled deliveries, staggered payrolls and work hours, shorter store hours, and encouragement of economy ideas from employees.

HOW MUCH SHOULD WE TELL THE ENEMY?

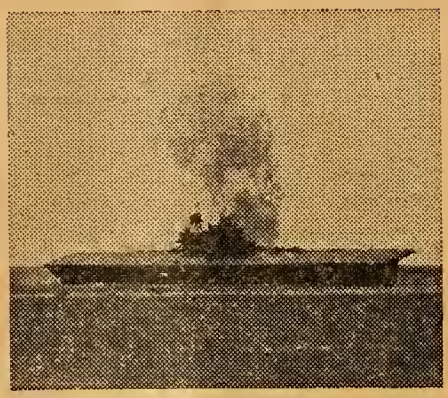
WAR INFORMATION AND MILITARY SECURITY

(Excerpts from an address by Elmer Davis)

Now that our great expedition has successfuly landed in northern Africa, now that our navy has brilliantly defeated still another attempt of the Japanese to dislodge us from the Solomon Islands, it is a good time to discuss the whole relationship of war information to the security of military operations. A free people has a right to know just as much as possible about the progress of a war it is fighting. The only limitation on that right is that in giving information to our own people, we should not also give information to the enemy which will endanger the lives of American soldiers and sailors, or perhaps endanger our prospect of victory. No good citizen would disagree with that in principle; but when it comes to applying the principle there *are* disagreements, some of which can be removed by a wider understanding.

About the Tokyo raid

Take an easy case first. With our landing in Africa, a military secret was disclosed which had been kept for months . . . That is a case in which anybody can see that it made sense to withhold military information. In other cases it is not so plain; and lately there has been some loudly expressed dissatisfaction with issuance here of military and naval news. Now it is not denied that mistakes have been made in the past in the issuance of such news. The original announcements on the Tokyo raid were correct as far as they went, but they omitted something; and that omission did mislead American opinion. It misled the enemy too, which was its purpose; but that purpose could probably have been accomplished, in the beginning, without misleading our own people. It was not so done; and it was hard to see any way of correcting it afterward without endangering the lives of many persons. Some of the news of ship losses in the Pacific, also, while delayed only for reasons of military security, was unquestionably delayed longer than was necessary. So there was much criticism; and it may be coincidence that this criticism reached its peak in the week before the election. But it is a fact, as Mr. Raymond Gram Swing broadcast recently, that the public became most critical of the military news policy at a time



U. S. CARRIER YORKTOWN—The Japs probably didn't know they had sunk her and we didn't tell them until we were ready. But toward the end of October the country was "crawling" with phony rumors and the President had to give away the later loss of another carrier prematurely to reassure the American people the Government was not suppressing worse news.

when that policy was better than it ever had been, and a great deal better than the public believed . . .

When navies fight without meeting

Military security is complicated further by the conditions of modern naval warfare, in which air fighting plays so great a part. In some of the naval battles in the Pacific, as you will remember, no surface warship on either side ever saw an enemy ship; the fighting was conducted by planes at distances of hundreds of miles. Several other engagements have taken place at night, when visibility was bad and neither side could be sure what damage it had inflicted. An instance was the battle of Savo Island on the night of August 8–9, in which three American cruisers and one Australian cruiser were sunk. Our first announcement of that action was made by Admiral King on August 10, and stated that our losses—the Australians announce their own—were at least one cruiser sunk and two others damaged, besides two destroyers and a transport damaged.

That was all the navy high command knew at the time it made the announcement. A few hours later it was learned that the two damaged cruisers had sunk; but there was good reason to believe that the enemy did not know how much harm he had done us in the dark. For if he had known, his ships would have gone right on to attack the transports then debarking our marines on Guadalcanal . . .

Something like a duplicate of that action took place off Cape Esperance on the night of October 11–12; but that time the situation was reversed, and we won a clear cut victory. In a few minutes' fighting, two American cruisers sank three Japanese cruisers and four destroyers. But that time we did not know, for some days how much damage we had done the enemy; the first reports, and our first communiqués, announced the sinking of only one enemy cruiser, not three. More good news came along later; but the public never seems to have realized that there, we did to the enemy precisely what he had done to us at Savo Island two months before.

We had to tell in one case . . .

It is still more doubtful if the enemy knows how much loss he has inflicted on us in battles fought by air, with the surface ships out of sight of one another. This was the case in the operations in which we lost, at various times, four aircraft carriers—first the *Lexington,* then the *Yorktown,* then the *Wasp* and then another whose name is still withheld for a valid . . . reason of military security. . . . Each of these ships sank some hours after the action in which it had been damaged; each sank at a considerable distance from the scene of the action, at a time when no enemy warships or planes were in sight; and in every case there was a strong probability that the enemy, though he knew the vessel had been badly damaged, did not know that it had been lost. . .

Actually, for all their assertions, they never claimed the *Wasp* by name till we had admitted that she was lost; so there is strong reason to believe that they were never sure they had got her till we told them. That consideration applies equally to the last carrier, sunk on October 26. We reported that carrier on October 28 as damaged, which was all we knew then; and announced her loss on October 31, as soon as we were sure of it. Why did we tell the enemy something he did not know? Because a situation had been created in which it seemed imperative to reassure the American people that their government was telling them the truth.

What was that situation? At that time—the very end of October, which

happened by sheer coincidence to be the week before the election—at that time the country was crawling with rumors, which apparently some citizens believed. There was a story that came in to Washington from various parts of the country, in slightly different forms—a story that the whole Pacific Fleet had been sunk, but that the administration was going to hold up the news till after election. There was another story, reported from upstate New York near the end of October, that the Solomon Islands had actually been lost about the middle of that month. Every day the Navy was issuing, and the newspapers were publishing, communiques reporting continued action in the Solomons; but presumably people who swallowed that particular yarn thought that the Navy was writing fiction . . .

To prove that bad news wasn't suppressed

Well, these rumors—these phonies—were being spread around the country at the end of October; and certain people in Washington had to spend most of their time answering citizens who wanted to know if it was really true that we had suffered all these terrible disasters, but that the Administration was holding up the news till after election. Now, it does no good to a nation at war if its people become convinced—for whatever reason, at whosever prompting—that their government is suppressing bad news because it is afraid of the public reaction. So when, on October 31, the news came in that the damaged carrier had been sunk, the President gave orders that this be announced immediately; and it was. But our naval commanders in the Pacific doubt if the enemy, though he knew he had seriously damaged the ship, would have known that she was lost if we had not told him. In this case, as the President said the other night, we may have given valuable military information to the enemy, in order to persuade the American people that we were not holding back worse news. That is the sort of problem the Japanese government doesn't have to worry about; it can tell its people anything it likes and get away with it.

A weekly feature on page 13

OWI analyzes 4,500 rumors, finds they feed on hate, anxiety, desire, curiosity

OWI has analyzed more than 4,500 rumors which have come to the attention of various Federal agencies during the past 11 months.

The rumors analyzed by OWI fall into five general classes:

By far the greatest number may be called "hate rumors"; they express prejudice, animosity, or hostility for groups other than the enemy.

The second group may be classified as "anxiety rumors." They reflect uneasiness or fear and commonly take the form of unfounded reports of Allied disaster or weakness, or of overwhelming enemy strength.

A third group, classifiable as "escape rumors" reflect, in the main, wishful thinking about the progress and duration of the war.

A few can be classified only as "supernatural rumors"; these contain fantastic prophecies of disaster or impending miracles.

Finally, there are a substantial number of "curiosity rumors," which contain amusing or novel tidbits or supposed "news."

Fifth columnists at work

A comparison of specific rumors with specific enemy propaganda appeals since Pearl Harbor has shown a relatively low relation between the two. But there can be little doubt that enemy sympathizers and enemy agents in the United States are engaged in planting and encouraging the circulation of rumors which aid the enemy's propaganda objectives. Of these, the most important are "hate-rumors."

A list of the groups against which most current "hate-rumors" are directed are, in alphabetical order:

Army administration, business, Catholics, defense workers, draft boards, English, farmers, Jews, labor, Negroes, profiteers, rationing boards, Red Cross (blood-donor service), Russia, and unions.

The false information carried by "hate-rumors" is less important than the hatred which the rumors convey. Factual denials appear to have had little effect in stopping "hate-rumors." As one "hate-rumor" is exposed it is replaced by another rumor conveying the same hatred. It seems clear that persons who feel certain hatreds will readily believe and repeat any rumor which gives expression to that hatred. "Hate-rumors" obviously must be attacked at the source—by curing the cause of the hatred. Adequate information can, however, serve to make the repetition and progress of "hate-rumors" more difficult.

The other types of rumors appear to grow out of the public tensions which exist during wartime; they spread because of the virtual impossibility of completely eliminating such tensions through information. Adequate and accurate information about the war—plus the confidence among the American people that they are receiving adequate and accurate information about the war—will tend to allay these tensions, and thus to reduce the volume of rumors.

Citizens can help suppress rumors

Some rumors spring up from situations in which certain facts, though known to many persons, cannot be published. OWI is in possession of ample evidence that the enemy, or his agents, often does not know what hundreds of Americans do know about a given war port or war plant; the repetition of facts or rumors, in such circumstances, often makes it easier for the enemy to find out what he did not know, or simply suspected.

There are several simple rules which each American can observe:

1. Never repeat a rumor.
2. Do not repeat a rumor verbally even to deny it.
3. If you know the facts which can spike a rumor, cite the facts promptly.
4. If you do not know the facts which can stop a rumor, ask the rumor-teller where he got his facts.
5. Don't give a rumor the benefit of any doubt.

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LATIN AMERICA HAILS AFRICAN INVASION

Cheers rang out from Latin America over the invasion of North Africa by the United States, according to the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

President Camacho of Mexico made a radio speech breaking off relations with Vichy in which he said, "The hour which we have been waiting for since the sinister days of the Armistice of 1940 has arrived at last. A democratic army . . . is landing on the shores of the French colonies of Africa . . ."

Other presidents, foreign ministers, and notables of the Western Hemisphere expressed enthusiastic approval, including Presidents Vargas of Brazil, Lopez of Colombia, Penaranda of Bolivia, Guardia of Costa Rica, Rios of Chile, Ubico of Guatemala, de la Guardia of Panama, Baldomir of Uruguay, Batista of Cuba, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Somoza of Nicaragua, and del Rio of Ecuador.

MANPOWER . . .

One of every 9 industrial, farm jobs classified as vital; Army, Navy end enlistment of essential plane, ship men

One of every nine jobs in industry and agriculture was classified last week as vital to war production. This action by the War Manpower Commission gave a guide to Selective Service boards in occupational deferment and to the United States Employment Service in placing workers where they are needed most.

At the same time the Army and Navy put an end to enlistment of essential workers in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

A third step was adoption of the first region-wide comprehensive plan to mobilize and utilize labor. The plan, to operate in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona, will provide central job clearance.

3,000 occupations included

Listed as vital to the war effort were 3,000 occupations within the 35 essential activities. The essential activities are:

Production of aircraft and parts; production of ships, boats and parts; production of ordnance and accessories; production of ammunition; agriculture; processing of food; forestry, logging and lumbering; construction; coal mining; metal mining; nonmetallic mining and processing and quarrying; smelting, refining, and rolling of metals; production of metal shapes and forgings; finishing of metal products; production of industrial and agricultural equipment; production of machinery; production of chemicals and allied products; production of rubber products; production of leather products; production of textiles; production of apparel; production of stone, clay and class products; production of petroleum, natural-gas and petroleum and coal products; production of finished lumber products; production of transportation equipment; transportation services; production of materials for packing and shipping products; production of communication equipment; communication services; heating, power and illuminating services; repair services; health and welfare services; educational services; governmental services (other than Federal); technical, scientific and management services.

Only occupations were included, WMC Chairman McNutt explained, which require a training period of at least 6 months and which are necessary to the performance of the particular activity.

Necessary products listed

In addition, Mr. McNutt said, a detailed index of products, facilities, and services necessary to the maintenance of the 35 essential activities has also been prepared. The essential activities list was first announced last July. Together with the lists of occupations, he explained, this provides a complete picture of the types of production and the specific jobs which have been officially designated as "essential" to the war effort.

Mr. McNutt pointed out that the lists have important secondary uses in addition to the major ones for which they were especially prepared. They are used (1) by the U. S. Employment Service as a guide in transferring workers from less to more essential activities; (2) by the housing authorities in planning the housing program and in assignment of housing facilities and (3) by the rationing authorities in determining rationing policy and helping to put rationing programs into effect.

Both the essential activities and the essential occupations were selected by the U. S. Employment Service and reviewed and approved by a special interdepartmental committee appointed by the War Manpower Commission. The committee consists of representatives of the Selective Service System, the Army and Navy, the War Production Board and the Manpower Commission. Representatives of Government agencies, industry and labor who had a special interest in the lists were consulted by the committee and were given an opportunity to make recommendations during the four months in which they were being compiled.

Former employees also refused

On the same day that the list was issued, November 23, the Army and Navy not only ended enlistment of essential employes in two of the essential industries, aircraft and shipbuilding, but also former employes of those industries who resign within 60 days of applying for enlistment.

The regional manpower plan was worked out along policies adopted by the national management-labor policy committee with the approval of management-labor committees in the five States and the management-labor committee for the entire twelfth region.

Central clearance for jobs

Major provisions of the plan include arrangements for continuous accumulation of specific data in all war plants on labor supply problems, a system of central clearance for all hiring throughout the region, and principles for the development of procedures for labor utilization and the control of labor migration. Contacts will be maintained with labor organizations and industries through the regional office, and hiring methods will be coordinated by the manpower industrial area offices.

"By means of information gathered in each industrial area," Mr. McNutt said, "the war manpower area committees, working closely with the regional office, will be able to facilitate orderly withdrawal of employees by the selective service, as well as the recruitment and training of workers for essential activities. It is believed that their operation will greatly reduce if not eliminate labor piracy, and the reduction of migration, absenteeism and turnover . . . It

Nelson declares Christmas should be full holiday

WPB Chairman Nelson November 27 issued the following statement:

During this year of war there have been no full holidays in war production . . . It has been necessary to do this, because of the overwhelming need to turn out munitions and essential equipment in the greatest possible volume without delays or interruption, and the country has recognized this need and has met it.

Now we come to the Christmas holiday. I believe that this day should be the one exception to the rule which has been observed thus far.

More than ever before in our lives, I suppose, we need this year to pause from our labors on Christmas Day and think deeply and humbly about the faith by which we live, in order that from the profound promise of this day we may draw the hope and the vision which we must have. On the birthday of the Prince of Peace we can and should rest from the production of the weapons of war . . .

After the holiday, we must drive ahead with renewed energy for the increased production job of 1943—a bigger job than we have ever faced before.

will undoubtedly serve as a model for other manpower regions."

Following hard upon these developments, the President's committee on fair employment practice tackled the complex manpower problem from still another direction. It announced that public hearings and examinations of employment practices in war industries will next be held in Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to redress grievances growing out of discrimination against war workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Because of insistent and increased complaints from the Detroit area, the first of these hearings is scheduled for the Motor City in February or earlier if preparations can be completed, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, stated. The other hearings will be held at intervals of approximately six weeks.

Last week the committee in an unprecedented action directed the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va., to reemploy immediately seven members of Jehovah's Witnesses who were discharged by the company last December when they refused to participate in a flag-raising ceremony and thereby roused the antagonism of fellow employes.

At the same time the committee told the two labor unions at the Pittsburgh plant—the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America, CIO, and the Window Glass Cutters League of America—that each "must assume an important share of responsibility in maintaining discipline and a harmonious relationship among the workers."

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Hardwood plywood impeded by prices, labor shortages

Shortages of manpower and an unstable price situation are impeding production of hardwood plywood, according to data presented by the hardwood plywood industry advisory committee at a meeting held November 17 with WPB officials. An early solution of these two problems it was indicated, would result in an immediate increase in plywood production.

Withdrawal of experienced workmen for Army or Navy service and inequalities in wage scales in comparison with other war industries are aggravating the work problem and disturbing production schedules, industry spokesman reported.

U. S. calls for 19,000 new career nurses to help win war and rebuild world

Consideration of nursing as a career by the many college girls and high school graduates who are seeking a way to help in the war effort is being strongly urged by the subcommittee on nursing of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, according to Federal Security Administrator, Paul V. McNutt. Need for nearly 19,000 new students to enter schools of nursing for classes beginning in January and February was revealed in a recent survey of current enrollments made by the National League of Nursing Education.

Services call for 3,000 a month

The subcommittee on nursing points out that in no phase of womanpower shortages resulting from the war emergency is the situation as acute as in the field of nursing. The Army and Navy are calling for nurses at the rate of 3,000 a month. In industrial boom towns and defense plants, public health services, and civilian hospitals, the demand for nurses is constantly increasing.

Schools of nursing are being expanded through the aid of Government funds to accommodate the additional student nurses needed. Both Government and private agencies are providing financial aid for qualified girls who want to enter the nursing profession but have hesitated for lack of funds.

"Almost immediately upon entering a school of nursing the student starts actual work in the hospital," the subcommittee on nursing explained. "That means that she will be helping in the important job of keeping people well on the home front. Workers to make munitions and other war materials are as necessary as soldiers. Their health is just as important."

A future in reconstruction

Only graduate nurses are being appointed by the Army and Navy. But they must be replaced in civilian hospitals and in other home front activities if adequate nursing services are to be maintained.

Just as the stricken countries are going to need food from us after the war, they will need help in building up health depleted by privation and suffering, the subcommittee declares.

They will need our doctors and nurses to help in this reconstruction work. It is with this in mind that the subcommittee points to the English slogan which refers to nursing as "War Work With a Future." Already nurses are being sent to South and Central American countries. As the stricken peoples are liberated behind the invasion front, there will be an increasing need for medical and nursing services which this country will be able to supply.

The nursing profession may be said to offer a career within a career, the subcommittee observed. Depending on the interests and individual ability of the student, there is opportunity within the field of nursing for the use of such specialties as public speaking, publicity, science, writing, teaching, community organization, and administration.

Where to get information

The subcommittee on nursing points out that there are some 1,300 schools of nursing throughout this country and that any young woman who has the educational qualifications—a high school education or better—will probably be able to find a school of nursing somewhere in her vicinity. Full information regarding accredited schools and the availability of scholarships can be obtained by writing to the National Nursing Council for War Services, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

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Washington facilities defined as "defense industries"

Radio broadcasting companies and stations, telephone and telegraph companies, and the Washington, D. C., trolley and bus system are "defense industries," within the meaning of Executive Order 8802, according to an opinion rendered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by the office of the general counsel of the War Manpower Commission.

This opinion was made public November 23 by the committee which is the unit of the War Manpower Commission authorized under Executive Order 8802.

'The opinion was sought," Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the committee explained, "because of the complaints which we have received from Negroes, Jews, and aliens that they have been refused employment in the communication and transportation industries solely because of their race, religion, or foreign background."

LABOR . . .

Women's pay can be equalized with men's without prior approval; WLB creates wage commission for metal industry

Equalization of the wages and salaries of women with those of men may be made by employers without prior approval of the National War Labor Board, WLB announced last week. In thus exempting such wage and salary adjustments from the provisions of Executive Order 9250, the board added that such adjustments must, however, be reported to the board and shall not furnish the basis to increase price ceilings.

The announcement, WLB General Order No. 16, said in part: "Adjustments which equalize the wage or salary rates paid to females with the rates paid to males for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations, and adjustments in accordance with this policy which recognize or are based on differences in quality or quantity of work performed, may be made without approval . . ."

Industry-wide metals commission named

Creation of the nonferrous metals commission to stabilize pay and labor relations for approximately 85,000 workers in the nonferrous metal industry in order to obtain maximum production in this vital war material field was announced last week.

The commission held its first meeting Monday, November 30, in Denver, Colo.

Acting as an agency of the WLB, the commission will handle both labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary adjustments in the mining, milling, melting and refining of nonferrous metals. Its functions will be similar to those of the board's West Coast Lumber Commission created September 17. This is another phase of the WLB's program to decentralize its activities and speed up decisions.

Charles A. Graham, WLB acting regional director in the Denver area, was appointed chairman of the commission, with John Gorsuch, of Denver, as vice chairman and the other public representative.

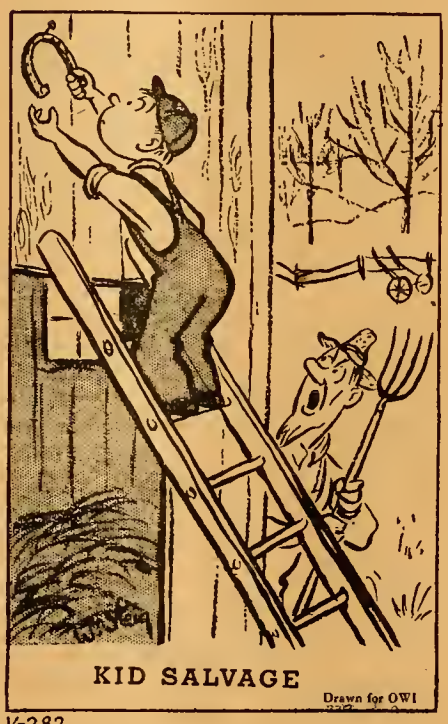
Labor representatives are James F. O'Brien, president of the Butte, Montana, Metal Trades Council, AFL, and A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, CIO.

Industry representatives are Henry M. Hartman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and S. M. Thompson, president of the Cap Rock Coal Co., of Denver.

WLB moves to protect employees under union maintenance

A resolution to protect union members covered by a standard WLB maintenance of membership clause from interference by either unions or employers with the workers' freedom to withdraw from the union within fifteen days was adopted unanimously last week by WLB.

The board's action was taken to correct certain abuses which have arisen in connection with the application of this clause. Union members in several cases have been confused as to their withdrawal rights and employers have attempted to circumvent the operation of the clause by various devices, such as encouraging employees to resign from employment and thereafter rehiring them as nonunion employees, or by inducing them to resign from the union during the 15-day period.



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The board, therefore, resolved to set aside any union rules, regulations, laws, or constitutional provisions which would otherwise make ineffective the right of the union members to withdraw during the 15-day period. It also resolved that employers "shall refrain from attempting to influence employees to resign from the union and from adopting other means or methods of interfering with the voluntary action and free choice of the employees."

War Department employees

The WLB last week delegated to the Secretary of War the power to rule upon all wage and salary adjustments of the more than one million civilian employees in the United States and Alaska employed by the War Department, the Army Exchange Services, and Government-owned, privately operated facilities of the War Department. Wages and salaries fixed by statute are exempt.

General Order No. 14, in which the above provisions are incorporated, sets forth the procedure to be followed by the Secretary of War in exercising this power through the Wage Administration Section of the Civilian Personnel Division, Headquarters, Services of Supply.

General Order No. 15 empowers impartial chairmen, umpires or arbitrators to fix rates for new jobs without prior board approval, if they have that duty under a bona fide collective bargaining agreement. The new rates should not result in any substantial increase in costs and cannot furnish a basis for increasing price ceilings.

Wage increase denied

A petition for a 9-cent-an-hour general wage increase to attract additional employees to a war plant was rejected unanimously by the board last week as contrary to policy and because it would lead to pirating from other war plants.

The board, however, approved a 4½-cent-an-hour raise under the "Little Steel" formula and ordered an immediate investigation to determine if further increases are warranted to correct gross area inequities.

Approximately 400 employees of the Joy Manufacturing Co., of Franklin, Pa., are involved in the case. The management and the International Association of Machinists, AFL, local 335, petitioned jointly for the 9-cent increase and asked that the company be authorized to boost ceiling rates on each classification an additional 6 cents when necessary.

Special ration offered drivers who haven't received certificates

A provision for granting temporary transport rations to trucks, buses, taxis and other commercial vehicles for which ODT Certificates of War Necessity have not been issued was announced November 23 by the OPA.

The provision is included in Amendment No. 1 to the new Nation-wide gasoline rationing regulations and was effective November 21.

Drivers to apply for "T" rations

Commercial vehicle operators who have applied to the ODT for, but have not received, Certificates of War Necessity may apply at their local war price and rationing boards for temporary transport rations to be valid beginning December 1. Applicants may receive T rations, on this temporary basis, for the amount of gasoline they estimate they will require through December 31.

Through an agreement with OPA and ODT temporary transport rations also will be granted to operators of commercial motor vehicles whose Certificates of War Necessity contain clerical or other errors obvious on the face of the certificate.

The OPA amendment also makes official the postponement of Nation-wide mileage rationing from November 22 to December 1.

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First pooling of bus revenue saves 5,360 miles a month

The first pooling of revenue arrangement ordered by ODT was contained in a special order coordinating intercity bus service issued November 20 by ODT Director Eastman, as a rubber and equipment conservation measure.

The order directed coordinated operation of buses between Providence, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass., via Fall River, Mass. Companies affected were the New England Transportation Co., of Boston, Milton Schoenberg, operating as I. C. T. Bus Co., of East Providence, R. I., and the Union Street Railway Co., of New Bedford, Mass.

These carriers duplicate service between Providence and New Bedford for a distance of 30 miles, and serve an area heavily dotted with industrial communities. The order, effective December 4, will save 5,360 scheduled bus miles a month.

Rail labor leaders, managements prepare to shift workers to roads in need

Preliminary plans for a concerted attack on the critical railroad problem of spot labor shortages through interrailroad transfer of workers were discussed November 23 by a 12-member labor-management conference group in its first formal session with ODT officials.

The six railroad chief executives and six top railroad labor officials who compose the industry-wide group also discussed plans and determined procedure for the creation of other programs to increase the railroads' contribution to the war effort.

A subcommittee of the labor-management group will meet soon to make more complete plans for the temporary shifting of labor from points at which surpluses exist to spots troubled by shortages.

The subcommittee will plan detailed procedure for determination of specific periods for which workers may be given leaves of absence, for maintenance of seniority rights of the transferred workers, for notice which will be given workers recalled to their original jobs, and for other arrangements in the program of spreading the available labor supply over the industry.

Workers whose occupations were considered suitable for the project included some of the train and engine service crews—locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen—and shop mechanics and maintenance-of-way men.

The employer and worker representatives agreed in principle to the creation of labor-management cooperative groups throughout the industry and expressed willingness to set up such groups to handle problems related to the war effort.

Rail car builders can deliver excess steel to other car makers

Excess inventories of steel and other materials accumulated in 1941 and early 1942 by railroad car builders are being absorbed in the equipment program for 1942 and 1943 by controlled redistribution of the surpluses under WPB limitation order L-97-A-1, which was amended November 24 by a supplementary order broadening the scope of existing inventory controls.

Restriction which previously applied only to inventories of freight car builders are now extended to include those of passenger car producers, while excess inventories of car shops in both branches of the industry also are made available to locomotive builders.

The amended order permits sales and deliveries either by freight or passenger car builders to any one of three classes of consumers. These are: (1) Other freight car builders, (2) locomotive builders, or (3) manufacturers of parts for freight cars and locomotives.

* * *

FARM MACHINERY—George L. Gillette, of Minneapolis, has been appointed director of the WPB farm machinery and equipment division. He comes from the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., where he was vice president and general sales manager.

Additional Chicago-Miami train service on staggered basis

The ODT November 25 issued a special permit authorizing three railroads to institute through service between Chicago, Ill., and southern Florida points on a staggered basis, with each road providing one additional train every third day.

Issued under the provisions of General Order ODT No. 24 which froze as of September 26, all railway passenger schedules, the permit (Special Permit ODT 24-27) provides for one train in addition to present service, on every third calendar day, over each of three separate routes between Chicago and Miami. The train must consist of both coaches and Pullman cars.

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16,000 former seamen, engineers return

As a result of the recent campaign by the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration to induce men with former maritime experience to return to sea to man the fast-growing American Merchant Marine, more than 16,000 merchant seamen and engineers have volunteered to join the Victory Fleet.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

Ruttenberg and Burns are first labor men appointed as assistants to directors

Harold J. Ruttenberg and Matthew J. Burns are the first labor men to be appointed special assistants to WPB divisional directors under the program for more effective cooperation between labor and WPB.

Mr. Ruttenberg will assist H. G. Batcheller, director of the steel division, by informing him as to labor's advice on matters within the jurisdiction of the division, working out any problems arising in this field, and by aiding in assuring the best possible use of manpower as a member of the production directive committee. Mr. Ruttenberg has been research director of the CIO United Steel Workers of America since 1936, and is coauthor of "The Dynamics of Industrial Democracy."

Mr. Burns becomes special assistant to A. G. Wakeman, director of the pulp and paper division. Besides informing the director as to labor's advice and working out problems, Mr. Burns will make analyses and recommendations as to production programs in terms of manpower requirements. Before joining the staffs of the OPM labor division in April 1941 and of the WPB labor production division, he had been first general secretary and later president of the International Union of Paper Makers, AFL.

Bureau of Mines projects given green light

A majority of the wartime construction projects of the Bureau of Mines, ordered suspended by WPB October 20, have been given the "green light," following a hearing before the facility review committee of the WPB, it was announced November 25 by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

In a letter from Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman of WPB, Secretary Ickes was advised that construction work on the Bureau's helium plants, explosives research laboratory, synthetic oil project, and pilot plants and laboratories working on aluminum may continue to completion, subject to limitations contained in previous orders.

Decision has been deferred on the construction of a pilot plant for production of zinc metal from zinc ores by the gaseous reduction method, and a pilot plant for the production of sponge iron by direct reduction of iron ores with solid fuels and with gas.

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Tin oxide banned

Manufacture and use of tin oxide were completely forbidden by an amended version of Conservation Order M-43-a, issued last week by WPB. The order formerly permitted its use on orders bearing a rating of A-1-k or higher.

Copper, nickel, chrome, tin banned for feed water heaters

The use of copper, copper base alloys, or alloys containing nickel, chrome or tin in tubing or tube sheets for feed water heaters is prohibited in Schedule III to Limitation Order L-154, issued November 21. Seamless steel tubing is also prohibited. Excepted from the order are materials needed for the repair of an actual break-down which involves the replacement of not more than 25 percent of the tubing in a feed water heater.

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Coated fabrics industry urged to swing to war

Rapid concentration of the coated fabrics industry on military requirements must take place at once to fulfill definitely increasing requirements of the armed forces, members of the WPB oleo resinous and tower oil coating industry advisory committee were told at a meeting Wednesday, November 18, in Washington.

E. H. Bucy, chief of the protective coatings section, stated that the WPB is aiding the industry in this transition period by helping it to acquire raw materials for necessary civilian work to keep the coating industry in production.

Batcheller denies steel situation is easier

Rumors that the situation in steel is easier were branded as misleading November 24 by Hiland G. Batcheller, director of the WPB steel division.

"In recent weeks, a number of reports have given the impression that the steel situation is easier," Mr. Batcheller said. "Such expressions of opinion are likely to prove misleading without a more complete explanation.

"It is true that the backlog of orders on the books of producers is lower than it was several months ago. However, this is a direct result of action taken by WPB to restrict the tonnage of steel which can be purchased so that it may be related more closely to the available supply.

"Such action has been taken through the PRP and by numerous limitation and conservation orders eliminating the use of steel for nonessential purposes and curtailing its use for many other needs.

Demand for some steel less, others more

"Under such a program it is only natural that the demand for certain steel products will be much lighter than for others. Typical of this are the steels for construction purposes such as structural shapes and concrete reinforcement bars. The need for such types of steel is steadily diminishing as we near the completion of the war construction program.

"However, at the same time the demand for other types of steel—such as alloy steel, so important for aircraft and tanks—is steadily growing."

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Vinyl resins grow scarcer

Direct military requirements for vinyl resin coatings will require more of certain grades of resins than is now available, the industry learned at the meeting of the vinyl resins producers industry advisory committee in Washington. Meeting with industry members were representatives of the armed forces and WPB. Supplies of vinyl resins, all groups agreed, must be forecast as far into the future as possible so that fabricators can set up production schedules.

Toys must last; no more metal

The WPB November 25 served notice on the Nation's children to take better care of their games and toys.

Iron, steel joining hardware excepted

Effective immediately, WPB ruled that no more toys, games, or repair or replacement parts for toys or games may be produced containing certain metals and other critical materials except joining hardware made out of iron or steel. The action (L–81, as amended) also places a limitation on the amount of joining hardware which may be used, restricting the rate of consumption to the amount used in 1941.

Restrictions previously placed on the use of rayon in toys and games were lifted by the amendment.

* * *

COMMERCIAL SCALES—Types of commercial scales for use in retail trade—whose production is prohibited by Order L–190—have been defined by WPB in Interpretation No. 1, as: cylinder-type scales, fan-type scales, hanging scales and even-balance scales of the kinds, sizes and models commonly used in making sales of merchandise direct to ultimate consumers.

Vacuum cleaner attachment production banned

Production of attachments for domestic vacuum cleaners was prohibited November 26 by the WPB. Manufacture of vacuum cleaners has been cut off since April 30, but the original curtailment order did not apply to attachments.

The action was taken in Order L–18–b as amended by the WPB. Concurrently with issuance of the amended order, Orders L–18 and L–18–a, which had originally provided for curtailment of domestic vacuum cleaner production, were revoked.

The amended order also makes it clear—through a change in definition—that the curtailment applies to domestic vacuum cleaners made for the Army, Navy, or other governmental agencies as well as those for civilian use.

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School children name 24 ships

The Maritime Commission November 27 announced its approval of 24 Liberty ship names submitted by the Nation's school children in connection with the recent school salvage campaign.

Names submitted by pupils in other States, and State winners, who will participate in launchings to be held at nine shipyards, will be announced shortly by the WPB and the Office of Education. These launchings will begin in December and continue until February. Exact dates will be announced 6 days prior to each launching.

Scrap collection winners

Names for Liberty ships were suggested by the school children to the State scrap committees in their respective States. Each committee in turn submitted three names to the Maritime Commission, which made the final selection.

The complete list of newly selected ship names follows:

Alabama, WILLIAM C. GORGAS; Arizona, KING S. WOOLSEY; Arkansas, JOSEPH T. ROBINSON; Colorado, CHIEF OURAY; Florida, COLIN P. KELLY, JR.; Indiana, THOMAS R. MARSHALL; Iowa, SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD; Kansas, AMELIA EARHART; Kentucky, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; Main, EDWARD PREBLE; Minnesota, MAYO BROTHERS; Mississippi, PAT HARRISON; Missouri, CHAMP CLARK; Montana, JIM BRIDGER; Nebraska, J. STERLING MORTON; Nevada, KEY PITTMAN; New Mexico, ARCHBISHOP LAMY; Ohio, WILLIAM McKINLEY; Oregon, SACAJAWEA; Texas, BIG FOOT WALLACE; Utah, GEORGE N. DERN; Vermont, CALVIN COOLIDGE; Virginia, POCAHONTAS; and Washington, EZRA MEEKER.

Production roaring 1 year after U. S. entry into war; it was a different story in 1940

The second front in North Africa could never have been opened if the production front had not been opened over 2 years ago, the Office of War Information observed in a survey of the situation 12 months after American entry into the war.

Our war-production machine is roaring now, OWI found, but the first stages of the battle of production found American industry geared only for normal peacetime needs. Before June 1940, American plane plants were turning out a leisurely 500 craft monthly. The same pace went for ships, tanks, guns. On July 1, 1940 the Army and Navy had approximately 5,200 airplanes in service. By July 27 an additional 5,974 were on order with 80 percent scheduled for delivery inside the year. Four months later 25,000 planes were on order. The Army had contracted for more than 16,000 combat vehicles, including tanks, and had sharply increased its orders for field artillery and guns.

Great obstacles overcome

Great obstacles faced American production. We had to convert peacetime factories to wartime arsenals. We had to build up stocks of raw materials; get an adequate labor supply on hand at the right place at the right time; train skilled workers; design, grind and true machine tools, the basis of production. Billions had to be appropriated for defense. Subcontracting the making of plane parts to body manufacturing companies had to be arranged. Defense plants had to be constructed.

On December 29, President Roosevelt set an even greater goal. "We must be the great arsenal of democracy," he said. Time had to be bought before the United States could amass its strength for any Axis threat—and the anti-Axis countries already at war were the agents to buy it for us. On January 7, 1941, the President enlarged the administrative structure to coordinate the bigger production tasks now being tackled: The National Defense Advisory Commission was displaced by the Office of Production Management; later, as the production problems grew even greater the OPM was to be replaced by the War Production Board. Before January was out Britain had received several hundred planes. A few weeks later the President outlined to Congress a plan for "billions of dollars' worth of weapons"—by mid-May the program called for expenditures of 40 billions—and soon after Lend-Lease legislation was enacted.

And more obstacles

But obstacles continued to rear themselves. The shortage of machine tools was acute and on January 31 the newly formed OPM ordered machine-tool builders to deliver machine tools after February 28 to defense contractors only. Iron, coal, tin, copper, bauxite, and a long list of other strategic materials were frequently going to the wrong people. By March the priorities division was set up to say who was entitled to these vital goods.

By the fall of 1942 the Lend-Lease program was going apace. From March 11, 1941, to the end of August 1942 the value of goods exported to our fighting friends came to $3,525,000,000; in the same period, the value of goods, including munitions, raw materials, and other supplies purchased by Lend-Lease countries amounted to approximately $5,800,000,000. Needless to say, all along, the boys in our camps, on our warships, in the cockpits were getting more and more of what they needed to become trained fighters.

Then came Pearl Harbor. It found production not badly prepared but below its peak. Between June 1940 and November 30, 1941, the Government had made commitments for defense plant expansion to the tune of 660 projects costing $5,067,000,000. But now we were in it and the country's producers girded themselves for a supreme effort. The figures catapulted. By August 1942 the plant expansion figures read: 2,664 projects costing $13,317,000,000. War goods are being turned out now on a scale approaching four times the rate at the time of Pearl Harbor. Today United States industry has achieved a volume of combat munitions production bigger than that of any other nation—friend or foe—and at long last the United Nations have a definitely superior output to that of the Axis.

Exact figures are military secrets but here is the inventory of American production for 1942:

Overall munitions.—More than four times 1941 production.

Military airplanes.—More than three and one-half times that of the previous year.

Ordnance (guns, tanks, and ammunitions).—Considerably more than six times that of 1941.

Naval vessels.—More than three and one-half times that of 1941.

Merchant ships.—More than five times that of 1941.

Never before, OWI declared, was such production achieved in so short a time.

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Zinc control tightened

America's critical shortage of zinc has led to further curtailment of less essential uses in order to make more of the metal available for ammunition and other war products. Conservation Order M–11–b, as amended, issued November 26 by the WPB, further restricts use of zinc for manufacture of a variety of automobile parts, building materials, and industrial materials, and clarifies the language of the order to make it clear that protective coating and galvanizing is included in the restrictions of the order.

War industry necessities nonrestricted

Health supplies, various precision instruments, and dies—all having been found necessary to war industry—are placed in the nonrestricted class by this amendment, and may be made with zinc. Prohibition on use of zinc in stoker repair and maintenance parts is eased to permit use of 50 percent of the amount used in 1941 instead of being forbidden entirely. Likewise, restriction on use of zinc in functional and mechanical items for gasoline and Diesel engines is similarly eased.

Paint excepted

The new restriction on plating and protective coating (which includes galvanizing) says that no items on list "A" or "A–1" of the order may be made of metal coated with zinc, and that none of the scores of items on the lists may be coated with zinc. Paint is excepted. For all items not included on the lists, made for civilian purposes, not more zinc may be used than 75 percent of prime western or 50 percent of any other grade of the zinc used by any person in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1941.

A special reduction is made on use of zinc in automotive and tractor carburetors and fuel pumps for repair and maintenance purposes to one-half the amount used in 1942.

The new prohibitions on these items became effective November 30, 1942.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

MANPOWER

EMPLOYMENT

	October 1942	September 1942	October 1941	Percent change October 1942 from October 1941
	(Millions of persons)			
Labor force [1]	54.0	54.1	54.1	−0.2
Male	39.0	39.2	40.4	−3.5
Female	15.0	14.9	13.7	+9.5
Employed	52.4	52.4	50.2	+4.4
Male	38.1	38.2	37.9	+0.5
Female	14.3	14.2	12.3	+16.3
Unemployed	1.6	1.7	3.9	−59.0
Male	0.9	1.0	2.5	−64.0
Female	0.7	0.7	1.4	−50.0

[1] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the armed forces.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT—OCTOBER 1942

Selected metal products industries [1]	Average weekly hours worked per wage earner	Average hours per week of plant utilization [2]
Total	47.3	71.5
Iron and steel products (except machinery)	46.5	68.8
Nonferrous metal products	47.0	64.4
Electrical machinery	46.3	66.7
Machinery (except electrical)	49.7	75.1
Automobiles and auto equipment	46.1	83.3
Other transportation equipment	45.7	61.8
Miscellaneous industries	45.7	57.6

[1] The industries exclude aircraft, shipbuilding, Government-owned ordnance plants, and navy yards. The basic ferrous and nonferrous metal-producing industries are excluded.
[2] Total man-hours on productive work divided by the number of wage earners on the first shift; 168 hours equals theoretical maximum.

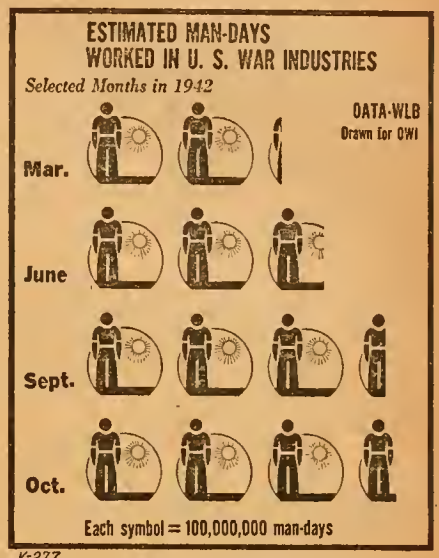
LABOR DISPUTES [1]

	October 1942	September 1942
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production	167,865	318,892.
Percentage-time lost to estimated time worked	5/100 of 1%	1/10 of 1%.
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	325,000	450,000.
Percentage-time lost to estimated time worked	5/100 of 1%	7/100 of 1%.
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production, January–October 1942	1,883,797	
Percentage-time lost to estimated time worked	7/100 of 1%	

[1] The war "strike" statistics are gathered by an interdepartmental committee consisting of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, Maritime Commission and the War Labor Board. The term "strike" includes both strikes and lockouts.

WAR PRODUCTION DRIVE—LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Industrial classification	Number of committees November 1, 1942	Percent increase from October 1, 1942	Number of employees represented November 1, 1942
Total	1,746	9.1	3,355,993
Aircraft	94	10.6	341,951
Ships	92	5.7	615,708
Guns & Ordnance	302	2.0	583,633
Tanks	19	11.8	50,080
Machine Tools	73	2.8	76,764
Engines	54	8.0	227,076
Communication Equipment	49	8.9	124,483
Iron & Steel	224	4.7	478,060
Synthetic products (includes rubber, glass, paper, etc.)	110	8.9	141,792
Non-Ferrous Metals (includes mining and smelting)	73	58.7	74,224
Mines—Other than Non-Ferrous	332	13.3	190,450
All Others	324	9.8	451,802



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FINANCE:

Authorized war program, July 1940–October 1942	$240,000,000,000
Total disbursements, July 1940–October 1942	55,701,000,000
October 1942	5,722,000,000

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–September 30, 1942

Financed with Government funds:	
Committments for non-industrial construction	14,159,000,000
Commitments for war industrial facilities expansion	13,474,000,000
Financed with private funds:	
War housing scheduled	1,131,000,000
War industrial facilities expansions as measured by 10,289 Certificates of Necessity Approved	3,444,000,000

PRODUCTION DATA:

	September 1942 *November 1941 = 100*
Munitions production	381[p]
War construction	269
Total war output	315[p]

COST OF LIVING:

	October 1942 *Percent increase from October 1941*
Combined index	8.9
Selected components:	
Food	16.1
Clothing	11.8
Rent	0.5

[p] Preliminary.

For information qualifying statistics in this column (except the chart) see VICTORY, November 24, 1942, page 13.

Untruths about tires hurt war effort, says Jeffers

(*Continued from page 1*)

I am not concerned about the "business-as-usual" fellows, except as their activities imperil the progress of the war by misleading the man in overalls. The man in overalls is the man I am concerned about.

That man is the plain, ordinary citizen, who wants to do a good patriotic job—the man in the factory, the man on the farm, the housewife, the business man, the American citizen, in other words, who does the day's work and who is the most important single unit in our home front picture . . .

They are the people of the United States, the ones who are being told a number of things that are not true in order that some downtown merchants and some gasoline jobbers may continue to enjoy "business-as-usual."

The people are being told that if they do not oppose mileage rationing they will be unable to get to work and back. That simply isn't true.

The entire purpose of mileage rationing is to insure that they will get to work and back, not just this month and next but in the months to come. The worker can obtain enough gasoline for his necessary driving. The farmer can obtain enough for getting his produce to market. Every citizen can get enough gasoline for essential driving. But there we have to stop. Nonessential driving is one of the luxuries all of us have to give up for the duration.

Speed limit is NOT enough

The people are being told that the 35-mile speed limit will save all the rubber that is necessary. That isn't true, either. The wheels can be driven off an automobile at 35 just as well as at 60. It merely takes longer.

The distorted story of mileage rationing with trimmings and local embellishments, is being told in various sections of the West, all for one purpose. That purpose is to make the average American overlook the basic facts about our rubber situation.

The facts are simple. With only a trickle of new rubber coming in, with our synthetic rubber plants still in construction, we are going to have to get along on the rubber we have. That means that the vast majority of our 27 million passenger cars and 5 million trucks are going to have to run from now until mid-1944 on the tires now in use.

That's the reason, and the only reason, for the entire rubber conservation program. That's the reason Nation-wide gasoline rationing will go into effect December 1. That's the reason for the 35-mile speed limit and for periodic tire inspection.

Every other way was explored

There is just one method by which you can keep driving without new tires. That method is set forth in plain language in the Baruch Report, which says:

"Gas rationing is the *only* way of saving rubber. Every way of avoiding this method was explored, but it was found to be inescapable. This must be kept in mind: The limitation on the use of gasoline is not due to shortage of that commodity—it is wholly a measure of rubber saving. That is why it must be Nation-wide."

That statement continues to be true. I have seen no suggestion by anybody that offers any hope of saving rubber by any other method.

ANSWERS ON GAS RATIONING

OPA released these questions and answers to clear up certain points motorists and other gasoline users have been raising on mileage rationing, which went into effect Nation-wide on December 1.

Q. I was unable to apply for my "A" ration book at the school house registration held in my city. How can I get my basic ration?

A. By applying to your local War Price and Rationing Board, but since local boards will be very busy acting on applications for transport and nonhighway rations, they will not be able to receive your application for a basic "A" until December 3, unless you have a good reason for consideration before that time.

Must have record by December 12

Q. I live in an eastern town where no schoolhouse registration took place in connection with the mileage program. How do I register my tires?

A. By obtaining an application form from a service station or other place designated by your local War Price and Rationing Board, filling the form out and sending it to the Board.

Q. How soon must I do this?

A. As soon as possible. In any event soon enough for the board to return to you by December 12 a Tire Inspection Record.

Q. Why December 12?

A. Because beginning the following day, on December 13, it will be illegal to operate your car without the Tire Inspection Record, which is evidence that you have registered your tires and also disposed of any tires over five you may have for the car.

Q. I got my Tire Inspection Record; now what do I do with it?

A. Keep it with your car as evidence that you have registered your tires, and whenever you have your tires inspected, the inspector will initial the record to show that the inspection has been made.

Q. How soon must the first inspection be made?

A. By January 31.

Q. At the schoolhouse registration I got my "A" book, but this will not give me enough mileage. Can I get more?

A. Yes, for occupational driving if you can prove need. If the schoolhouse registrar did not give you an application form for a supplemental ration, you may get one from your local rationing board. The application, when filled out, is to be submitted to the board.

Q. I have already applied for a supplemental ration but have not received it. If it is not issued before December 1 what should I do for the gasoline I will need to carry on my work?

A. Your "A" book should provide you with sufficient mileage until your supplemental application is acted upon.

Car-sharing doesn't mean "B" ration

Q. I formed a car-sharing club. Still my rationing board turned down my application for a "B" book. Is this right?

A. Thousands of car-sharers are operating on "A" books alone. In order to get additional gasoline, you must prove need for more mileage than the "A" will give you, as well as meet car-sharing requirements.

Q. I applied for a Certificate of War Necessity for my farm truck, but have not yet received it. I am told that I can not get a ration of gasoline, without this certificate. Will I be forced to lay up my truck if my certificate does not arrive before December 1?

A. No. Your local War Price and Rationing Board is authorized to issue a temporary Transport ration in such a case.

Q. I have heard that to save my tires, I ought to drive under 35 miles an hour. Is this a "must"?

A. Yes. Your local War Price and Rationing Board may suspend or revoke your ration book if you exceed this speed.

Tanks now have to run on steel treads while we burn up rubber, Army reveals

Rubber is now so scarce that our tanks have to run on steel treads, and yet we are needlessly burning up this vital war material, high Government officials revealed in a broadcast November 26 to explain mileage rationing. Rationing Chief Leon Henderson started the program:

Mr. HENDERSON. Tonight I am here with the Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, and the Navy's Assistant Chief of Procurement and Materials, Rear Adm. Claude A. Jones. These officials are with me tonight because we three have something urgent to tell you about mileage rationing.

Fighting men depend on us

Mr. PATTERSON. This very m i n u t e, American soldiers in Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific are making it possible for you to sit safely at home. They have left their jobs and families in order to prevent us civilians from going through the hell that the civilians of Russia, England, and China and oppressed Europe have gone through. It is important to remember that—because of what Mr. Henderson has to tell you.

Mr. HENDERSON. And now we'll hear from the Navy, Admiral Jones.

Admiral JONES. Thousands of marines and sailors could not do what they are doing if they did not feel that every one of us here at home is doing *his* share to help *them*. Every sailor and marine believes *them*.

We are wearing out rubber needlessly

Mr. HENDERSON. That is how our boys feel about *us*, and why they *die* for us. And yet—now—tonight—this very same moment when they are risking their lives for us—a Government survey indicates that there is an organized opposition to our keeping faith with those fighting men. We are desperately short of rubber. We are wearing it out needlessly every day. And none is coming in. Yet this survey shows that certain groups are misleading you, the American people, through whisper campaigns and the printed word, by telling you—that what they call Nation-wide gasoline rationing—and you and I call mileage rationing—is unnecessary . . .

Now our announcer will state the objections these groups are offering.

ANNOUNCER. Objection number one: The United States has enough rubber. Consequently, we do not need Nation-wide *gas* rationing—as *they* call it—to keep from wearing out our tires.

The old explanation is still right

Mr. HENDERSON. I never thought that I'd have to explain that one all over again, but here goes: Last *Summer*, the President of the United States asked Mr. Bernard Baruch together with the Presidents of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Mr. James Conant and Mr. Karl Compton, both preeminent scientists—to ferret out the truth about our rubber shortage. This the committee did. Here is what the Baruch Report states:

ANNOUNCER. "We find the existing situation to be so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse . . . In rubber we are a Have Not nation."

Mr. HENDERSON. Does the War Department believe that statement, Mr. Patterson?

Mr. PATTERSON. Absolutely. N i n e t y percent of all our former sources of crude rubber are in the hands of the Japs. The shortage of supply is so serious that we in the Army have had to cut our requirements for crude rubber almost 50 percent. We have had to replace rubber treads for tanks, with steel treads—that's how short we are.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does the Navy Department agree there is an acute rubber shortage, Admiral Jones?

Admiral JONES. Every day we in the Navy are haunted by the realization that every tire not used for absolute essential driving will have to be replaced in some manner by additional rubber that the Navy needs—needs for things like life-rafts—yes; the kind that saved Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Mr. HENDERSON. While you're at it, Admiral Jones, what about the stories of great new supplies of crude rubber in South America?

Admiral JONES. We will get some help there, but it will take several years for those plantations to be really productive.

Mr. HENDERSON. And synthetic rubber?

Admiral JONES. As our rubber experts have said time and again. Full production will not materialize until 1944.

Mr. HENDERSON. There is the answer to the self-elected experts who tell the people we have enough rubber.

WHAT BARUCH SURVEY FOUND ABOUT RUBBER

Excerpts from the report of the Rubber Survey Committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch:

It must be kept in mind that we are not restricting the use of gasoline as such; we are rationing gasoline as the only effective measure to hold down tire use. To make the restriction other than Nation-wide would be unfair.

* * *

Each time a motorist turns a wheel in unnecessary driving, he must realize that it is a turn of the wheel against our soldiers and in favor of Hitler.

* * *

When it comes to rubber, we are a "have not" nation. If we are to err, it must be on the side of sterner curtailment and conservation to anticipate the worst dangers that the war may bring.

* * *

Our analysis shows that even with optimistic estimates of the total quantities of new crude and synthetic rubber that will be available the amounts that can possibly be spared for civilian passenger cars will be sufficient for a recapping and tire replacement program only provided that strict conservation measures are instituted at once.

* * *

Therefore, we recommend:

That no speed above 35 miles an hour be permitted for passenger cars and trucks. (In this way the life of tires will be prolonged by nearly 40 percent.)

That the annual average per car now estimated as 6,700 miles be held down to 5,000, a reduction of 25 percent. (This does not mean that each has a right to 5,000 miles a year; it applies to necessary driving.)

That a new rationing system of gasoline be devised, based on this 5,000 miles a year to save tires.

That the restrictions as to gasoline and mileage be national in their application.

That compulsory periodic tire inspection be instituted.

Expanded tire, tube quotas for December

Expanded passenger car tire and tube quotas for December to meet needs in the first month of mileage rationing—the plan under which virtually all passenger cars become eligible to apply for needed recapping services or replacement tires—were announced November 28 by the OPA.

The total of passenger car tires and recapping services combined is 2,301,342 for December, against 1,285,189 for November.

Truck tire quota increased

At the same time, OPA announces an increase in the truck tire quota over the November level in a move to take care of unsatisfied applications of eligible truck operators accumulated and carried over from preceding months.

Truck replacement and recapping quotas together for December amount to 489,749, compared with 376,168 for November.

Grade quotas

The December quota of Grade I passenger car tires has been set at 126,097, against 60,513 in November. This grade includes the best quality new tires that, with a few exceptions, are available only for necessary replacements on cars that get a mileage ration of over 1,000 miles monthly.

Quota of Grade II tires, which are for cars that get a ration of between 560 and 1,000 miles monthly, is 368,000, compared with 134,470 for November. The Grade II quota previously covered only new tires with a retail list price less than 85 percent of the maximum price of standard Grade I casings. Now it includes, in addition, "factory seconds" so marked by the manufacturer, all new tires manufactured before January 1, 1938, and tires that have run less than 1,000 miles but have gone far enough to wear off the mold marks.

A quota of 920,000 Grade III tires, a new category under the tire rationing regulations, has been set for December. This grade, which includes used tires, recapped tires and new tires made of reclaimed rubber, is for necessary replacements on cars with a mileage ration of 560 miles or less.

Recapping quotas

The quota of recapping services for passenger car tires is 887,245 for December. The November quota, which included recapped tires as well as recapping services, was 1,090,206.

December truck replacement tire quota of 340,229 is not strictly comparable with the 179,460 provided for November, since all replacement tires, recapped as well as new, are chargeable against the larger quota set for next month. Only new tires come out of the comparable November quota. Recapping service quota for truck tires in December is 149,520, compared with 196,708.

December inner tube quotas are, for passenger cars, 357,272; for trucks, 143,720.

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28,900 new cars set as December ration quotas

The quota of new passenger automobiles for rationing on December has been set at 28,900, the OPA announced November 24. The quota for November was 35,000.

These figures do not include the State, regional, and national reserves set up to meet requirements that may develop in excess of quotas. State reserves for December total 4,000, regional reserves 2,100, and the national reserve 4,000. Reserves for November were: State, 4,200; regional, 1,800; national, 4,000.

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Endorse gas ration coupons now

By properly endorsing their coupons at once, motorists and others holding gasoline rations will avoid the inconvenience of having to do so when they buy gasoline at a service station, OPA pointed out last week. They will also help protect their ration books from possible misuse in the case of loss or theft.

Under the new rationing regulations dealers must require correct notations on the back of all coupons they accept.

A, B, C, and D coupons must be endorsed on the back with the car license number and State of registration. Passenger fleet operators using interchangeable coupon books must write or stamp the fleet name. T coupons must be endorsed on the back with the War Certificate Number or the fleet name. E and R coupons must have the name and address of the user written on the back. All endorsements must be in ink to prevent alterations.

It will be exceedingly difficult for thieves and black market operators to use coupons which they acquired illegally, if those coupons bear the proper identifications.

* * *

FATS AND OILS—The effective date of the retroactive quota restrictions under the fats and oils conservation order (M–71) was changed from September 1, 1942, to October 1, 1942, by the order as amended November 24.

OPA CHECKS UP GAS STOCKS, STORAGE

An extensive drive to check the gasoline stocks and storage capacities of dealers and distributors was to be made by OPA field staffs when Nation-wide mileage rationing went into effect December 1, OPA announced November 24.

The drive was to consist of checks throughout the country. All dealers and all distributors, except those distributors paying motor fuel taxes directly to a State, were to register December 1 and 2 with their local war price and rationing boards the storage capacities and amounts of gasoline on hand at 12:01 a. m. December 1.

A large number of OPA investigators and State weights and measures officials were to visit dealer and distributor establishments on December 1, 2 and 3. to examine supplies of gasoline on hand and storage capacities. Unreported stocks of gasoline are a threat to the gasoline controls established to conserve tires.

Experience with gasoline rationing in the East shows that most dealers and distributors want to obey the regulations. The majority of them reported their gasoline inventories conscientiously. A few did not. The black market possibilities of such illegal practices are obvious. The investigation will be made to frustrate any attempts to create a black market pool.

In reporting gasoline inventory dealers are to include all supplies in fixed storage tanks, as well as gasoline supplies in tank trucks, tank cars delivered on sidings, or in any movable containers.

Inventory coupons were to be issued by the local boards to permit dealers and distributors to obtain a sufficient quantity of gasoline to make up the difference between the amount of gasoline on hand at 12:01 a. m. on December 1 and their total storage capacity. Any dealer or distributor who falsified either his gasoline inventory or storage capacity, may be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

* * *

TIRE TURN-IN—Arrivals at central warehouses of tires turned in by motorists under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan reached a total of 2,872,000 at the close of business November 14, OPA announced November 21. This is an increase of 1,388,500 over the total reported November 7.

Railway labor endorses Nation-wide mileage rationing

Railway labor organizations went solidly on record for Nation-wide mileage rationing November 24, issuing the following statement which was received by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers:

Gasoline supply is not the issue

"Nation-wide gasoline rationing goes into effect December 1. The purpose of Nation-wide gasoline rationing is to conserve rubber and to help you to help yourself so that your tires will last as long as possible. It has no other purpose. The question of whether there are large or small amounts of gasoline in any section does not alter the fact that rubber must be saved.

"Our first duty is to provide tires for the military forces of this country and our allies. Provision is being made for gasoline and tires for cars of war workers, for farmers, essential highway vehicles, and other essential civilian transportation. The rest of us will have to get along with what is left until such time as synthetic rubber production is sufficient to meet all demands. . . .

Speed limit is not enough

"Do not allow yourself to be swayed by arguments which are being fostered in certain restricted areas of the country for the selfish purpose of selling additional gasoline. Restricting your speed limit to 35 miles per hour is only a part of the program. All points must be observed. Obviously if there is no restriction on the amount of gasoline, you could wear out your tires driving at 35 miles per hour as well as you can do so at higher speeds. It must be remembered that tires wear out just as fast in one area as in another."

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Oil shipment to East forces higher price in Indiana town

Dislocation of normal sources of supply, resulting in higher laid-down cost of No. 2 fuel oil at Connersville, Ind., brought an OPA adjustment for domestic heating oil dealers at that point.

The ceiling was raised to 7.8 cents a gallon, effective December 1. Dislocation of supply resulted from heavier shipments to eastern markets, forcing the Connersville dealer to purchase No. 2 fuel oil from new sources at higher cost, OPA said.

Oil shipments low and so are prospects so order coal now, Ickes warns

Fuel oil consumers, industrial, commercial, and domestic, who are laggard in converting to coal should place their coal orders now, Petroleum and Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes warned on November 27. Oil shipments to the East Coast are averaging considerably less than expected, he said, adding that the oil pipeline from Longview, Tex., via Norris City, Ill., will do little to relieve the oil shortage this winter.

"It is particularly important for industrial and commercial consumers to get commitments on coal in order to assure themselves of sufficient quantities when their facilities have been converted. Large users of fuel oil will necessarily use large quantities of coal," Mr. Ickes said. "However, it is also important that advance orders for coal be placed by householders . . .

Conversions far behind

"While everything possible is being done . . . to speed up construction of the 24-inch oil pipeline, . . . it should be emphasized that this line will do comparatively little to solve oil shortage problems this winter . . . Moreover, tank car shipments to the East Coast are considerably below the hoped-for 900,000-barrel daily mark."

The number of conversions to coal is also far behind expectations, according to Deputy Coordinator Davies. "Only 27,000,000 barrels of industrial fuel oils, and 4,203,750 barrels of home heating oils are being saved annually . . . However, carefully conducted surveys indicate that a total of 57,969,000 barrels of industrial fuel oils and 35,625,000 barrels of home heating oils can be saved annually in the East Coast area by conversions, if all possible conversions are made," Mr. Davies said.

"In the case of many domestic conversions, the question is one of willingness to convert. Of the 35,625,000 barrels annually which are indicated as convertible, 11,400,000 barrels can be saved by consumers who already have on hand all of the materials with which to convert. The remaining 24,225,000 barrels could be saved annually if the consumers would purchase grates or lugs which are available without priority ratings."

Conversion parts for heating boilers were permitted higher prices by OPA November 26 to absorb the increase in freight charges at the manufacturer's level. The revised price regulation will result in an average increase of $1.50 to $2.00 on the conversion parts necessary to convert an oil-fired heating boiler to the use of hand-fired solid fuels.

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Ceiling raised on Utah coke to prevent West Coast shortage

Action to prevent threatened shortages of coke needed by West Coast shipbuilders was taken November 25 by OPA. Increasing the maximum price on first grade coke from the beehive ovens of the Utah Fuel Co. plant at Sunnyside, Utah, from $6.50 to $7.50 a ton will not affect prices in other localities, OPA declared.

The action is provided in Order No. 2 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 121—Miscellaneous Solid Fuels Delivered From Producing Facilities—effective November 25.

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Coke export prohibited without WPB authorization

To prevent the use of American petroleum coke, important in the aluminum program, for unessential purposes in foreign countries, the WPB has prohibited the export of the coke without its written authorization.

This step was taken by issuance of an amended version of Conservation Order M-212, effective November 21. Persons seeking authorization to make export deliveries must inform the Aluminum-Magnesium Division by letter of all details of the proposed export, including the use to which the petroleum coke is to be put.

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4,015,900 barrels daily oil production rate for December

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes November 21 announced that a production rate of 4,015,900 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids had been certified to the various petroleum-producing States for December. The recommended daily production rate for November was 4,031,400 barrels.

Quotas put on wholesale fruit, vegetable deliveries to reduce household hoarding

Monthly quotas on deliveries of some canned fruits, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable juices by wholesalers to their customers are established for the first time by conservation order M–237, as amended November 23 by WPB. Deliveries to retail groceries, restaurants, bakeries, and other persons who buy canned foods in wholesale quantities are affected.

Aimed at consumer hoarding

The order, as last amended on October 30, placed quotas only on the amount of canned foods wholesalers could accept from canners in specified periods. Extension of quotas to cover sales by wholesalers is designed to minimize consumer hoarding of canned goods. No change is made in the amount of canned foods which will be ultimately available for civilians. However, monthly supplies are limited. The monthly quotas will spread retail distribution of canned goods more evenly throughout the remainder of 1942 and during 1943.

Acceptances or sales bases for quota

The new amendment fixes the monthly quota of each group of canned goods which a wholesaler may deliver to his customers at a percentage of a base figure, which, at the wholesaler's option, represents his acceptances of delivery or his sales during the period, January 1, 1942, to August 31, 1942.

Fruits, fruit and vegetable juices, and vegetables constitute groups I, II, and III, respectively, and their respective quota percentages of the base figure are 9, 10, and 10.

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U. S. reserves enough citrus juice for military, Allies

The WPB acted November 23 to assure the armed forces and Lend-Lease an adequate supply of canned citrus fruit and juices during the coming year. Large quantities of such foods are being bought for military use and overseas shipment.

Canners are directed to set aside various percentages of their 1942–43 pack of grapefruit segments, grapefruit juice, orange juice, and blended orange and grapefruit juice combination, by Supplementary Order M–86–a, as amended on November 23, by the WPB. A total of approximately 6,300,000 cases (on the basis of 24 standard No. 2½ cans) of such foods is involved. The quota to be set aside is a percentage, by weight, of the 1941–42 pack of such commodities. The percentages range from 19 percent for grapefruit segments to 100 percent for blended orange and grapefruit juice combination. The amendment applies to the Florida, Texas, and Arizona citrus pack in the period August 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, and to the California citrus pack in the period December 1, 1942, to November 30, 1943.

HOW TO GET COFFEE EXPLAINED

On Sunday, November 29, America's housewives became able to buy coffee again for their families. The initial ration is 1 pound for the five-week period ending January 3. Stamp 27 from War Ration Book One (the familiar "sugar book") is the first coffee stamp, but only is valid if removed from a book showing the holder to be 15 years or older.

OPA has issued ration order No. 12—coffee rationing regulations—which establishes the formal rules by which the rationing program will be carried out from the coffee roaster through to the coffee drinker.

Ships needed for other things

"Coffee rationing is a direct result of the shortage in shipping," Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator of rationing, said in announcing the formal regulations November 22. "Ships that formerly kept the United States amply supplied with coffee now are carrying the things with which America and her allies are making war. This has reduced imports from about 2¼ billion pounds in 1941 to an estimated 1¾ billion in 1942. OPA's rationing program will provide coffee drinkers with about two-thirds of their normal supply and everyone will share alike in the amount available for distribution.

Keep stamp for each extra pound on hand

"Those who have more than 1 pound on hand per eligible buyer on November 28 should make a careful check of the exact amount of the surplus, and retain in their books one stamp for each extra pound. Coffee stamps cannot be used from any book showing an age of 14 years or less. Both of these points will be very important when holders of War Ration Book One apply for War Ration Book Two around the first of the year. At that time, each person will be required to declare his coffee supply as of November 28 and the registrar will remove sufficient stamps from War Ration Book One to cover the excess. Appropriate action will be taken against those who have not enough coffee stamps to cover their excess or who have illegally removed stamps from books showing an age of 14 years or less.

"Since there are only 9 coffee stamps in Book One, anyone possessing more than 8 pounds obviously cannot buy coffee at all."

The formal regulations break down roughly into rules for consumers, rules for retailers and wholesalers, rules for institutional users (hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals, etc.), and rules for industrial users.

Institutional users are given an allotment of coffee on a basis that puts them on approximately equal terms with the individual citizen. The first allotment certificates will be for the amount of coffee each institution used for beverage purposes during September and October, 1942, *less* the amount on hand as of midnight November 21. This amount must do until midnight January 31, 1943.

To obtain purchase certificates enabling them to buy their initial allotments, institutions registered November 23, 24, and 25, with the local war price and rationing boards.

Sellers make own "warrants"

Retailers and wholesalers of coffee are told in the regulation how to figure their allowable inventories for the start of rationing. One unique feature permits wholesalers and retailers to buy or to stock up by making out their own "purchase warrants" without the need to register or appear before a local board. However, on or before December 31, 1942, both wholesalers and retailers must file with their local boards a report on an official form (R–1202) detailing the amount of coffee on hand as of midnight November 21, their allowable inventory, and an itemized account of their purchases from others by means of purchase warrants, as well as a list of purchase warrants received from other buyers.

Purchase warrants may be issued by retailers until December 5, and by wholesalers to December 12, inclusive. Coffee ordered against these warrants need not be delivered before these dates, but must be in transit at the latest by December 26.

Half of cold-storage butter set aside to assure supply for Army, Navy, Lend-Lease

The WPB November 20 temporarily froze one-half of the supply of cold storage butter in the 35 principal markets of the United States to assure an adequate supply for the armed forces and Lend-Lease during the current seasonally low production period. From 30 to 35,000,000 pounds are involved.

The Order (M–267) was recommended by the WPB foods requirements committee, because of the shortage of butter. Increased requirements of butter for the Army and Lend-Lease, broader civilian demand, and smaller production have reduced the butter supply to the lowest level since 1932.

To disregard existing contracts

The order applies to any person in the 35 markets, who between November 6, 1942, and November 20, 1942, had any butter in his possession or under his control in any warehouse. He is required to set aside until March 6, 1943, 50 percent of the supply of butter he had on hand on November 6 or November 20, whichever is higher. Without regard to existing contracts, such butter may not be delivered except on specific permission by WPB, or to the armed forces, Lend-Lease, or other specified Government agencies.

Any person, who prior to November 21, has delivered so much of the butter he held on November 6 that he is unable to set aside the percentage required by the order, is required to set aside all of his remaining holdings. Any person having holdings in more than one warehouse in the 35 cities must charge any deficiency in any warehouse against his holdings in other warehouses.

On November 1, commercial stocks of creamery butter in the United States were only 83,000,000 pounds, lowest since November 1, 1932. Current stocks in cold storage warehouse are disappearing at the rate of about a million pounds a day.

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FLUID MILK and fluid cream sold at wholesale in containers other than glass or paper (for example, bulk can containers or tank cars) are covered by the 60-day price "freeze" at the highest prices charged by each seller from September 28 to October 2, 1942, the OPA ruled November 24.

No more whipping cream; sales banned to relieve shortages of butter and milk

Consumers who like whipping cream will have to become accustomed to some other delicacy to point up their desserts.

Coffee cream not included

The WPB November 25 prohibited dairy producers from distributing whipping cream or other heavy cream to household consumers, retailers, restaurants, institutions, and others. Coffee cream is not affected.

The order (M–259) was recommended by the WPB foods requirements committee to conserve fluid milk for consumer use, and for the manufacture of dried whole milk, cheese, butter, and some other manufactured dairy products. Clyde E. Beardslee, chief of the dairy section, WPB, said that the order will help relieve the most critical butter shortage in 10 years and local fluid milk shortages in most sections of the country.

Under the order, no dairy producer may deliver to any person, except to another manufacturer of butter, cheese, and other foodstuffs, any cream having a milk fat content in excess of 19 percent.

The order applies to any dairy producer who pasteurizes milk or cream; produces dairy products, for sale, by processing milk or cream in a plant not located on a farm where the milk is produced; bottles raw or pasteurized cream in glass or paper containers; or sells cream in bulk containers to hotels, institutions, or resturants.

Exceptions

However, a farmer, ranch, or herd owner may deliver up to 4 quarts of heavy cream per day, if his deliveries of cream containing more than 19 percent milk fat averaged less than 1 gallon daily in the 3 months ended November 25, 1942. If his deliveries exceed 4 quarts daily in any calendar month, he automatically becomes subject to the same restrictions as other producers.

Furthermore, if a producer operates in a State where the milk fat content of cream is required to exceed 18 percent, a producer may add 1 percent to the minimum required for any of his customers. There are such requirements in four States and the District of Columbia. The States and minimum requirements are: California, 20 percent; Minnesota, 20 percent; Montana, 20 percent; District of Columbia, 20 percent; and Nevada 22 percent.

Mr. Beardslee added that the order will save the equivalent of approximately 2 billion pounds of fluid milk annually. Production of approximately 200 million pounds of heavy cream a year will be discontinued.

Green coffee premiums must reflect trade before December 8

Dealers or agents making sales of certain types of green coffee at premiums permitted by the coffee schedule must be prepared to substantiate such premiums charged over ceiling prices with evidence that this differential reflects trade practices actually prevailing during the four weeks prior to December 8, 1941, OPA advised the coffee trade November 24.

To prevent any misunderstanding as to the type or grade of aged coffee eligible for premiums, OPA explained that "aged grades of extra superior quality" are those grades which—by virtue of special preparation and aging—have acquired improved qualities sought by roasters prior to December 8, 1941, for use in place of, or to serve the same purpose as, fancy aged coffees from the Netherlands East Indies.

IF YOU HAVEN'T BOOK ONE APPLY BY DECEMBER 15 TO GET COFFEE RATION

Persons who do not have copies of War Ration Book One—which consumers have needed to buy coffee under rationing since November 29—were notified by OPA November 25 that applications must be filed with their local War Price and Rationing Board by December 15.

The notice was addressed to those who have never applied for Book One; those who were denied a book because they had an excess supply of sugar, and those who surrendered their books in order to obtain a supply of sugar for more than one ration period, or because they used sugar obtained for home canning for another purpose. If an applicant has an excess supply of sugar, or is otherwise not entitled to receive a book with sugar stamps, the book will be issued without those stamps.

Taking 2 to 3 inches off men's shirts to save cloth for 10 million more a year

WPB last week ordered from 2 to 3 inches taken off the length of new men's and boys' shirts made after December 15. More than 10,000,000 additional shirts will be manufactured from the material saved.

Pajamas trimmed too

At the same time, the order (L–169) imposed a general simplification program on men's and boys' pajamas, effective December 15, which will save enough material to make more than 2,200,000 additional pairs of pajamas.

Not only does the order shorten the length of men's shirts; it also—

1. Prohibits shirts with biswing or box pleated backs, and also backs of any design or pattern which will result in an excessive use of cloth. Pleats, except for biswing and box types, can still be used on shirt backs, but only if they do not require an abnormal amount of fabric.
2. Prohibits the use of pleated fronts on shirts.

Cuffs and frogs are out

On men's and boys' pajamas, the following simplification provisions are ordered:

1. Pajama styles are limited to collarless coats, collarless middies, nightgowns and sleep coats, sleep slacks, sleep shorts, and half-sleeve, knee-length versions of any of these styles.
2. Men's pajamas, except for nightgowns and sleep coats, are limited to a coat length of 29 inches in size C, while trouser out-seam measurement for the same size cannot exceed 43 inches. Measurements of other sizes will be in normal relation to these.
3. Cuffs are banned on trousers and sleeves.
4. Pajama sashes are prohibited except for draw strings.
5. Frogs, decorations or pipings are prohibited.

Shortening of shirts will be accomplished by limiting their over-all length to 30 inches for shrunk fabrics and 31½ inches for unshrunk fabrics. Definition of unshrunk and preshrunk fabrics is based on specifications established by the National Bureau of Standards.

Same comfort and wear

G. R. MacDonald, chief of the clothing section, of the textiles, clothing and leather division, pointed out that the simplification restrictions imposed by the order will not affect the durability or comfort of men's and boys' shirts and pajamas.

Excepted from provisions of the order are shirts and pajamas made for men over 6 feet, 2 inches tall, or of abnormal size, or with physical deformities. However, additional fabric used in production of garments for these individuals is restricted to material absolutely necessary.

Also exempt from the order are historical costumes for theatrical productions only, apparel made from knitted fabrics, shirts and pajamas for the armed forces or Lend-Lease purposes, apparel forming part of officers' uniforms as defined in Order P–131, and shirts and pajamas made in the home unless they are for sale or made for a contractor or jobber or other person who sells shirts or pajamas.

The restrictions in the new order do not apply to work shirts. These are subject to L–181—the men's work clothes order.

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Certain types of alpaca restricted to military use

The WPB November 23 took steps to assure a supply of certain kinds of alpaca for manufacture of uniforms worn by troops stationed in cold climates and also by aircraft crews operating at high altitudes.

More worsted wool for civilians discussed

Officials of the wool section of the WPB textile, clothing and leather goods division November 20 placed before members of the woolen and worsted manufacturers' advisory committee for discussion a tentative plan to increase the worsted wool quota for manufacturers of civilian clothing during the next six months.

It was pointed out that while military demand for wool during 1943 will probably remain at a high level, it is expected that requirements for worsted fabrics will be on a reduced scale. This will make some worsted manufacturing facilities available for production of civilian-type fabrics for the next six months.

To end July 31, 1943

The suggested increased worsted quota would cover the six months ending July 31, 1943. During this period, the suggestion was that the unrestricted quota on the worsted system be increased from 20 percent to 35 percent of manufacturers' basic quarterly poundages and that the restricted quota be increased from 25 percent to 45 percent of the manufacturers' basic quarterly poundages. The restricted quota is limited to fabrics with a maximum of 65 percent new wool.

Fabrics reserved to clothe women workers

In a move to assure an adequate supply of work garments for the increasingly large number of women going into America's war industries, the WPB November 21 imposed strict controls over the purchase and use of fabrics which are needed for this type of clothing.

Schedule 3 to Order M–207, issued November 21, assigns an A–2 rating to manufacturers for purchase of specified fabrics used in production of women's work garments. The material can be used only for manufacture of the following garments worn by women engaged in industrial or agricultural occupations: Overalls, coveralls, work slacks, work shirts or blouses, work jackets, work dresses, and work aprons. Work dresses are restricted to wrap-around and coat styles.

Ratings for hospital clothing

At the same time, Schedule 3 to M–207, issued November 21, assigns an A–2 rating for purchase of specified fabrics used in the manufacture of hospital clothing, including uniforms for nurses and other personnel and also patient's garments.

The A–2 rating for women's work clothing can be used for purchase of specified types and sizes of fabrics, including denims, coverts, pin checks, frock cloth, seersucker, corduroy, suitings, print cloth, broadcloth, poplin, jeans and twills. In addition, the rating is assigned for purchase of fabrics made entirely of rayon and containing not less than 50 percent of spun viscose or acetate fiber, in weights of 25 to 50 pounds per 100 yards and in standard 40-inch widths.

Restricted to four models

One provision requires that every garment made out of fabric procured with the assigned rating must have a label or other designation indicating that the clothing is manufactured for use by war workers only.

During the 12 months beginning December 1 no manufacturer can make more than four models of each of the permitted types of clothing.

Manufacturers and converters or finishers of the textiles covered are restricted to an inventory sufficient to meet requirements for no more than 90 days.

Rubber footwear distributors given "grace period" to restock

Distributors of rationed rubber footwear who reached November 28—the deadline for unrestricted stocking—with short inventories because they had been selling more than their suppliers could restock them with immediately have been given a short "grace period" in which to arrange for necessary replenishments.

This was announced November 22 by the OPA in issuing Amendment No. 5 to Ration Order No. 6.

To get form from local board

Under the rationing regulations distributors are not permitted after November 28 to buy any rationed rubber footwear from their suppliers without presenting rationing certificates for the amount purchased.

However, under the amendment, a distributor who wishes to increase stocks may get copies of OPA Form R-604 from his local War Price and Rationing Board. He must fill them out and file them with the Board before December 5.

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Vacuum cleaners on sale again

Release for sale to consumers of new vacuum cleaners frozen in the hands of retailers and wholesale distributors since October 24, was ordered November 21 by WPB.

Vacuum cleaners in the hands of manufacturers, their affiliates, and "private brand sellers" holding more than 500 cleaners, are still frozen. Private brand sellers are defined as persons other than manufacturers selling new vacuum cleaners under their own trade mark or brand name.

As a result of the new action, over 100,000 brush type cleaners and 83,000 tank type cleaners will remain frozen in inventories of manufacturers and private brand sellers. It is expected, however, that some of them will be made available for the general public in the near future.

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ELECTRIC FAN PARTS—Sale of parts for portable electric fans in kits or other form, so that it is a simple matter to put the parts together into a finished product, is a violation of order L-176 it was made clear in an interpretation (No. 1) announced November 23 by the WPB. The interpretation emphasizes that sale of the fans in a "knock-down" state is likewise restricted by provisions of the order.

Nation-wide ration banking to start in January; works like checking accounts

Ration banking, the system by which the Nation's 14,000 commercial banks will handle ration coupons in checking accounts similar to those used in the handling of money, will be put into operation throughout the United States in January, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced November 24.

New York trial a success

Decision to use this method for simplifying ration transactions for business concerns and for relieving local war price and rationing boards of an increasing clerical burden was made on the basis of a successful test of the plan in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area of New York. Thirty-three banking offices are cooperating in the test, which began on October 28 and which will continue until it is merged with the national program before the end of January.

When ration banking is in effect nationally it is expected to employ the services of every commercial bank in the country that carries checking accounts. There are about 14,000 of these with a total of 18,000 banking offices. The banks will act as agents for the OPA and will be paid on a cost basis by the OPA. OPA officials and representative bankers are now working out plans for informing the banks of the details of the system and for seeking their cooperation.

Banks better fitted than ration boards

In announcing success of the Albany operation, Mr. Henderson said:

"The banks have confirmed our judgment that they would be able to handle the millions of ration documents that are exchanged each month better than the heavily loaded local war price and ration boards. They also have been better able to safeguard the ration paper they handle and to keep strict account of its use. This is because of the employment of trained personnel and proper equipment available only in the banks.

"Minor changes will be made in the system now in operation in the 18 cities and towns in the Albany area," he continued. "They are being worked out in cooperation with local bankers and representatives of the American Bankers' Association and others. But in the main the system has proved its practicability, and will be extended as soon as possible to the entire country. We hope this will be accomplished within the first 3 weeks of January."

Ration banking affects only retailers, distributors, and some large users of rationed goods, such as restaurants, that buy from wholesale distributors. It will make no difference in the rationing practices of the individual consumer.

Works just like checking account

Deposits of ration coupons and other documents are recorded in separate commodity ration bank accounts. For example, a retailer who deals in both sugar and gasoline, would have a separate bank account for sugar and another for gasoline. The accounts are kept in pounds or gallons, instead of in dollars and cents.

When the businessman desires to replenish his supply of a given rationed commodity he draws a "ration check" against the credits for that commodity that he has established in his ration bank account, and turns this over to his supplier. The latter, in turn, deposits the "check" in his own ration bank account and it is cleared through the bank exactly as are checks for money. The ration check signifies, of course, only the buyer's right to obtain the commodity, and does not represent payment.

Banks to be compensated

The system will replace that by which traders take stamps, coupons, and various forms of certificates, totalling many millions each month, to local War Price and Rationing Boards to exchange them for certificates of larger denomination to be used in replacing supplies.

Compensation of the banks is being worked out on a careful accounting basis in the Albany-Troy-Schenectady area, whose banks are providing their services during the trial period without charge.

Among questions still to be determined are the exact commodities to be included under ration banking when it first becomes national, and exactly which retailers, distributors, and large users of rationed commodities, such as hotels, restaurants, and institutions, shall be required to open ration bank accounts.

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INDUSTRIAL FUEL OIL—A total of 32,367,000 barrels of industrial (heavy) fuel oil is now being saved yearly, along the East Coast and in the Middle and Southwest areas, through conversions to coal or some other unrestricted fuel, Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes said November 21.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Wartime controls assure labor, farmers best position ever, OPA tells Congress

Wartime controls over the cost of living assure farmers and labor the most favorable economic position in American history, OPA declared November 28 in its second quarterly report to Congress, which presents publicly for the first time economic data revealing in detail the high levels at which farm prices and wages are being stabilized.

Cash farm income, including Government benefit payments, is estimated at $15.6 billion for 1942, a level 79.3 percent above 1939. Net income of farm operators—that is, income after all expenses—is expected to run at $9.8 billion, an increase of 118 percent over 1939.

"The level of net farm income is the highest in history . . . It exceeds by a full billion the income earned by farmers in the fabulous year of 1919, and every dollar of this income buys vastly more than it did in that year," the report stated.

Stabilization of wages at current levels will permit labor generally to enjoy the most favorable position it has ever attained. In this respect, wage stabilization parallels the stabilization of farm prices.

In manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings in May were 31 percent above the level of August 1939. Allowing for the increase in the cost of living, they were up 11½ percent. The advance in weekly earnings has been even more striking. By May 1942 they were up 53 percent from the August 1939 level. Again making allowance for the increase in the cost of living, they showed an increase of no less than 30 percent.

Farm income rise exceeds nonfarm

In 1939 the income parity index, which measures the changing relationship between the per capita income of the farm and of the nonfarm community stood at 94.3 on the basis of 1910–14 equalling 100. For 1942 it is estimated at 136.

"Per capita farm income has increased very much more rapidly since the outbreak of the war than has per capita nonfarm income. The farmer has therefore materially improved his position, in both absolute and relative terms, since the outbreak of the war.

"The farm cost-price situation at the close of the period was extremely favorable. Farm-wage rates, including the value of food and lodging, rose in the 3 years from August 1939 to August 1942 by 60 percent. During the same period, the cost of commodities used in farming rose by 25 percent. These compare with an increase of 85 cents in farm prices.

Farm costs increase, but income greater

"Between 1939 and 1942, farm wages, including the value of food and lodging furnished the worker and his family, have increased from $1 billion to $1.5 billion, and all production expenses other than wages have increased from $5.2 billion to $7.2 billion. On the other hand, so great has been the increase of gross farm income during this period, rising from $10.7 billion to $18.5 billion, that in spite of this increase in expenses, the net income of farm operators has increased by $5.3 billion, an increase of 118 percent."

While the farm price situation was responsible for the increase of the cost of living during the quarter under review, a less visible but similarly powerful pressure upon price ceilings was exerted by rising wages through their effect upon pay rolls and thus on spending, and through their effects upon costs of production.

In the year following the outbreak of the war in Europe, the rise of total wages and salaries was more than offset by rising production and rising productivity per worker, with the result that unit labor costs actually declined during this period. Since that time, however, the rise of pay rolls has not been offset by rising production and productivity, and consequently unit labor costs have risen sharply and steadily. From January 1941 to May of this year, unit labor costs increased by an average of 1.3 percent a month.

Stabilization of farm and labor income is held necessary not only to avert the danger of inflation but to sustain the present purchasing power of the working population.

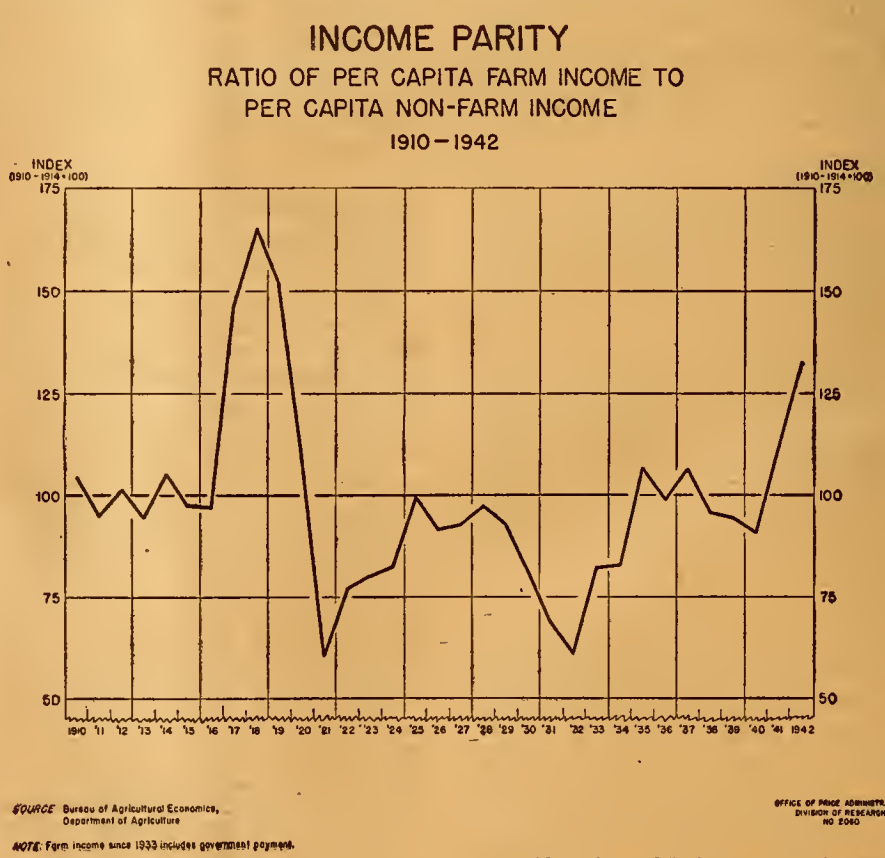

Chart from OPA's report to Congress

Small service businesses given simplified application forms

Two simplified forms on which owners of service establishments doing an annual business of $25,000 a year or less may apply for price adjustments were issued November 25, by the OPA.

OPA pointed out, however, that the provisions in the Services Regulation (No. 165 as amended) and the general maximum price regulation under which the applications may be filed expire on January 1, 1943, and therefore owners of establishments such as dry cleaning shops and small laundries, who wish to obtain price adjustments under these particular provisions should act before that date.

Use of the new forms is authorized in Supplementary Order No. 30 effective November 30.

The forms may not be used by a business which is part of a chain.

Small service establishments proprietors are instructed to file two copies of each application at the nearest OPA district, State, or regional office.

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Adjustable pricing extended to all service suppliers

Permission to employ adjustable pricing was extended November 23 by the OPA to all businesses under the services regulation.

Adjustable pricing is a method under which a seller and buyer agree that the price charged will be the ceiling price which is in effect at the time that the service or commodity is actually supplied or delivered.

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United Parcel Service Companies granted price relief

United Parcel Service Companies in ten leading metropolitan areas which perform all delivery services for more than 1,000 department stores and specialty shops were granted price adjustment November 25 by the OPA. The adjustment will not affect retail prices.

Under the November 24 order, each of the ten companies will be allowed to charge the department stores for which it makes deliveries the highest charges under any contract it had in effect during March 1942.

Retailers get right to trim services of many kinds without price cuts

In the first major moves to implement the recently announced Retailers' Economy for Victory Plan, OPA November 25 issued a supplementary order definitely authorizing the curtailing of many peacetime retail services without reductions in ceiling prices and, at the same time, made public statements of "Recommended Standards of Retail Practice" and "Recommended Wartime Management Policies" to aid retail operations under the order.

Meetings to explain plan

Simultaneously with the issuance of the order and the two statements, it was revealed that the field staffs of OPA and the Department of Commerce already were under instructions to carry the plan to retailers throughout the country in a series of meetings which were expected to start yielding first results immediately after the holiday season.

The field schedule calls for use of existing Commerce and State and local distributive education personnel to set up Community Wartime Business Clinics, with OPA representatives present to explain the order and the program built around it.

The demand of Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes for a streamlining of business and increased standardization is cited by OPA in a statement of considerations issued with Supplementary Order No. 29, which is effective November 24. OPA makes it clear, too, in its introduction to the "Recommended Standards of Retail Practice," that it regards many peacetime retail practices as costly, "excess baggage in wartime."

The new supplementary order, which cuts across all regulations at the retail level, except to the extent that such regulations may specifically provide to the contrary, allows curtailing or discontinuing of:

Those deliveries which must be eliminated, changed, or curtailed so that the retailer can comply with any order of the ODT; and deliveries of reasonably carryable packages, except such emergency purchases as prescriptions and sickroom supplies. (The order further allows reasonable curtailment as to frequency of deliveries of packages which the customer cannot reasonably carry. OPA will, by specific interpretations, clarify whether the standards adopted are reasonable, in cases of doubt.)

Sales on approval.

Acceptance of articles returned by customers. (But this does not extend to articles not delivered as represented or ordered.)

Gift wrapping; gift packaging.

Lay-away and will-call privileges.

Free telephone calls.

Services performed without relation to a specific sale. Examples of these are instruction classes, style shows, store decorations, free concerts, free refreshments and air-conditioning.

Protecting the consumer, the order states just as specifically that the retailer can *not* (without a compensating reduction in ceiling price) eliminate alteration or remodeling services, nor repair, maintenance or installation services customarily sold with an article by way of guarantee. Similarly, it provides that if delivery of noncarryable packages is eliminated, the ceiling price must be reduced by the amount of net cost to the consumer of having delivery made by the most usual and reasonable method of transportation. A retailer who charged extra for delivery may drop delivery, if he drops the charge.

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Paper bag prices cut for manufacturers, distributors

Manufacturers' prices for standard grocer's and variety bags were reduced five percent November 21 by OPA, which simultaneously cut distributors' mark-ups back to those, prevailing early in 1941.

Specialty paper bags excluded

Covered by the new amendment are all types of grocer's and variety bags including squares, flats, self-opening or automatic, and sacks, as well as millinery, notion, liquor bottle, banana, candy, doughnut, garment, pants, laundry, nail, shopping and sugar bags. Excluded, however, are all bags made of specialty papers and transparent materials.

New prices set

The new prices are set in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 182—Kraft Wrapping, Bag, and Bag Papers. At the same time, by Amendment No. 11 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129, OPA removed standard grocer's and variety bags from Regulation No. 129, which hitherto had controlled these articles at the manufacturing levels. The amendments were effective November 27, 1942.

Definitions of wastepaper grades clarified by OPA

Difficulties experienced by wastepaper consumers and dealers resulting from a lack of clarity in the definitions of various wastepaper grades heretofore established for purposes of price control are expected to be cleared up through an action announced November 23 by the OPA.

Improved definitions designed to remove uncertainties and to set up minimum specifications of quality for each wastepaper grade are among the changes contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 30—Wastepaper—effective November 27, 1942. The new regulation takes the place of Revised Price Schedule No. 30—Wastepaper—As Amended.

Two new wastepaper grades — "Old Kraft Corrugated Containers" and "Mill Wrappers"—are added to the regulation in its revised form, while six grades which appeared in the supplanted schedule are eliminated as separate grades, but included as qualities of other grades.

Other changes in the reissued regulation provide: (1) A more flexible method of making allowances for added costs of baling wastepaper for export; (2) That hereafter maximum prices of imported wastepaper shall be established f. o. b. port or city of entry rather than f. o. b. seller's door; (3) That henceforth only persons trading in commercially packed wastepaper need keep certain current records for OPA formerly required of practically all sellers of wastepaper; (4) That two evasive brokerage practices which have occurred under the old schedule are expressly prohibited.

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Must get permission to sell more scrap rail than 10 tons a month

Scrap dealers and industrial companies are required by order L–88 to secure permission for the sale of scrap and rerolling rail in excess of 10 tons a month, it was pointed out by the steel division November 24. All communications concerning used rail of relayer grade should be addressed to Transportation Equipment Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref.: L–88. All communications concerning used rail of reroll or scrap grade should be addressed to Scrap Unit, Steel Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Ref.: L–88.

Judge decides for OPA

"VICTORY ON THE HOME FRONT"

Price Administrator Henderson characterized as an outstanding victory "for the man in the street and the woman in the home" the decision of Federal District Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye, of Minneapolis, upholding the validity and reasonableness of the general maximum price regulation in an enforcement action brought by OPA against a Minneapolis chain store organization and its chief supplier.

Judge Nordbye, granting an injunction in a suit brought by OPA against the C. Thomas Stores, of Minneapolis, and its chief supplier, the Mutual Wholesale Food and Supply Co., found for the Government in virtually every contested point.

The defendants, who were brought to court in the course of OPA's Nation-wide enforcement drive, were found to have:

Raised prices above the March 1942 ceilings set in the general maximum price regulation;

Refused to differentiate in prices on group or quantity purchases;

Assumed authority to adjust prices without consulting OPA as required by law;

Made no attempt to confer with OPA in problems involving price "squeezes"—that is, higher costs of replacing price-controlled goods; and

Failed to comply with price-posting requirements of the general maximum price regulation in many of the 62 outlet stores.

While recognizing that the reporting and record-keeping requirements of the OPA regulation "impose numerous and serious burdens" on storekeepers, Judge Nordbye declared that "no citizen in these times should complain of additional burdens" if strict compliance with the regulation will achieve the goal of defeating inflation.

"Victory on the home front is not a mere empty and meaningless slogan . . . it calls to our attention one of the vital battlefronts of the war," the court stated. "Certainly, the success of this Act (The Emergency Price Control Act) is dependent upon the patriotic cooperation of all persons to whom it is applicable."

Property transportation tax can't be passed on

The 3 percent property transportation tax imposed under the 1942 revenue act, effective December 1, must be considered as a freight rate increase which *cannot* be passed on, rather than as a tax which can, OPA ruled November 22.

Where the pricing is on a "delivered price" basis, the seller will absorb the tax. In cases where the price is "f. o. b. producer's establishment," the buyer will absorb the cost. The rule holds throughout all variants of these two.

The supplementary order will apply to all maximum price regulations *except:*

Revised price schedule No. 4—iron and steel scrap; maximum price regulation No. 130—standard newsprint paper; revised maximum price regulation No. 148—dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts; maximum price regulation No. 236—heating boiler conversion parts; maximum price regulations Nos. 112, 120, 121, 122 and 189, all dealing with coal.

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"PREMIUM" COTTON YARNS — In order to eliminate duplication of reports, the OPA announced November 23 that only the original spinners of certain "premium" combed cotton yarns must now make monthly statements to OPA.

Changing brand name does not change commodity, OPA warns

Merely changing the brand of a commodity does not change the commodity and consequently does not change the ceiling price for the commodity, OPA pointed out November 23.

This statement was issued after numerous reports had reached OPA that retailers, particularly grocers, are selling under new brand names and at higher prices, commodities which they formerly sold under established names. OPA further pointed out that even when a brand is a genuinely new commodity for a given seller, the new brand must still be priced according to the applicable regulation.

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PRICE PAMPHLET—The second of a series of digests of interpretations of the general maximum price regulation was issued November 23 by OPA. The new pamphlet brings together digests of important interpretative rulings and supplements a manual released by OPA on August 22, 1942. Copies of the latest manual were distributed to the press, trade associations, and information services.

Ceilings set on silk stockings

Following closely upon the placing of dollars and cents prices on women's nylon stockings, Price Administrator Henderson November 28, set uniform Nationwide ceilings for women's silk hose.

Prices established for sales to ultimate consumers by the regulation range from 69 cents per pair for the coarsest first quality circular knit silk hosiery up to $1.65 for the finest quality of full-fashioned stockings. For "irregulars," ceilings range from 60 cents to $1.50; for "seconds" from 50 cents to $1.25, and for "thirds" from 35 cents to 80 cents.

For the most commonly worn styles of first quality three and four thread 42 to 48 gauge full-fashioned, silk leg stockings, retail ceilings of $1 to $1.25 a pair are fixed. Stockings in these grades have been selling at a wide scale of March ceiling prices which, for individual stores, have been as low as 79 cents and as high as $1.95. There is nothing in the regulation to prevent a store from selling at less than ceiling prices, OPA officials said.

The new ceilings become effective December 3, 1942, with definite prices applying to retail, wholesale and manufacturing levels.

Silk and wool under GMPR

Amount of silk and wool combination hosiery available for sale is so small as to be negligible. Such stockings have not been included in the regulation but must continue to be priced under the general maximum price regulation.

Must post information conspicuously

As in the nylon regulation, retail stores must also place on posters conspicuously displayed at points where silk hosiery is sold the same information on ceiling prices and quality as is required on the markers attached to the stockings.

Another protection to buyers at all sales levels is the prohibition against requiring a purchaser to buy anything more than the silk stockings in order to obtain the hosiery. The buyer cannot be forced to pay for any special packaging or wrapping or to buy any other hosiery or other article or service in combination with the hosiery.

Adjustable pricing established for 4 industrial chemicals

Adjustable pricing for sales of formaldehyde, lithopone, titanium pigments and acetic acid was established November 27 by the OPA to aid sellers and buyers preferring to make long-term contracts. These chemicals are used industrially.

The adjustable pricing was effected through the issuance of amendments to four maximum price regulations, all effective December 2, 1942. Issued were Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 21—Formaldehyde; Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 80—Lithopone; Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 98—Titanium Pigments; and Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 31—Acetic Acid.

Incorporated in the amendments, too, is a provision allowing deliveries on an open invoice if special permission is obtained from the Price Administrator.

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PARAFFIN WAX—An increase of half a cent in the delivered price of paraffin wax in the three West Coast States was allowed November 23 by the OPA in sales of 1,000 to 10,000 pounds.

Ceilings set for cotton seamless bags

Specific maximum prices for cotton seamless bags, used extensively in the packaging of seed, are supplied November 28 by the OPA to replace "formula prices" for these containers as determined under the cotton products regulation.

"Cents-per-yard" ceilings on gem ducks

At the same time OPA set "cents-per-yard" ceiling prices for sales by wholesalers and jobbers of gem ducks, an important shoe lining fabric. Maximums for sales other than by manufacturers are 22 cents for 8-ounce and 25 cents for 9-ounce gem ducks.

Several other changes contained in Amendment No. 14 to Maximum Price Regulation 118—Cotton Products—effective December 3, 1942, clarify and correct several previous provisions.

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BICYCLE QUOTA—Quota of new adult bicycles for rationing in December has been set at 85,000, the OPA announced November 27. This compares with a November quota of 87,000.

"Packaged" honey under new price controls

In a move designed to restore "packaged" extracted honey to retail store shelves—which have been virtually barren of honey because March 1942 ceilings did not reflect replacement costs—OPA last week took price action affecting this commodity at every stage from the time it leaves the beekeeper's hands until the housewife makes her purchase at the neighborhood store.

OPA's action, restoring the normal movement of honey, will necessitate an increase in the price to the consumer of approximately seven cents per pound over that at which the 1941 low-cost supplies—now virtually exhausted—were sold.

Beekeeper-producer sales of Grade U. S. No. 1 "bulk" honey are set in dollars and cents for specific 12-cent per pound ceiling, f. o. b. seller's shipping point. Distributors' maximum prices for both "packaged honey" and "bulk honey" are established by use of a formula giving the distributor the same dollar margin that he had during the September–November 1941 base period. ("Packaged" honey means the commodity in a container of not more than 10 pounds. Distributors include honey packers and processors.)

Up to this stage, all pricing activities are covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 275 (Extracted Honey) effective December 3, 1942. Wholesalers and retailers of "packaged honey" are not covered in this regulation but will be covered under wholesale and retail regulations No. 255 and No. 256.

The wholesaler of "packaged honey" may add this processor's "permitted increase" figure—but no more—to his own top price during February 1942. The wholesaler then must notify the retailer of the specific amount of this "permitted increase" the first time after his new maximum price has been set. The retailer selling honey may add this same "permitted increase" to his March ceiling price, thus arriving at his new maximum figure.

* * *

VANILLA BEANS — Because present ceiling prices for vanilla beans do not make adequate provision for additional costs of small-lot transactions, the OPA November 27 authorized primary dealers and wholesalers to charge premiums on sales of 50 pounds or less.

Printers, publishers classified for filing financial reports

Certain printers and publishers dealing primarily in types of printing and printed paper products exempt from price control may be relieved, after appropriate review of their cases, from filing financial reports with OPA, even though they have received written requests to submit the reports, the OPA said November 27.

The announcement does not affect the responsibility of any printer or publisher to file a report on OPA Form 325.1 of his March 1942 rates, discounts, and pricing methods as required by Maximum Price Regulation No. 225—Printing and Printed Paper Commodities

Only those printers and publishers whose operations are covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 225 are expected to submit the quarterly and annual reports on Forms A and B to OPA.

The requests went to the entire list, OPA said, because, without experience, it was impossible to determine in advance which printers and publishers are engaged in operations not under price control.

Certain companies which deal entirely or in large part in the exempt printing and printed paper commodities need not file the financial reports. But, OPA said, any publisher, printer, or allied manufacturer who has received a request to file Forms A and B and (1) whose total annual sales of products and services under price control exceed $75,000 or (2) whose sales of products and services under price control make up 20 percent or more of his total sales should submit the reports.

Before any company asked to file the reports concludes that it need not do so, it should take the matter up with the OPA financial reporting branch.

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"Blended" yarn sweater prices to be investigated

As a result of complaints filed with the OPA that manufacturers are charging higher prices than warranted for sweaters made from the new "blended" yarns, OPA announced November 27 that it has launched an investigation of pricing methods for such products.

If the investigation develops evidence that prices in excess of legal ceilings have been charged, OPA is prepared to invoke the penalty provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, officials stated.

MACKEREL PRICES STABILIZED

Dollars and cents maximum case prices which processors may charge for canned Pacific and Atlantic mackerel are established at slightly below the average of March 1942 prices in a new regulation announced November 30 by OPA.

The new measure, maximum price regulation No. 277—sales by canners of mackerel—fixes the price of Pacific mackerel at $5 per case of 48 "tall" or "oval" cans and of Atlantic mackerel at $8 per case of "talls." Prices are f. o. b. cars at a shipping point nearest cannery. The regulation is effective December 4.

Prices of varieties not specifically mentioned in the regulation are to be fixed by OPA, upon written request from the seller, in line with established maximums for the regular varieties.

As used in the regulation, a "tall" can is one packed to a net weight of 15 ounces on the Pacific and to a net weight of 14 ounces on the East Coast. An "oval" can is one packed with Pacific mackerel to a net weight of 15 ounces.

The regulation covers "horse" mackerel as well as the varieties known as "Atlantic" and "Pacific" mackerel.

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Gilding metal clad steel scrap exempt from price control

Gilding metal clad steel scrap—a by-product of munitions manufacture—was exempted from price control by the OPA November 30.

This article is steel coated with an alloy of approximately 90 percent copper and 10 percent zinc, and is being substituted for copper in shell and cartridge cases. In view of the newness of the process, there is not enough cost data available to determine a fair price for such scrap, OPA said.

Amendment No. 43 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the general maximum price regulation contains the exemption. It became effective as of November 16, 1942.

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CARBIDE DRUMS—A maximum price of 10 cents each for used 100-pound calcium carbide drums, which packers would like to buy back and refill again, was established November 24 by OPA. The ceiling price is for drums delivered to the purchaser and is established in Order No. 153 under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, effective November 25, 1942.

All contract sales of book and printing papers under price rule

All sales under contract made by manufacturers of book and printing papers, as well as all other types of sales, are subject to the general maximum price regulation, OPA announced November 28.

Sales under all kinds of contracts are covered by the regulation, including those providing for interim price adjustments even though the contracts are written on an annual basis, and cost-plus or index-priced contracts, under which prices are adjusted periodically to reflect fluctuations in over-all or stipulated costs.

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Present fruit cake ceilings good to January 15, 1943

Wholesalers and retailers may continue to use their ceiling prices for fruit cake until January 15, 1943, under provisions of Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation.

Thereafter, those wholesalers must figure their ceiling prices on fruit cake under Maximum Price Regulation No. 249 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Wholesale). Retailers, after January 15, must compute their maximums under Maximum Price Regulation No. 250 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Retail).

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ROLLED GOLD PLATE—Sellers of rolled gold plate or gold-filled stock in the form of sheet, wire and tubing were authorized by the OPA November 27 to adjust their prices upward to the extent that their costs have been increased by the use of newly-mined domestic silver.

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BEEKEEPERS who have exhausted their 1942 provisional allowances of sugar were authorized by the OPA November 27 to draw upon their 1943 and 1944 allowances to the extent of 15 pounds per colony for winter feeding.

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MAINE SARDINE CANNERIES—which also operate wholesale and retail stores may use their highest March 1942 ceiling prices in making wholesale and retail sales rather than their lower canner ceilings, the OPA ruled November 27.

Homes leased for conversion exempt from U. S. rent control

Housing accommodations rented to the National Housing Agency for remodeling and conversion into dwelling quarters for war workers are exempt from Federal rent regulations, the OPA announced November 23.

However, rents charged by the National Housing Agency to war workers subletting the renovated dwellings remain subject to maximum rent regulations of OPA.

This action was taken to facilitate the Home Use Service of the National Housing Agency, under which the Agency will rent housing accommodations, remodel to provide additional dwelling units, and sublet the converted accommodations to war workers.

The maximum rent for subtenants will be the first rent charged for the remodeled quarters, subject to OPA reduction if the rent exceeds the generally prevailing rent for comparable housing accommodations in the area on the maximum rent date.

The exemption will allow the owner of a building who leases to the Government to discontinue services which he had furnished on the maximum rent date.

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New rent adjustment rules

Modification and clarification of maximum rent regulations governing rent adjustments are made in two amendments issued November 23 by the OPA. The amendments make the following changes in the provisions setting the conditions under which residential rents may be modified from the ceiling—the amount charged on the maximum rent date:

1. No adjustment will be granted because of changes in the housing accommodations which were anticipated by the landlord and tenant and reflected in the rent charged on the date determining the maximum rent.
2. Increases may be ordered where a major capital improvement occurred during the term of a lease which was in effect on the maximum rent date.
3. An adjustment may be granted where the rent on the maximum rent date was fixed by a lease which had been in force more than one year on that date.

These changes are contained in Supplementary Amendment No. 9 to the Maximum Rent Regulations for Housing Accommodations Other Than Hotels and Rooming Houses, and in Supplementary Amendment No. 5A to Maximum Rent Regulations for Hotels and Rooming Houses, effective November 23.

2,000 DWELLING UNITS TO BE BUILT FOR METAL MINERS

Federal funds have been made available for construction of 2,000 dwelling units for nonferrous metal miners in 7 Western States and the WPB has granted a blanket priority for the housing, John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, announced.

To cover construction costs, the administrator has allocated $6,000,000 to the Federal Public Housing Authority, a unit of the NHA, which will build the new accommodations.

The States covered by the order are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

★ ★ ★

Tarred roofing products, asphalt shingle lines simplified

Grades and types of asphalt and tarred roofing products and asphalt shingles that may be produced after January 1, 1943, will be restricted to sizes and forms of finished merchandise as specified in Exhibit A of General Limitation Order L-228, issued November 24 by the WPB.

Smooth-finish roll-roofing may be made only in four types or grades or weights. The exterior finish is optional.

Mineral surfaced roll-roofing of three types is authorized. Texture, color and finish are optional. Type 1, weighing 90 pounds per roll, may be made in any or all of several variations depending on the amount of selvage edge.

Asphalt sidings may be produced in roll form or shingle form, but only one type of each.

Built-up roofing products will be restricted to two types of asphalt saturated felt, two of tar saturated felt, one saturated and coated felt (for cold application), a single type and grade of base sheet of an optional finished weight and optional exterior finish, and one type of cap sheet coated on both sides and surfaced on one side with talc or other dusting finish.

Asphalt shingles may be in any one or all of four basic types. Texture, color and finish are optional. Manufacture of hip and ridge shingles in the size now being produced at each plant is permitted for use as an accessory in completing application.

Hexagonal strip asphalt shingles may be manufactured at each producing plant with either two or three tabs but not in both forms.

Resort hotel to be converted into 100-unit dormitory

Highland Pines, a resort hotel at Southern Pines, N. C., has been leased by the Federal Public Housing Authority for conversion into a 100-unit dormitory for women war workers at a nearby aircraft training base, the National Housing Agency announced November 22.

Pine Forest Inn, a resort hotel at Summerville, near Charleston, S. C., was leased by FPHA several weeks ago, and is now being converted into a 600-unit dormitory for shipyard and industrial workers at that area. The Meaher Building at Mobile, Ala., was more recently leased for conversion into a 200-unit dormitory.

The Meaher Building is the first nonresidential structure to be obtained under the new program. A minimum of labor and materials will be required in making the necessary alterations to the building. On the hotels, only minor changes are necessary.

★ ★ ★

Dollars and cents rent ceilings set on construction pumps

Dollars and cents maximum rental rates for major types of pumps used in construction and road maintenance work were announced November 23, by the OPA.

Inadvertently, they were left out of the list of items for which dollars and cents ceiling rental rates were posted October 22 in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 134 (Construction and Road Maintenance Equipment Rental Prices and Operating or Maintenance Service Charges).

The pump ceiling rentals now are embodied in Maximum Price Regulation No. 134 through Amendment No. 5, effective retroactively to October 22.

* * *

PLASTIC SCREENING—A formula for determining manufacturers' ceiling prices for plastic screening, a newly developed substitute for metal screening, was announced by OPA. Under the formula, manufacturers of the screening may calculate their maximum prices by using price-determining methods, labor rates, and materials prices they had in effect March 31, 1942. The formula is authorized in Order No. 146 under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation.

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—D. C. Fenner, automotive division.

Members:

L. C. Allman, Fruehauf Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. E. Boyer, White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Crimmins, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; Albert Crockett, Mack-International Truck Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.; M. L. Gibson, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. A. Johnson, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; C. R. Scharff, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; J. P. Sexton, Electric Auto-Lite Co., Toledo, Ohio; George H. Ostermann, Timkin-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. Carl Parker, Diamond T. Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; N. D. Hoke, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

CHEMICAL PLANT FACILITIES

Government presiding officer, James A. Lawson, chemicals branch.

Members:

Arthur C. Boylston, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Dehls, Benzol Products Co., Newark, N. J.; Daniel S. Dinsmoor, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.; William T. Haebler, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Elvin H. Killheffer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Frank A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Frederick G. Zinsser, Zinsser & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Harry B. McClure, Carbide & Carbon Chem. Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Thomas H. Roberts, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.; Harold L. Simmons, Harold L. Simmons, Inc., Long Island, N. Y.; Seymour J. Spitz, New Port Industries, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Robert Trubek, Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J.; M. C. Whitaker, American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE

Government presiding officer—John C. Leppart, of the chemicals branch.

Members:

Glen Haskell, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., New York, N. Y.; J. W. McLaughlin, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Leland I. Doan, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; J. H. Schaefer, Ethyl Corporation, New York, N. Y.

MULTI-WALL PAPER SHIPPING SACKS

Government presiding officer—Jean E. Zeller, of the containers branch.

Members:

F. G. Bemis, president, Bemis Brothers Bag Co., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.; George Brown, vice president, Raymond Bag Co., Middletown, Ohio; J. L. Madden, assistant treasurer, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.; A. A. Scholl, president, Bagpak, Inc., 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Willard J. Dixon, vice president, St. Regis Paper Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; F. H. Ludington, president, Chase Bag Co., 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; M. J. Davis, president, Hammond Bag & Paper Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.

SPECIALTY LEATHER

Government presiding officer—Harold Connett, chief of leather and shoe section.

Members:

E. C. Beckmann, California Tanning Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Boyd Gunnison, president, Gunnison Brothers, Inc., Girard, Pa.; Gustave Haffner, Haffner Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Julian B. Hatton, Eagle Ottawa Leather Co., Grand Haven, Mich.; H. Hill, Ashtabula Hide & Leather Co., Ashtabula, Ohio; Raymond Laub, Geo. Laub's Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; Donald McCree, Lackawanna Leather Co., Hackettstown, N. J.; Arthur Rice, A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.; David L. Stern, Gutmann & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Vance, Bona Allen, Inc., Buford, Ga.; C. C. Welhausen, Texas Tanning & Mfg. Co., Yoakum, Tex.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

Government presiding officer—John L. Haynes, chief, building materials branch.

Members:

Claude C. Blair, Metropolitan Paving Brick Co., Canton, Ohio; W. Eckley, U. S. Brick Co., Tell City, Ind.; J. E. Fender, Acme Brick Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; C. B. Horning, Lancaster Brick Co., Lancaster, Pa.; G. V. D. Hutton, Hutton Co., Kingston, N. Y.; J. M. Jenkins, Jenkins Brick Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Thomas Summers, Frederick Brick Works, Frederick, Md.; M. D. Judd, Mason City Brick & Tile Co., Mason City, Iowa; W. G. Long, New England Brick Co., Boston, Mass.; Anthol McBean, Gladding McBean & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Kenneth Milliken, Milliken Brick Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; E. R. Rankin, Statesville Brick Co., Statesville, N. C.; Roy Shipley, National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WPB subcommittees to study local fats, oils shortages

A concerted attack on local shortages of edible fats and oils has begun with the appointment of a number of subcommittees to investigate specific problems, it was announced November 27 following the initial meeting of the WPB edible oil refining industry advisory committee. C. T. Prindeville, fats and oils section, chemicals division, was the Government presiding officer at the session.

★ ★ ★

Even one animal slaughtered for others subject to OPA order

Every person in the United States who slaughters and delivers to others even so much as one animal of the sort listed in the OPA meat restriction order of October 1 is subject to the restrictions of the order and to its penalties in case of violation, OPA stated November 24. Farmers who slaughter animals only for their own use are exempt, and are not subject to any fine.

Violations of the order by even the smallest "nonquota" slaughterers will have a serious effect first of all on the supplies for the armed forces, and are an interference with the war program

U. S.-Brazil food project under way

The $4,000,000 food-producing project now under way in northern Brazil is the largest of all such enterprises yet undertaken by the United States and other American republics.

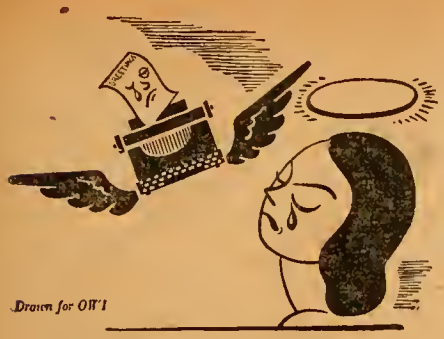
The food project, part of the vast inter-American program launched during recent months, is a joint undertaking of the United States Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Brazilian authorities. This cooperative effort is directed toward building up adequate food supplies in the rubber-wealthy Amazon Basin and in the adjoining "bulge" military zone, thereby lessening dependence of these areas on limited shipping facilities for foodstuffs.

Food projects represent only one phase of the large-scale inter-American program to meet wartime economic needs and make long-range contributions for the improvement of living standards. Other phases of the program outlined at the Rio Conference include: health and sanitation work, emergency rehabilitation, and the development of raw materials in South and Central America and the Caribbean island republics. The United States is contributing substantial financial and technical aid, while the other republics are supplementing these contributions with funds, technicians, labor, material, and natural resources.

The field work is performed by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in collaboration with the other American republics, while in Washington the program has been organized under the basic economy department of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

* * *

SERVICE WHOLESALERS selling foods on which OPA has established standard price mark-ups may add customary zone differentials to their prices when they sell to retailers located outside the wholesalers' normal delivery zones, OPA ruled November 30.



Drawn for OWI

TAKE A LETTER FROM UNCLE SAM

"The Government urgently needs 600,000 typewriters over and above the 250,000 new machines obtainable from manufacturers. These 600,000 must be drawn from business and the public."—News item

I.

Dear Secretaries of the Nation:
Your middle name's Cooperation . . .
You don't complain of rationed heat
And willingly you share the meat;
You've purchased bonds, you've purchased stamps,
You've sent your dream men off to camps,
And now the sacrifice supreme
Will also find you on the beam.

II.

You'll help to win this ghastly war
By yielding one of every four
Typewriters to your Uncle Sammy.
And though your hands and head grow clammy
At thought of sharing a machine,
That is the sacrifice I mean.

III.

I know you'll struggle hard to please
And love your dearest enemies,
While they, in turn, will do their best
To play duets with proper zest.
So give your boss the go-ahead—
(Your animosity he'd dread)—
Assure him you can manage with
Three-quarters of a Monolith
Or Macedon, or *any* make . . .
You'll do it for your country's sake.

IV.

Our soldiers, sailors, and marines
Take orders typed upon machines
To speed the war to its conclusion.
That's why I seek your contribution.
And though your eyes with tears grow wet
When you give up your faithful pet,
I know you'll still contrive to type
And call your loss a service stripe.

MARGARET FISHBACK

Refrigeration, air-conditioning equipment sold to war industries to bring full price

Owners of large-scale refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment who sell this machinery for use by war industries will be paid the total cost, less depreciation, but including the full cost of original installation, the OPA announced November 22.

Provision of amendment

The action, contained in Amendment No. 55 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), provides that the maximum price for these sales shall be the installation costs of the equipment to the user plus the original cost less depreciation at the rate of 5 percent per year. This is the generally accepted depreciation rate recognized by the United States Treasury in its purchases.

The conversion program calls for the purchase of this machinery by its manufacturers, who will then recondition it for the use of the plant to which WPB has allocated it. The OPA action permits the manufacturer to recover his total expenses, including inspection, dismantling, rebuilding and reconditioning, shipping and installation costs. In addition the manufacturers may add any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in such transactions plus a reasonable charge for engineering and risk and responsibility.

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Ceiling formula set for special Christmas packaging

Rules for determining maximum prices which retailers and wholesalers may charge for the hundreds of thousands of articles specially packaged for Christmas sale were published October 31 by the OPA.

The rules, contained in Supplemental Order No. 24 effective November 2, apply only when the special packaging is done by the manufacturer or producer.

Duplicate memos, flags on idle typewriters are 2 of 42 ways to use fewer machines

Forty-two ways in which business and other organizations can perform their essential work with fewer typewriters, enabling them to sell their excess machines to the Government for swifter prosecution of the war, have been compiled by the National Office Management Association.

Many companies have already acted on these suggestions with substantial results in saving typing time. Swift & Co., Chicago meat packers, for example, have applied one of them to inter-office memoranda. The stenographer types an extra copy of the memo and sends it along with the original. The recipient pencils his reply on the duplicate and returns it to the sender, eliminating the necessity of typing a formal answer.

Government needs them to speed victory

Other firms have gone in for various forms of pooling machines. In one office stenographers are supplied with tiny American flags. When they have finished a typing job they stick a flag on their typewriter to indicate it is temporarily free for the use of other stenographers. It has proved to be a dramatic and effective way of making the most use of their machines.

The Association's ideas grew out of the Government's appeal for 600,000 standard typewriters built since January 1, 1935, or 1 in 4 of the 2,400,000 now in private hands, to perform vital war tasks. Business concerns, institutions, colleges, schools and individuals are urged to turn their spare machines over to official typewriter purchase depots. "The need for these typewriters is urgent," WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has said. 'They won't win the war, but not having them could delay victory."

The procurement division of the Treasury is buying the machines at a higher rate than they would bring on the open market in peacetime. The purchase price is based on the manufacturers' trade-in allowance as of February 1, 1941, instead of the 1942 figure. The deals are made through designated typewriter agents and manufacturers' representatives who carry signs in their shop windows identifying them as depots.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

5-day courses in civilian protection scheduled for OCD at six universities to specialize and shorten teaching

A series of short, specialized courses in organization and techniques of civilian protection for local defense officials, instructors, and key plant personnel was announced November 24 by the War Department and the OCD. The courses will be given at six universities by the Chemical Warfare Service.

Replace longer terms

Replacing the 10-day general courses which until now have been offered by the War Department Civilian Protection Schools on behalf of the OCD, four 5-day courses will be given on the university campuses, with the first course beginning November 29. The subjects are plant protection, gas defense, staff, and basic protection.

The shorter courses are expected to make possible the attendance at the War Department Civilian Protection Schools of many persons of proved leadership and teaching ability who could not take the time required for the longer course.

Quotas total 1,140

Quotas totaling 1,140 have been assigned among the 9 Civilian Defense Regions for the 4 courses. Every school has a quota of 50 trainees for each course with the exception of the gas course, for which the quota is 40.

The War Department announced that beginning with the November 29 course its Civilian Protection School at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College will be discontinued and a new school established at Loyola University, New Orleans.

Schedule of courses

The schedule of courses, with registration and closing dates of each is tabulated at the bottom of the page.

Announcement of the new plan was directed not only to State and local defense councils and governments but also to the groups of individuals who are best fitted for the types of training offered. These include Civilian Defense executives and leaders, city officials, teachers, chemists, engineers and selected personnel of industrial plants. It was emphasized that there are special educational prerequisites for admission to the gas specialists' courses.

OCD Director Landis called attention to the responsibility of local defense councils for selecting trainees and passing on their qualifications. The actual invitations to attend these schools, however, are issued by the OCD regional directors. The defense council, local government or individual will bear the cost of transportation and living expenses.

Courses and qualifications

A description of the courses and qualifications for those who attend follows:

1. *Gas Specialists' Course.*—Designed for State gas consultants, senior gas officers of cities in target areas, instructors selected from colleges and universities and gas reconnaissance officers; to train them to organize and direct State and local gas programs in collaboration with the OCD, and to instruct gas officers and civilian protection workers; and advance course open only to those with college degrees in chemistry or engineering or with sufficient experience to make review of basic chemistry unnecessary:

2. *Plant Protection Course.*—To train Civilian Defense officials, plant personnel and others in organization and technical preparation of industrial plants and other large institutions; to train them as instructors of industrial personnel in plant protection; technical information on the latest in installations and construction, including camouflage.

3. *Basic Protection Course.*—Designed especially for instructors of basic Civilian Defense courses; covers new problems and best practices in civilian protection; provides a thorough grounding in basic techniques through conferences, demonstration, and field practices under a corps of protective experts.

4. *Staff Course.*—For OCD regional staff members, members of defense councils and planning committees, the administrative staff of local and State defense councils, and State and city officials; course covers planning and operating Civilian Defense programs and new problems in civilian protection arising from changing methods of instruments of warfare.

	Amherst	Purdue	Loyola	Stanford	Washington	Occidental
Nov. 29–Dec. 4	Gas	Plant Protection.	Basic	Basic	Basic	Basic.
Dec. 6–Dec. 11	Plant Protection.	Basic	Plant Protection.	Plant Protection.	Plant Protection.	Plant Protection.
Dec. 13–Dec. 18	Basic	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas.
Jan. 3–Jan. 8	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff.

Local OCD leaders explain meat sharing campaign in every household

The greatest house-to-house campaign in history began November 30 when 2,000,000 civilian defense block leaders swung into action to carry in a coordinated national campaign the Government's voluntary share-the-meat plan to every city, town and village in the land.

These block leaders from defense councils will explain why adult civilians are requested to limit themselves to 2½ pounds weekly of beef, lamb, mutton, pork and veal; why children of 6 to 12 should not eat over 1½ pounds weekly; and why children under 6 years should be restricted to ¾ of a pound. They will be prepared to give the housewife information on how to stay within this limit, including meals eaten both at home and in restaurants, and at the same time maintain a well-balanced diet by using other foods which are rich in protein, minerals, and vitamins.

First of a series of drives

The share-the-meat campaign is the first of the national coordinated campaigns to be conducted by Civilian Defense block leaders. Immediately following it, the block leaders will conduct a car-sharing club drive, helping neighbors who have not joined clubs at places of business to organize car-sharing groups for driving to work.

Civilian Defense block leaders are engaged in Civilian War Services which include community war programs apart from air raid protection and the work of the other protection branches of the defense council.

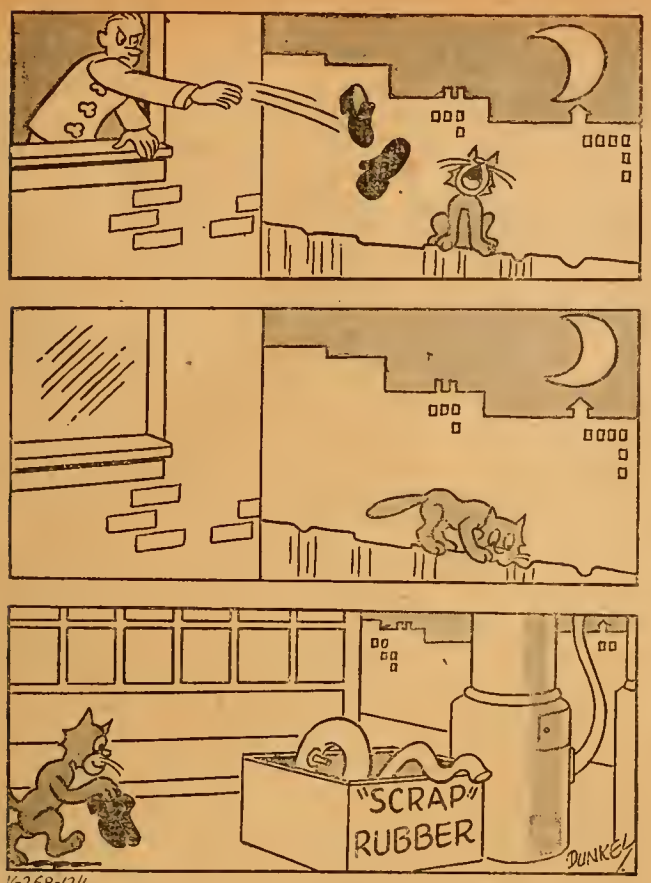
★ ★ ★

"Save a shovelful of coal a day"

"Save a shovelful of coal a day" was urged recently by Luther Harr, United States Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, as the winter rule in every American home using coal for heating purposes.

* * *

THE OBSOLETE SMOKESTACK of Milwaukee's city hall will make 35 tons of steel scrap.



V-268-12/1

Drawn for Office of War Information

"Fine, fine! You converted four extra points for the Chicago Bears—But you fumbled when you should have converted our furnace to coal!"

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-269-12/1

"Harry and I have figured out a way to keep warm and conserve fuel."

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-271-12/1

"Meet my wife and daughter—or vice-versa."

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-270-12/1

LEHMAN BECOMES FOREIGN RELIEF DIRECTOR

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York will become director of foreign relief and rehabilitation operations, the White House announced November 21.

Governor Lehman will undertake the work of organizing American participation in the activities of the United Nations in furnishing relief and other assistance to the victims of war in areas reoccupied by the forces of the United Nations. He was to resign as Governor on or about December 3.

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Local transit faces labor crisis

One out of every eight companies in the local transit industry is confronted with a critical manpower shortage, ODT Director of Transport Personnel Beyer reported November 28.

Mr. Beyer's conclusion was drawn from a survey of the industry's labor requirements conducted by the U. S. Employment Service. The survey covered 352 companies representing 87.4 percent of the total employment in the industry.

On the basis of the employers' forecasts, a continued rise in employment needs is anticipated which will bring the total employment in the industry to 237,637 by September 1943. This is a 5 percent increase over September 1942, when 226,407 were employed. Employment in September 1942 already had increased 7.5 percent over September 1941.

Bus operators, motormen, and automotive mechanics comprise the most critical shortage occupations. Conductors, street-car repairmen, and various other skilled groups comprise a less serious shortage. The number of occupations in which critical shortages were reported was 21. One company reported that 7 of its 30 buses were awaiting repairs because of the lack of competent mechanics.

Seventy-five companies expecting to hire 20 or more in the next 6 months anticipate filling 10,371 additional jobs. The total increase in employment indicated by all 352 companies covered by the survey will be 11,444. Bus drivers and motormen made up 54 percent of the labor needs, while unskilled workers made up 32 percent of the total. Mechanics represented about 4 percent of the immediate needs, and street-car repairmen, clerical workers, conductors, and miscellaneous skilled trades represented 2 to 3 percent each.

Bus companies report drivers badly needed, but mechanics harder to replace

Competent mechanics and service men are harder for the intercity bus industry to replace than drivers, although the shortage of drivers is more acute, Otto S. Beyer, ODT director of the division of transport personnel, reported November 21.

Employment up 32 percent

Mr. Beyer's report was based on a survey of labor requirements in the industry conducted by the United States Employment Service, which revealed that the 153 class I carriers reporting to the ICC carried over 34 million passengers in July, which was 80.2 percent greater than in July 1941. The 101 companies included in the survey, representing 63.7 percent of employment in the industry, predicted that a 5 percent increase in personnel would be required by September 1943, as compared with last September. This would bring total employment in the industry to 46,769 employees. The employment last September already was 32.8 percent greater than in September 1941.

Turn-over 3.4 percent a month

Although half of the reporting companies had no labor turn-over, the overall rate was 3.4 percent every month. New workers hired accounted for one out of six persons employed in the industry.

Five companies reported a critical shortage of 47 workers, of whom 30 were bus drivers. Only 8 mechanics were needed, but competent mechanics and service men were harder to replace than were bus drivers.

No increase in employment was expected by 38 of the companies for the next 6 months, while 54 companies expected to hire 1,381 employees to fill new jobs.

4,451 women in September

Details were furnished by 14 companies which expect a change in personnel of 20 or more employees. Bus drivers constituted 44 percent of the 1,149 employees needed by these companies; unskilled help, 24 percent; and the remainder was about equally divided between clerical workers and mechanics and skilled workers.

In September, it was estimated that there were 4,451 women employed in the industry, or 10.2 percent of the labor force, compared with 9.4 percent in July. Women are almost exclusively limited to office work, ticket agents, daytime dispatchers, mail and delivery clerks, and gas-pump attendants.

One-fourth do not employ nonwhites

Nonwhites accounted for 1,855 employees, or 6.5 percent of total employment, but about one-fourth of the companies employed no nonwhites at all. For the most part, nonwhites were employed in unskilled jobs.

Most companies, Mr. Beyer said, have well established programs for training bus drivers, including class room instruction and trial runs over actual routes under supervision of experienced drivers. These courses last from 10 days to six weeks. To a lesser degree, training classes for mechanics and specialized clerks, such as rate clerks, are being initiated. Upgrading, or rapid advancement, of mechanics' helpers in the shops and driver personnel was reported by a few companies.

Indiana ordnance plant expansion stopped

Acting under the policy of curtailing the use of materials for construction projects, the WPB on November 28 ordered immediate stoppage of all work incidental to the construction and equipment of the $45,000,000 expansion for the Continental Ordnance Plant at Hammond, Ind.

The project, designed to produce and machine heavy steel castings, was authorized August 12, and work was begun immediately by the Continental Ordnance Corporation of East Chicago, Ind. Value of construction in place is approximately $1,000,000.

The Army, which sponsored the project, has concurred on the stoppage order.

All construction programs, under the WPB policy, must balance with production programs and the proposed expansion at Hammond would not be completed in sufficient time to justify the large expenditure of critical materials.

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 8, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 49

FOOD, MANPOWER AUTHORITY CENTRALIZED

WICKARD HEADS FARM OUTPUT, DISTRIBUTION

One-man control over production and distribution of food goes to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard by virtue of a Presidential order issued December 6. Powers of the War Production Board relating to food are transferred to him; the food requirements committee of WPB is abolished and a new advisory board is to be appointed by Mr. Wickard.

The Secretary takes over power to determine the food needs of the military establishments, civilians, Lend-Lease and foreign governments, to formulate programs for producing the food and for allocating it among these claimants. He is to operate civilian rationing through the Office of Price Administration.

To recommend needed materials

Materials needed for Secretary Wickard's agricultural program are to be recommended by him to the War Production Board. WPB, according to the Executive order, shall consider the Secretary's recommendations, allocate stated amounts of supplies and equipment, and direct their use "for such specific purposes as the Secretary may determine."

To help the new food administrator carry out his program, the Department's agencies are regrouped into a Food Production Administration and a Food Distribution Administration.

WMC gets control over Selective Service, hiring of workers, manning of plants

Over-all control of the Nation's human resources, including the operation of the Selective Service System, went to War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt December 5 by order of President Roosevelt. To the Chairman came also a mandate to "take all lawful steps" to see that hiring is done through the United States Employment Service or in such other ways as he shall approve; the job of assuring that no employer shall keep workers needed more urgently elsewhere; and power to direct manpower policies of all other executive agencies.

Many agencies represented

Important portions of the Executive order follow:

The War Manpower Commission (established by Section 1 of Executive Order No. 9139, dated April 18, 1942) shall consist of a chairman appointed by the President and one representative, designated subject to the approval of the chairman, of each of the following departments and agencies: The Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the War Production Board, the United States Civil Service Commission, the National Housing Agency, and such other executive departments and agencies as the President shall determine; and a joint representative of the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation, designated by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission (hereinafter referred to as the chairman).

Draft powers transferred

The Selective Service System created and established for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and all of its functions, powers, duties, personnel (including the director of Selective Service), records, property and funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available for the administration of said act, as amended) are transferred to the War Manpower Commission in the Office for Emergency Management of the executive office of the President, and shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the chairman. The local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the chairman, continue to exercise the functions, powers, and duties vested in them by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The functions, powers, and duties of the director of selective service, including authority delegated to him by the President under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of

(Continued on page 5)

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VICTORY

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In this issue

MANPOWER — Page

McNutt given control of Selective Service and all hiring — 1

AGRICULTURE

Food production and distribution powers centralized under Wickard — 1
Benefits to be cut for farmers failing to plant allotments — 6
U. S. takes lid off farm wages — 7

WAR PRODUCTION

84 merchant ships in November — 8
Wilson to "supervise" 1943 production — 9
WPB shuffling machine tool orders to distribute load — 9
Report on October output of munitions — 12
War Facts — 13
1942 weapons short of numerical goal, heavier in power — 32

TRANSPORTATION

Eastman worried over manpower shortage — 14
ODT trimming down travel for sports — 15

RATIONING

Point system to begin early in 1943 — 17
Ickes gets central power over petroleum — 19

PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Retailers cut services to carry out Economy for Victory plan — 20
Foods stay under control pending dollars-and-cents ceilings — 21
Changes in textile pricing — 24

LEND-LEASE

$5,000,000 in goods bought for Africa — 26

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Stirrup pumps go on sale; OCD offers rules for care — 27
Anti-fire precautions in public buildings — 27

THE FIGHTING FORCES

Navy reveals heavy losses at Pearl Harbor a year ago — 32

ODT appeals against "frivolous" use of taxis

The ODT appealed jointly to taxicab operators and the general public December 4 to avoid the use of taxicabs for frivolous purposes during the coming holiday season.

Taxicab operators were advised:

"Do not change operating schedules to make more cabs available for what in the past have been holiday peaks, such as New Year's Eve. Discourage drivers from their past practice of changing days off for the purpose of being on duty at these peak hours."

Christmas trees exempt from wartime regulations

Christmas trees are exempt from wartime regulations affecting the production distribution and sale of goods and services under a ruling jointly announced December 2 by WPB, OPA and ODT.

ODT has directed, however, that box cars be furnished instead of gondolas and flat cars for shipment of trees. Producers and distributors also are requested to avoid unnecessary use of rubber and gasoline, to maintain good forestry practice, and to avoid the employment of essential manpower.

On the Home Front

The launching of a major offensive usually is followed by a less spectacular but equally important period devoted to what is sometimes referred to in dispatches as the "consolidation of positions." This simply means that forces which have been released to plunge ahead, thereby losing some of their original coherence, must again be drawn together and supplied with the necessary tools for continuing the advance.

Where the new drive gathers great momentum, it may carry a long way before this consolidation take place. Periods of consolidation often give the effect of relative inactivity; actually, they are likely to be marked by efforts as energetic as those which accompanied the initial attacks.

The industrial parallel

A somewhat similar situation exists in wartime industry. In normal times the rise and fall of the production curve is determined by a number of factors, chiefly consumer demand. Since war is a consumer of almost unlimited capacity, war production ideally should rise uniformly to meet steadily increasing war demands, but in fact this never happens. There are periods of necessary consolidation and adjustment in the industrial forces as well as in the military. Furthermore, a changing military situation is bound to alter the character of industrial output—we may find it's more important at a certain time to launch ships than to get out tanks, or that a new type of fighter plane is more immediately needed than other types.

And so, in order to keep our mode of warfare and our civilian war economy flexible enough to meet unexpected requirements of domestic and world strategy, a great many wartime measures must be labeled "subject to change."

War has always demanded flexibility of mind. It was this quality which enabled General George Washington to swing his army from New Jersey to Virginia, where it could join Lafayette and the French fleet investing Yorktown, and so win the Revolution. It is a quality of vast importance in this war, where new models of every type and new devices of every sort are constantly replacing older forms of military equipment—sometimes with such rapidity that by the time certain items reach the battle fronts they are on the way to becoming obsolete.

Somebody has to miss the bus

On the home front we have seen many changes in the approach to problems of adjusting civilian economy to the needs of war, and next year we may expect many more. In transportation—one of our chief "headaches"—we have had to shift and extend policies in order to meet the pressures gradually exerted against every part of the whole transportation system, freight and passenger. And a major part of the over-all problem has to do with saving rubber. The rest of it is chiefly how to save space, in buses, streetcars, railway coaches, freight trucks, and freight cars. We save rubber, or space, or both by shipping fewer goods, getting along with fewer deliveries, traveling less.

The terrific congestion in travel over Thanksgiving showed the absolute necessity of cutting down travel during the Christmas holidays. To ease the situation, Army furloughs between December 12 and January 12 will be granted to no more than 10 percent of the enlisted strength of any camp. If soldiers and their families are to be deprived of holiday reunions, it is obviously the duty of civilians to cut out all unnecessary travel, both local and long distance.

Indifference to rubber saving

The whole purpose of gasoline rationing is to keep as many autos on the road as possible. A survey showed that in the rationed areas 23 percent of the motorists were driving more than 40 miles an hour on rural highways, while in sections then unrationed, 31 percent were still indifferent to rubber saving. It is plain, therefore, that we could not safely trust to voluntary measures to conserve our precious rubber stockpile, now being reduced at the rate of 29,000 tons a month.

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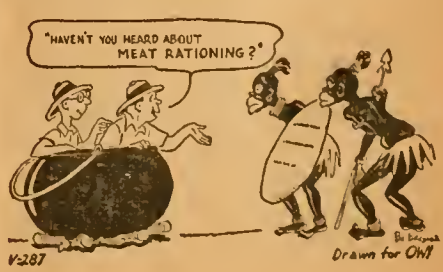
When we first entered the war it was confidently expected that whatever other shortages might develop, we would still have practically inexhaustible stocks of foods of every description. This year, it is true, we've had an abundance of every sort of food. Except for sugar there was no rationing of any food product until November 29, although we began to feel a pinch in the coffee supply before that date and had begun the voluntary share-the-meat program. But food consumption by the armed services and commitments to our Lend-Lease Allies have cut deeply into our food stocks, and now we have a new responsibility—to provide the people of North Africa with many necessities of which they have been stripped by the Nazis, including some food products, such as sugar, green tea, cheese, powdered and evaporated milk. And as the Allied arms release the impoverished and starving peoples of Europe, the resources of this country and the United Nations will be taxed to the utmost to supply them with the essentials of life—a job on which depends the future peace and stability of the world.

More flexible rationing

In anticipation of a much wider extension of rationing next year, therefore, it has been found desirable to change the method of issuing ration coupons to a more flexible one, adapted to a wide range of foods and other products.

War Ration Book 2, to be issued around the first of the year, will be used to secure goods under a new system known as the "point system." This is a program for rationing a group of related or similar commodities that can be substituted for one another in actual use. Under this system a low point value will be given to a plentiful commodity, and a high value to one that is scarcer than usual. Each individual may "spend" his points to buy any of the items in the point-rationed group in any way he likes, but when he has "spent," or consumed, the products represented by his points for the month, he cannot buy any of these items until the next ration period begins.



MANPOWER . . .

Escalator clause denied workers as inconsistent with stabilization

Two decisions further indicating WLB wage policy were announced last week. In one case, the board announced that it would not permit escalator clauses in labor agreements to operate if they would result in wage increases inconsistent with the Board's stabilization policy. Also, the Board stated that its formula for correcting maladjustments "does not call for an application of any formula which is based upon differences in costs of living between local communities." Last week the WLB for the first time took away an established maintenance-of-membership clause.

San Francisco hotel employees

While the WLB approved last week its arbitrator's award of a 15 percent wage increase for virtually all the 800 employees of 36 hotels in San Francisco, it rejected his reasoning. The workers involved are paid on a daily basis. Whenever a straight application of the 15 percent did not result in a daily wage ending in a multiple of 5 cents, the arbitrator granted the workers an additional 1 cent to 5 cents a day on the ground that the "cost-of-living in San Francisco has increased slightly more than 15 percent during the period of the formula."

The board rejected this reasoning but allowed the additional increments on the the ground that the bookkeeping expenses would be often greater than the cost of the adjustment.

Wayne L. Morse, public member, in writing the Board's opinion on the case made it clear that the Board's formula for correcting maladjustments "does not call for an application of any formula which is based upon differences in costs of living between local communities."

Dean Morse also pointed out that the Board had rejected the logic of the arbitrator in granting increases above 15 percent to certain small groups of employees on the ground that their wages were substandard. He pointed out that the Board approved these increases, not in order to eliminate substandards, but to correct inequalities between the rates of these workers and those in San Francisco restaurants.

The Board unanimously took a position disapproving the escalator clauses in the contract between the Pyrites Co., Wilmington, Del., and the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO, because it would have resulted in a general wage increase which would have brought the straight time rates of the company's 186 employees above 15 percent over the level of January 1, 1941.

"The employees of the Pyrites Co.," Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the board, said, "have received general increases of 19 percent over their straight-time hourly earnings of January 1941. Under the wage stabilization program they have no proper claim, therefore, for further increases in wage rates as a cost of living adjustment.

"In gearing our domestic economy to war necessities, this Nation has come to understand that wages and cost of living must both be stabilized substantially at the levels presently prevailing. A stabilized domestic economy is one of the prerequisites for successful prosecution of the war."

Dr. Taylor in his opinion made it clear that the Board's decision in this case did not preclude the operation of escalator clauses. He explained that "such clauses will be given effect to the extent that they provide straight time rates not more than 15 percent above the January 1, 1941, rates."

Maintenance of membership denied

Because of a strike staged in a powder plant by the Chemical Workers Union, AFL, the WLB last week took away for the first time an established maintenance-of-membership clause from a union. The unanimous decision affected the East Alton Manufacturing Co., subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Co., at East Alton, Ill.

If the union convinces the WLB of its "good faith and responsibility" after a 6 months' probationary period, the Board stated, it will be granted the usual voluntary maintenance provision, with a 15-day "escape clause," which was not included in the maintenance provision in the old contract, which expired August 1.

The Board followed the unanimous recommendations of its panel which reported, in part:

> Although the panel is convinced that the company is by no means blameless for its highly unsatisfactory labor relations, it remains the undeniable fact that the local union, with thoroughly irresponsible disregard of its national obligations, called a serious strike over comparatively small issues . . .
>
> If the panel were convinced of the wholehearted repentance of the union for its violation of labor's pledge to the President, it might feel that the company's persistently antiunion attitude would make an immediate grant of union maintenance the surest guarantee of stability of relationship. Not being convinced of the local union's present responsibility, it seems advisable to leave the matter open.
>
> It seems, furthermore, desirable that the company be ordered during the 6-month period to do nothing to take advantage of the failure of the union to obtain a maintenance-of-membership clause at this time.

Members of the union went on strike September 8, returning September 11 at the urging of William H. Davis, WLB chairman, and William Green, AFL president. The walk-out resulted in closing of the adjoining Western Cartridge Co. plant, making more than 10,000 employees idle.

The WLB in its present order delayed action on the union's request for wage increases, pending a survey of comparable occupations in the area by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Shipbuilder, union told to employ Negro workers

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has directed the McAvoy Shipbuilding Corporation of Savannah, Ga., and the American Federation of Labor to permit a Savannah Negro local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL, to "sign, and become a party to, the existing hiring or closed shop agreement or contract between the AFL, its affiliates and the McAvoy Shipbuilding Corporation."

In investigating the charges, the Committee found that the McAvoy Co., which builds concrete barges for the Government, employed all its carpenters through the Savannah Building Trades Council, AFL, with which it has a closed shop agreement, and that the Council's policy was to refer white members only, despite the fact that Local 1960, composed of Negro carpenters, was also a member of the Council and of the AFL.

Manpower control goes to McNutt

(*Continued from page 1*)

1940, as amended, are transferred to the chairman and may be exercised through the director of selective service and such other officers, agents, and persons and in such manner as the chairman may determine.

Army holds purse-strings

The chief of finance, United States Army, shall act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the chairman in carrying out the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

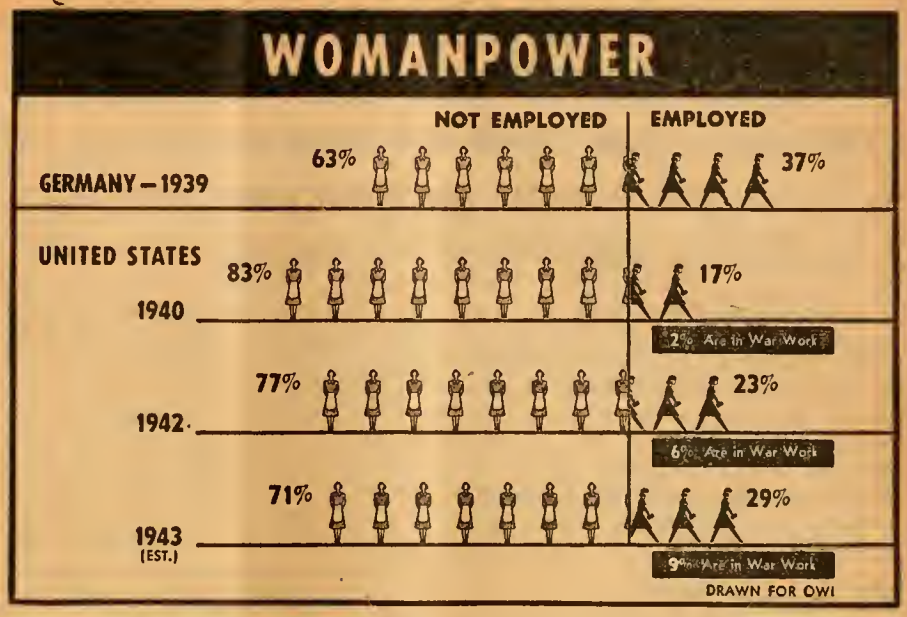
The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall, after consultation with the chairman, determine the number of men required to be selected each month in order to fulfill the total respective requirements of the Army and Navy as approved by the President. The chairman shall furnish the required number of men through the Selective Service System.

After the effective date of this order no male person who has attained the eighteenth anniversary and has not attained the thirty-eighth anniversary of the day of his birth shall be inducted into the enlisted personnel of the armed forces (including reserve components), except, under provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; but any such person who has, on or before the effective date of this order, submitted a bona fide application for voluntary enlistment may be enlisted within 10 days after said date.

Hiring to be through U. S. E. S.

Insofar as the effective prosecution of the war requires it, the chairman shall take all lawful and appropriate steps to assure that (a) all hiring, rehiring, solicitation, and recruitment of workers in or for work, in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation, or area designated by the chairman as subject to the provisions of this section shall be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with such arrangements as the chairman may approve; (b) no employer shall retain in his employ any worker whose services are more urgently needed in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation, or area designated as more essential by the chairman pursuant to this section.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as may be necessary to assure that all training programs for the armed forces (including their reserve components) and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which are carried on in non-Federal educational institutions, conform with such policies or regulations as the chairman, after consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, prescribes as necessary to insure the efficient utilization of the Nation's educational facilities and personnel for the effective prosecution of the war.



Chairman to issue rules

The chairman shall (a) issue such policies, rules, regulations, and general or special orders as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, (b) take steps to prevent and relieve gross inequities or undue hardships arising from the exercise of the provisions of section 5 of this order insofar as he finds so doing will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, and (c) establish such procedures (including appeals) as are necessary to assure a hearing to any person claiming that any action, taken by any local or regional agent or agency of the War Manpower Commission pursuant to section 5 of this order and said Executive Order No. 9139, is unfair or unreasonable as applied to him.

Executive agencies to comply

Subject to appeal to the President or to such agent or agency as the President may designate, each executive department and agency shall so utilize its facilities, services and personnel, and take such action, under authority vested in it by law, as the chairman, after consultation with such department or agency, determines necessary to promote compliance with the provisions of this order or of policies, directives or regulations prescribed under said Executive Order No. 9139.

The chairman shall be ex-officio an additional member of the Economic Stabilization Board.

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WAACS being trained for 33 jobs previously done by soldiers

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are being trained for at least 33 important functions previously performed by soldiers, the War Department announced this week.

These functions were listed by the Corps as it launched a Nation-wide recruiting campaign to comply with an Executive order of the President increasing its authorized strength from 25,000 to 150,000. They are:

Bakers, clerks, postal clerks, cooks, radio repairers, mimeograph operators, stenographers, teletype operators, typists, cashiers, telephone operators, stock record clerks, chauffeurs, bookkeepers, sales clerks, librarians, message center clerks, motor vehicle, dispatchers, messengers, weather observers, camera technicians, photo laboratory workers, telegraph printer operators, cadre clerks, draftsmen, radio operators, machine record operators, statisticians, musicians, truck drivers, classification specialists, accountants, and bookkeeping machine operators.

AGRICULTURE . . .

1943 U. S. food goals set new record: AAA to cut benefit payments to farmers who fail to plant their allotments

Almost simultaneous with the announcement last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard of the food goals for 1943, calling for the highest production in the history of American agriculture, came the statement that the AAA in its program for next year will make stiff payment deductions on farms failing to plant their allotments of basic and war crops.

Milk, eggs, meat boosted

"The goals represent the minimum requirements for food produced in this country," Secretary Wickard said. "These requirements—for our own military forces and for our Allies—now represent about one-fourth of estimated total food production in 1943 . . .

"The food goals for 1943, therefore, reflect the need for foods of most value in the wartime diet. They call for all the milk we can produce, more meat and eggs, more feed grains to support increased livestock production, more dry beans and peas to supply the proteins needed in our diets, more poultry to supplement our supply of other meats, more of the vegetables that are essential because of their high food value, more oil crops and more long staple cotton.

"Because we cannot waste labor and scarce production supplies on crops of which we already have large supplies, we are asking for less wheat, and less short staple cotton, and less of the vegetables that require the most extensive use of labor, transportation, and other facilities in relation to their food value."

The goals for each crop

Commodities and their 1943 goals as announced by Secretary Wickard:

Wheat, 52,500,000 acres; rye, 3,600,000 acres; rice, 1,380,000 acres; corn, 95,000,000 acres; oats, 37,300,000 acres; barley, 18,000,000 acres; grain sorghum, 10,000,000 acres; hay, 71,100,000 acres; flaxseed, 5,000,000 acres; soybeans, 10,500,000 acres; peanuts, 5,500,000 acres; dry beans, 2,800,000 acres; dry peas, 665,000 acres; cotton, 22,500,000 acres; tobacco, flue-cured, Burley, and other domestic, 841,000, 421,000, and 272,000 acres, respectively; sugarcane, 340,000 acres; sugarbeets, 1,050,000 acres; potatoes, 3,160,000 acres; sweet potatoes, 757,000 acres; commercial truck crops, 1,720,000 acres; hay crop seeds, 4,709,000 acres; hemp, 300,000 acres; fresh fruit, 14,610,000 tons; cattle and calves, 10,910,000,000 pounds; sheep and lambs, 990,000,000 pounds; hogs, 13,800,000,000 pounds; lard, 3,400,000,000 pounds; milk, 122,000,000,000 pounds; eggs, 4,780,000 dozen; chickens, 4,000,000,000 pounds, and turkeys, 560,000,000 pounds.

The goal for chicken is 28 percent more and that for turkey is 15 percent more than the estimated 1942 production. The egg goal calls for an 8 percent increase. The acreages for the oil crops have all been increased over the 1942 goals. The soybean acreage goal is 1,500,000 acres more. The peanut goal of 5,500,000 acres compares with 4,173,000 acres harvested in 1942. The flaxseed goal is 5,000,000 acres, compared with a 1942 planted acreage of 4,675,000.

Corn goal up 4 percent

The corn acreage goal is an increase of about 4 percent, and grain sorghums 8 percent. The dry bean goal is 18 percent more. The goal for dry peas is 25 percent above the 1942 level. Commercial truck crop production is set about the same as in 1942, with increases asked for the more essential crops and decreased acreages for the less essential.

The 1943 potato goal is 10 percent above the 1942 acreage. There will be no limitation on plantings of sugar beets and sugarcane in 1943 as in 1942.

Secretary Wickard at the same time announced a new price support program.

"So far as its resources will permit," Secretary Wickard said "the Department will endeavor through all the means available to it to generally support prices for dairy and poultry products, meat animals, and for those food crops which are most essential for domestic consumption and foreign shipment at a level sufficient to assure producers attractive returns for the desired production. This general policy will be carried out through specific loan, purchase, or other programs.

16 percent more meat sought

The goals for livestock production—beef, pork, lamb, and mutton—call for 25.7 billion pounds of meat. This is approximately 16 percent more than was produced in 1942 and nearly one-third greater than the amount normally consumed in this country. Military and Lend-Lease requirements will take about one-fourth of the total supply. The biggest increase will be in pork. Farmers are being called upon to plan for at least a 15 percent increase over this year's record pig crop. This 15 percent increase in total 1943 farrowings, announced November 27, supersedes an earlier request for a 10 percent increase in spring farrowings. If realized, the new goal will result in a 1943 pig crop, spring and fall farrowings combined, of 121 million head.

How deductions are calculated

Failure to plant at least 90 percent of the crop allotments for basic crops—corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat—the AAA said, will result in payment deductions at a rate five times the "compliance rate," or rate at which payments are made. Thus a farmer's crop payment would be wiped out entirely should he plant only 70 percent of his allotment. Being granted a 10-percent leeway, such a farmer would fall short of his allotment by 20 percent, and five times 20 percent would be the 100 percent of his crop payments that would be deducted. Failure to achieve 90 percent of the planting goals for "war crops," such as soybeans, flaxseed, feeds, and oil peanuts, will incur crop payment deductions at the rate of $15 per acre.

Commodities and their compliance rates, as announced December 3 by the Department of Agriculture:

Cotton, per pound, 1.1 cents; corn, commercial corn area, per bushel, 3.6 cents; wheat, per bushel, 9.2 cents; rice, per 100 pounds, 2 cents; peanuts, per ton, $1.10; flue-cured tobacco, per pound, 0.4 cent; Burley tobacco, per pound, 0.4 cent; fire-cured tobacco, per pound, 1.2 cents; dark air-cured tobacco, per pound, 0.7 cent; Virginia sun-cured tobacco, per pound, 0.5 cent; Pennsylvania type 41 tobacco, per pound, 0.4 cent; cigar filler and binder other than types 41 and 45, per pound, 0.5 cent; Georgia-Florida type 62, per pound, 0.7 cent.

Henderson backs price support

Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared December 3 that the Department of Agriculture's price support program for many major farm commodities had his complete and unqualified endorsement. At the same time, he said that the Office of Price Administration, in setting price ceilings over these support "floors," has not and will not take any action which might hamper maximum farm output.

"In setting ceilings on farm products or on items processed from raw agricul-

tural commodities, OPA must and will continue to bear in mind its dual responsibilities," Mr. Henderson stated. "On the one hand, the consumer must be protected against any inordinate price advances. On the other hand, however, the American producer's heroic fight against shortages of farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and other production supplies necessary for a record output must be recognized with a price sufficiently high to achieve the production goals. These considerations have been paramount factors in dictating OPA's policy in the past; they will continue to be guiding considerations in any future OPA price actions."

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Retailers can drop quantity discounts on 11 foods

Retailers whose ceiling prices on 11 groups of food products are established by Government control of mark-ups were authorized by OPA, December 5, to drop quantity discounts and price differentials given to special classes of customers.

This action was taken, OPA said, because in calculating the maximum permitted mark-ups, OPA took into consideration quantity discounts prevailing in the trade for these products. The action also will eliminate wide variations in practices between retail stores, some of whom maintained discounts and some of whom did not during the base period of March 1942.

The products, covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 238, are breakfast cereals, canned fish, cooking and salad oils, sugar, canned vegetables, coffee, rice, hydrogenated shortening, other shortening, dried fruits and lard.

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Conical milk bottles included in OPA paper products order

Specifically identifying the paper cups and containers covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 129, OPA December 5 issued an amendment enlarging and clarifying the definition for this group of paper products and bringing conically shaped milk bottles under the regulation.

Paper cups, paper containers and liquid tight containers subject to the regulation now are defined as: "Round, open-end, nested food and drinking cups, spirally wound liquid tight containers made of chemical and/or mechanical pulp, and conically shaped milk bottles."

U. S. takes lid off agricultural wages as manpower and D. of A. plan to form mobile army of farm workers for 1943

The lid was taken off farm wages last week in a move expressly designed to bring them closer to industrial pay and keep an adequate labor force on the land. Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, with the approval of President Roosevelt, amended last October's general wage order so that agricultural workers earning less than $2,400 a year may get raises unless and until Secretary of Agriculture Wickard calls a halt.

The lift to wages cleared the way for action on one point in a six-point plan worked out by the War Manpower Commission and Agriculture Department, aimed at providing enough farm workers for the record food goals of 1943. Their program:

1. Full-time continuous employment of mobile groups of experienced farm workers, transported at Government expense from one area to another as the crops mature.
2. Relaxation of legal barriers which now restrict the complete mobility of labor between States.
3. Transfer of experienced farm operators and workers now on substandard lands to productive areas of labor demand.
4. Expansion of the U. S. Employment Service farm placement machinery for direction of farm labor movement and full scale mobilization of local volunteer groups.
5. Adjustment of farm wages to bring the income of farm workers more nearly into line with those of industrial workers.
6. A farm labor training and management program, now being developed by the Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Office of Education. This will aid farmers to make the most effective use of the fewer number of experienced workers through expert supervision, training and upgrading.

"Next year's farm-labor problem will be critical," WMC Chairman McNutt said. "Increased Lend-Lease shipments, the growing size of our Army and Navy, and America's pledge to feed the half-starved populations of countries freed from the Nazi yoke, will make tremendous demands on our farms. We must produce more food than ever before. We will have to produce it with less labor."

The wage amendment gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine that farm pay increases "with respect to areas, crops, classes of employers, or otherwise," can no longer be made without his approval.

As explanation for taking the ceiling off under-$2,400 agricultural wages, the amendment observed "that the general level of salaries and wages for agricultural labor is substandard, that a wide disparity now exists between salaries and wages paid labor in agriculture and salaries and wages paid labor in other essential war activities, and that the retention and recruitment of agricultural labor is of prime necessity in supplying the United Nations with needed foods and fibers." The text referred to the gaps between farm pay and other wages as "gross inequities."

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Chemical nitrogen use to be cut 20 percent by grade substitution

A grade-substitution program expected to reduce the consumption of chemical nitrogen in mixed fertilizers by approximately 20 percent was instituted December 4 by WPB through issuance of General Preference Order M-231 as amended. Through this program a large amount of nitrogen, vital for war purposes, will be saved without impairing crop production in more than a negligible degree.

The amended order lists the grades of fertilizer, by nitrogen content, used during the 1940-41 season in the respective States. Opposite these are the approved grades which are to be substituted in 1942-43. Fertilizer manufacturers are required to produce the approved 1942-43 grades in the same proportion as the 1940-41 grades.

The amended order also placed manufacturers on the same basis as dealers and agents in respect to stocks on hand. That is, manufacturers may now deliver stocks of fertilizer packaged in lots of less than 80 pounds.

The order now also permits the sale, delivery, and use of stocks of unapproved grades located in warehouses more than 50 miles from the manufacturer's nearest plant.

Manufacturers of fertilizer in pressed tablet form and for use in hydroponics are permitted to use up the stocks of chemical nitrogen they had on hand on September 12, 1942, the effective date of the original order.

Use of chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen on melon and cucumber crops is prohibited. Use of mixed chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen during the spring of 1943 on small grain to be harvested for grains, also is banned.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

84 ships in November raise year's total to 6,890,000 deadweight tons

American shipyards, striving to carry out President Roosevelt's directive calling for 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942, moved a step nearer that goal by delivering into service 84 vessels totaling 891,700 deadweight tons in November, the Maritime Commission announced December 2.

The month's output of completed ships raised the total production for the year to 625 vessels of 6,890,000 deadweight tons, leaving 1,110,000 tons to be delivered in December. The Commission stated that its schedules for December indicate that the Nation's shipyards will turn out the required tonnage.

November's deliveries were an improvement over the previous month's total of 81 vessels. Included in the November total are 2 vessels of special types for the armed forces. Although there has been a temporary diversion of a considerable portion of the merchant shipbuilding facilities to this special construction, it will not prevent the shipyards from attaining the figure set by the President.

Of the 82 merchant ships placed into service in November, there were 68 Liberty ships, 6 C-type vessels, 5 large tankers, 1 coastal cargo-carrier, and 2 cargo carriers for the British.

West Coast yards again led the merchant ship parade by delivering into service 48 vessels. East Coast yards followed by delivering 20 vessels, Gulf Coast yards delivered 13, and the Great Lakes delivered 1. The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation of Portland, Oreg., and the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., again tied for individual honors by delivering into service 13 vessels each.

November also saw the first delivery of a seagoing cargo ship to the Maritime Commission by a Great Lakes yard when Leatham D. Smith Shipbuilding Co., at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., completed a coastal cargo ship.

National Synthetic Rubber Corp. will operate new Government-owned plant

A contract with the National Synthetic Rubber Corporation to operate a new Government-owned synthetic rubber plant to be built in Kentucky by the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was announced by Secretary of Commerce Jones December 3. It is expected that the plant may be completed about June 1943.

The output of the new plant will be made generally available and, together with the products of other Government-owned synthetic rubber plants, will be allocated by the Government.

5 companies to operate plant

Formed for the specific purpose of operating the new Government-owned plant, the National Synthetic Rubber Corporation is owned jointly by five long-established rubber companies which manufacture a wide variety of products ranging from tires to coated abrasives and including scores of articles of vital importance to the war effort.

The five independent companies which participate in the ownership are Goodall Rubber, Inc., and Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Co., both of Trenton, N. J., Hewitt Rubber Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation of Conshohocken, Pa., and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

Companies pool resources

The working capital and executive and technical staff are supplied to National Synthetic Rubber Corporation by the five sponsoring companies, in approximate proportion to their respective size and range of operations. All have contributed important technical developments in various specialized fields, especially in the production methods for rubber products.

Smaller War Plants Division reports on prime contracts

The Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board reported contract placements for the period of November 14 to November 27, inclusive, as follows:

PRIME CONTRACTS

	Firms	Value	Subcontractin firms partici-pating
Nov. 14–27	19	$5,000,000	Not available.
Previously reported	39	16,000,000	30 (incomplete).
Total	58	21,000,000	30 (incomplete).

CRITICAL TOOLS SERVICE

	Firms securing contracts	Value
Nov. 14–27	642	$21,000,000
Previously reported	935	86,000,000
Total	1,577	107,000,000

During the 2-week period ending November 27, the division was instrumental in the placement of 19 prime contracts to the value of $5,000,000, bringing the total to date to 58 firms with contracts at $21,000,000.

The critical tools service, which records available hours on 55 types and sizes of critical machine tools throughout the country and offers this available time to contractors in need of it, was instrumental in obtaining work for 642 firms of a total of $21,000,000. Totals to date for this service, since it was moved to the Smaller War Plants Division, show utilization of tools in 1,577 firms with work valued at $107,000,000.

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Wilson succeeds Knowlson as Canada committee chairman

Charles E. Wilson, WPB vice chairman, and Harry J. Carmichael, coordinator of production of Canada's department of munitions and supply, have been appointed co-chairman of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Wilson succeeds James S. Knowlson as American chairman and Mr. Carmichael succeeds G. K. Sheils as Canadian chairman.

British planes changed quickly by combat lessons, U. S. mission finds

Lessons learned in combat are translated immediately into changed airplane design in England, T. P. Wright, chairman of the United States Aircraft Production Mission to England, states in a report on his observations. Mr. Wright is deputy director of the WPB aircraft division.

Mr. Wright said the United States, in gearing its aircraft production more closely to fighting experience, will continue to exchange information with the British on aircraft problems.

Mr. Wright was impressed with advanced aircraft engineering developments in England. He emphasized the need for "courage in projecting ahead the types of development which may contribute toward winning the war a year or two hence." Of the planes now in production, he praised the Spitfire with its latest Merlin Engine, the Mosquito, and the Lancaster bombers.

Mr. Wright said that output in terms of man-hours is somewhat less than in the United States. The factory set-up has been adjusted to the possibility of bombing, which, while lessening danger from enemy planes, reduces output somewhat. A frequent form of factory organization was to locate many small plants within a limited area, all of them feeding a few assembly plants. Large-scale line production is difficult under these conditions, Mr. Wright said.

A factor limiting British production in terms of manpower is the relative obsolescence of British equipment as compared with our own. Single-purpose machines, used in the United States as part of assembly line technique, are less frequent in England.

On the other hand, the working day of aircraft labor is about 15 percent higher than in the United States, and "it is possible that the intensity of labor effort is somewhat greater," Mr. Wright said. Workers in aircraft plants, he found, "are more aware of the actual meaning of war than are the workers in this country." He found that the relations between labor and management are excellent.

Further increases in British production, he said, will be the result of greater efficiency rather than of expansion in the labor force employed. He expressed doubt that the British aircraft industry will be able to recruit additional workers to any important extent.

WPB'S WILSON TO "SUPERVISE" 1943 PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Army, Navy, and WPB have agreed on plans to place WPB Production Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson in charge of the 1943 war production program. The conversations which have been going on for some time have been resolved into a program that meets with the full agreement of all concerned according to a joint announcement by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and WPB Chairman Nelson, December 4. Their statement emphasizes the fact that the questions which have arisen "had to do with method; never with purpose or principle."

"To win the war quickly, effectively, and with the lowest expenditure of life is everybody's goal," they said. "The new arrangements give assurance that the immense production task for 1943 will be carried through to a successful conclusion." The new duties delegated to Mr. Wilson were defined by WPB chairman Nelson as follows:

Mr. Wilson will exercise general supervision of the scheduling of the programs between the various services to see that they do not conflict, and that they are of such a nature that they may be performed in accordance with the requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the total war program. In carrying out these duties, Mr. Wilson will have the advice and assistance of the production executive committee. This committee includes, in addition to Mr. Wilson, the following members: Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Vice Adm. S. M. Robinson, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Rear Adm. R. A. Davison, Rear Adm. Howard L. Vickery, of the Maritime Commission, and Ferdinand Eberstadt, program vice chairman of the War Production Board.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Wilson is charged with the particular duty of central supervision and direction of the production programs of aircraft, radio and detection equipment and escort vessels. He will exercise these duties through the supply and procurement branches of the services.

In the case of the aircraft program, Mr. Wilson will have the advice and assistance of the special Aircraft Production Board. The members of this board, in addition to Mr. Wilson, are: Lt. Gen. William Knudsen, of the Army, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, of the Army Air Forces, Rear Adm. R. A. Davison, and T. P. Wright, of WPB.

While Mr. Wilson has authority to inquire into any feature of the war production program and to consult on production matters with officials of the services or any producer, he will issue his directions through the supply services of the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission.

WPB redistributing machine tool orders to even up backlog among companies

Rearrangement of schedules of machine tool manufacturers to spread the work and reduce excessive backlogs of orders, is being undertaken as the No. 1 job of George H. Johnson, new director of the WPB tools division.

Mr. Johnson, who assumed the position several days ago, was faced with the problem of accelerating the production of machine tools needed for the aircraft program. One expedient move, it was decided, would be to relieve certain companies of orders that could not be filled for many months and to reassign these orders to companies with backlogs of shorter periods.

Examination of the order boards of companies engaged in machine tool production showed that some had backlogs of two years or more, while others had orders for as little as a few weeks. . .

"Averaging out order boards will mean delivery of critical tools in less time," Mr. Johnson said. "If we have 10 companies capable of making a certain type of tool, we don't want 5 of them to have most of the orders. We want to let each one do his share. We cannot afford to have any idle or retarded capacity among companies able to produce. . .

"Machine tool production has reached a rate of approximately $130,000,000 a month, which is nearly twice the rate of this time last year and more than five times the rate of a decade ago. The industry can be proud of this achievement in volume. The need for critical tools, however, remains urgent and the volume of orders on the books continues very high."

October alloy steel output 400 percent over prewar production peak

Alloy steel production in October was 60 percent higher than production in an average month of 1941, Hiland G. Batcheller, director of the WPB steel division, said December 2 in an address before the National Association of Manufacturers.

The October alloy steel production figure showed a gain of 400 percent over the pre-war production peak.

Mr. Batcheller declared that modern war is "a war of steel," and that the balance of power insofar as steel is concerned lies with the United States. Axis production of steel, he continued, exceeds by as much as 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 tons the production of the United Nations, exclusive of the United States. However, the United Nations' steel output, counting the United States, exceeds that of the Axis by upwards of 50,000,000 tons.

"In October 1941, steel plate production—the basis of our naval and commercial ship construction and of the tank program—amounted to 600,000 tons," he said. "In October 1942, 1,100,000 tons of plate were delivered—an increase of almost 100 percent in this critical item.

"Only a minute fraction of this increase is due to newly constructed facilities; by far the greatest portion is the result of turning the huge continuous strip mills, the peacetime suppliers of the automotive and other industries, into the production of plates for ships, tanks and other military construction."

Jalopies converted to scrap faster than 1929 production

Replenishing of the country's automobile graveyards by autos which no longer supply transportation or cannot be fitted into the transportation system was urged November 29 by Merrill Stubbs, chief of the WPB scrap processors branch.

Auto graveyards, after converting four million cars into scrap since February 1, now have an inventory of only 277,234 cars. This conversion is at a rate substantially in excess of the rate of production of cars in 1929, the best manufacturing year, when 4,587,400 passenger cars were manufactured.

"Scrap from autos during the past nine months," Mr. Stubbs said, "has been responsible for between 10 percent to 15 percent of the country's steel production. Stimulated by the newspaper publishers' scrap drive, independent campaigns to round up old jalopies in certain sections of the country resulted in increased tonnage from auto graveyards during October for the first time since June. October tonnage was 316,726 tons compared to 303,397 tons in September."

* * *

METALLURGICAL MANGANESE ORE with a manganese content of 40 percent or less by weight, was exempted from price control by OPA November 30. Hitherto ore of 35 percent or less manganese content was exempt.

Stainless steel permitted for 18 Army items

Use of stainless steel in several products needed by the armed forces was permitted November 30 by WPB.

Use of stainless steel had been prohibited for these products after January 5, 1943.

The items placed on the exemption list are: ammunition boxes and chutes; boiler casings; cable terminals, fittings and turnbuckles; chains and cables; control levers; hot water heaters, tanks and coils; military identification tags and badges; radio antennas; powder boxes; stock pots; and canteens.

The order also exempts Army, Navy, Maritime orders for stainless steel which have been approved by WPB for melting and delivery during the fourth quarter.

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Knoizen to direct mining equipment division

Appointment of Arthur S. Knoizen as director of the WPB mining equipment division (formerly mining division), was announced December 2 by WPB.

The functions of the mining equipment division will be identical with those performed by the former mining division except that it will not deal with the problem of taxation of mines. Only the name has been changed.

SEVEN SHIPYARDS, NINE PLANTS GET MERIT AWARDS

Seven shipyards and nine manufacturing plants, located in all parts of the United States, have been designated to receive high Maritime Commission M awards and gold stars for meritorious production, it was announced December 1.

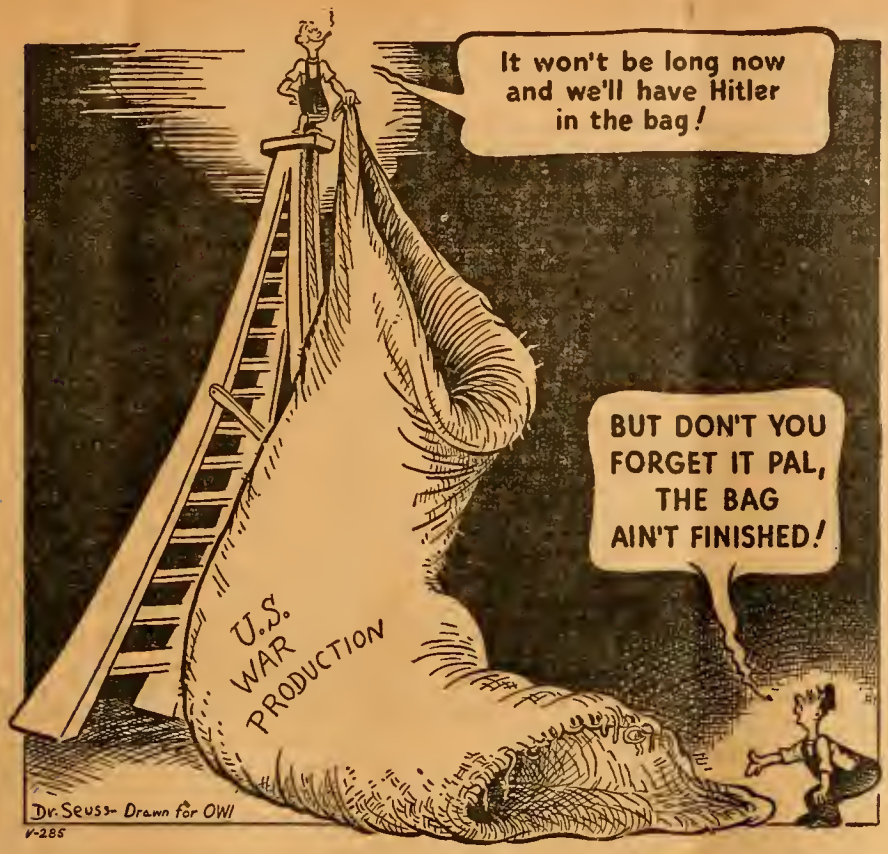
The Delta Shipbuilding Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., for the first time joins the ranks of the Nation's shipyards holding Maritime Commission Merit M awards. Delta will receive the Commission's M pennant, Victory Fleet Flag, and labor merit badges for all workers for achievement in the production of Liberty ships.

Six other yards designated to receive gold stars for continued achievement in ship production are: Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md., (third award); California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., (fourth award); North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C., (third award); Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore., (seventh award); Richmond Shipyard No. 1, Richmond, Calif., (fourth award); Richmond Shipyard No. 2, Richmond, Calif., (third award).

Nine manufacturing plants will receive the Maritime M pennant, Victory Fleet flag, and labor merit badges for their employees for the first time. They are: Alcoa Division of American Locomotive Co., New York City, maker of masts and kingposts for Commission ships; Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, plants at Mt. Vernon, Ohio and Grove City, Pa, maker of low, medium, and high pressure cylinder castings; Davis Engineering Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., feed water heaters; Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J., radio equipment; M. W. Kellogg Co., Jersey City, N. J., main condensers; The National Supply Co., Springfield, Ohio, Diesel engines; Production Engineering Co., Berkeley, Calif., triple expansion engines; Tube-Turns, Inc., Louisville, Ky., tube-turns and flanges; and Young Iron Works, Seattle, Washington, Timkin roller bearing blocks.

* * *

ELECTRIC ENERGY produced for public use in October 1942 totaled 16,486,868,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 9.9 percent over production in October 1941, according to a report issued today by the Federal Power Commission in its "Production of Electric Energy in the United States" series.



Arsenical insecticides probably will be adequate for 1943

Cotton growers, farmers, and those who produce food or other economic crops, who rely heavily on arsenical insecticides for their production, in all probability will be able to obtain an adequate supply during 1943, according to W. H. Moyer, in charge of insecticides and fungicides for the WPB chemicals division.

Urged to use substitutes if possble

In some cases farmers probably will be urged to make greater use of items such as nicotine sulphate and cryolite, which are more plentiful than arsenicals. Rotenone and pyrethrum, both imported materials, are decidedly limited, and substitution will be necessary wherever possible.

* * *

CROWN CAPS—Brewers and bottlers may not use crown caps made from scrap prior to September 26 in excess of quotas established by Order M-104 until all scrap now owned by them has been fabricated into crowns, the WPB containers division ruled December 2.

Wartime simplification of consumer goods studied by WPB

The WPB office of civilian supply, has begun a survey to determine what simplifications of consumer goods have taken place since the outbreak of the war, it was announced December 3 by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of civilian supply.

Industry to cooperate

The survey is headed by Irvin O. Wolf, a consultant to Mr. Weiner and a member of civilian supply's inventory control committee. WPB industry divisions and industry itself will cooperate.

Mr. Weiner said that this is "a first step" in carrying out a request made recently by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, that WPB undertake a vigorous program of simplification and standardization of consumer goods, not merely to eliminate frills and wasteful practices, but wherever is necessary and advantageous to concentrate on the production of relatively few types of goods of standardized quality, design, and price.

Mr. Weiner thinks that the survey will require about 3 weeks.

10 "thinkers for victory" will be honored by President at White House

Ten American production soldiers will be honored by President Roosevelt, on December 10, at the White House for their outstanding contributions to the war effort, it was announced by William G. Marshall, director of the War Production Drive.

The prize-winning "thinkers for victory" include the first six workers who will be given Citations of Individual Production Merit, the highest of the honors conferred by the War Production Board for individual achievement in war work. These men's suggestions top approximately 20,000 honored with plant awards of Individual Merit by the Labor-Management War Production Drive Committees out of a total of 200,000 ideas submitted by workers in war plants.

The men to receive the citations and the committees submitting their suggestions are:

Joseph H. Kautsky, United Steel Workers and Link Belt Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Clinton R. Hanna, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edwin Curtiss Tracy, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and RCA Manufacturing Co.; Camden, N. J.; Madison E. Butler, Rochester Independent Workers and Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; James A. Merrill, United Rubber Workers of America and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, and Walter P. Hill, United Auto Workers and Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., Detroit.

As the result of the action taken by the War Production Drive's Board for Individual Awards, composed of distinguished engineers, the winners of citations will receive from the President both a gold emblem and a document signed by Mr. Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The other four workers being honored will be given Certificates of Individual Production Merit by the President. They and the committees sending in their suggestions are:

George Smolarek, United Auto Workers and Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit; Daniel Walter Mallett, United Auto Workers and Borg-Warner Corporation, Rockford, Ill.; Herbert Rudolph James, United Steel Workers and National Tube Co., McKeesport, Pa., and Stanley Crawford from United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden.

* * *

DOMESTIC MICA—Allocation control over domestic mica will begin on December 10, 1942, as a result of amended Conservation Order M-101.

3-percent munitions gain in October is disappointing, Nelson says in report

The fifth in the series of war production reports was issued December 7 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board. The text:

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS

1. Overall production of munitions increased 3 percent over September, the lowest monthly increase this year.
2. Airplane production was down 5 percent, due in large part to special factors affecting deliveries.
3. The Government spent $5,722,000,000 for war purposes in October, an increase of 4.8 percent, or $264,000,000, over September.
4. Machine tool production reached a new high and increased 8.3 percent over September.
5. Merchant ship production, while 10 percent lower in October, was nevertheless ahead of schedule.
6. The box score for October production by major categories was:

Planes	down 5 percent
Ordnance	up 3 percent
Naval and Army vessels	up 4 percent
Merchant vessels	down 10 percent
Other munitions	up 9 percent

The increase of 3 percent in October production compared with a gain of 4 percent in September, 8 percent in August, 10 percent in July, and 12 percent in June.

Disappointing, says Nelson

The October results are disappointing. While it becomes more difficult to keep the rate of increase steady as total output rises, we have not yet reached the point where we can afford so marked a decline in that rate of increase. The program for the coming year is so large that a vigorous stepping up of the pace of recent months is essential, if our new objectives are to be achieved.

Many steps have been taken to improve the situation which has developed in recent months.

Our program in succeeding months calls for greater production under more difficult circumstances. As we approach peak output, problems of scheduling multiply rapidly. Adequate production cannot be achieved without much better scheduling than has yet been possible.

Despite the showing last month, United States production of combat armaments, according to the most reliable estimates obtainable, is currently in excess of all the Axis powers combined.

More detailed analysis of October production follows:

AIRPLANES

Although airplane production was down 5 percent in October, measured on the basis of fixed dollar value, this was due mainly to bunching of plane deliveries on September 30, many of which under normal circumstances would have been delivered in October, and the grouping of plane deliveries on November 1, many of which also would have been included in October shipments. One large manufacturer reported flying conditions during the end of October were so bad that test flights were out of the question, and 59 of his planes finished in October were not accepted until November 1.

Had deliveries been spread normally over September, October, and November, October would have shown a sizeable increase in plane production over September.

Despite the decline in over-all airplane production, deliveries of several of the most useful types of planes showed increases. The number of Navy fighters that rolled off the production lines increased substantially. Heavy bombers and two-engined fighters also were delivered in larger numbers. Production of one-engine light bombers jumped considerably.

October engine shipments were up 4 percent over the number shipped in September, those for tactical planes representing about three-fourths of all shipped, the balance being for trainers.

Propeller shipments boosted

Propeller shipments increased 11 percent. Higher priorities for machine tools for certain types of propellers are expected to increase propeller deliveries still further, and thereby largely correct a condition that threatened to become a serious bottleneck in plane production.

Difficulty in obtaining fabricated parts for manufacture were reported by most of the manufacturers, alloy steel and aluminum being the chief causes of difficulty.

ORDNANCE

Ordnance continues to present one of the most difficult production problems. Inadequacy in the supply of a number of materials used in guns and tanks has limited output. Production of medium tanks dropped in October, although the output of light tanks climbed. Production of artillery and equipment for tanks rose markedly. In addition, battle experience has demonstrated that the number of spare parts required for tanks and guns is larger than anticipated. Increase in spare part output competes with production of assembled units.

ARMY AND NAVY VESSELS

Measured on the basis of dollar value of work done on ships in shipyards, production of Army and Navy vessels increased 4 percent during October. The greatest advance was shown in the construction of minor combat vessels—patrol and escort ships. Landing vessels, such as those used in putting troops ashore on the North African Coast, also showed a sharp increase. Production of transports declined in the month.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In October we produced 80 cargo vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 883,000 tons, compared with 92 vessels with combined tonnage of 1,009,000 tons in September. However, October deliveries were well ahead of schedules, which had been reduced to divert yard facilities for construction of Navy vessels and landing craft. Measured by the dollar value of work put in place on vessels in shipyards, production declined 10 percent in the month.

OTHER MUNITIONS

Other munitions, which include all items not mentioned in the four major categories, show a production increase of 9 percent over September. The chief explanation of this rise lies in the considerable increase over last month's prodtion in the miscellaneous aircraft items, which include engines, parts, and lighter-than-air craft.

MACHINE TOOLS

Machine tool production scored a marked rise in October, reflecting both the completion of new plant facilities and a drive within the industry to hasten production. The volume of output reached a new all-time peak of $130,000,000 compared with $120,000,000 in September. The gain was 8.3 percent, compared with an increase of 2.4 percent for September over August.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

PRODUCTION DATA

Index numbers of program progress, 1942

Month:	Munitions production	War construction [1]	Total war output
November 1941	100	100	100
January 1942	163	114	R 136
February	173	112	143
March	201	139	171
April	238	175	205
May	269	192	230
June	300	222	253
July	331	261	284
August	357	278	302
September	R 370	272	R 311
October	P 382	P 256	P 314

P Preliminary. R Revised.

[1] The series has been revised due to an increase in coverage. The index number for July was revised from 260 and not from 219, which was a misprint in VICTORY November 24.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Commitments October 31, 1942	Completions October 31, 1942	Value completed during October 1942
	(Millions of dollars)		
Total Government financed	$13,551	$7,682	$687
Construction	6,403	4,445	372
Machinery and equipment	7,148	3,237	315

Privately financed expansions as measured by 10,289 Certificates of Necessity approved, as of September 30, 1942 — $3,444,000,000

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulative from June 1940

	Commitments October 31, 1942	Completions October 31, 1942	Value completed during October 1942
	(Millions of dollars)		
Government financed	$14,626	$9,275	$773
Military	12,828	8,451	705
Housing and public works	1,798	824	68
Privately financed war housing	1,183	794	59

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PLANT UTILIZATION

Aircraft and Shipbuilding

October 1942 Industry	Average weekly hours per productive wage earner	Percent increase from October 1941	Average hours per week of plant utilization [1]	Percent increase from October 1941
Airplane frames	47.7	8.2	91.4	20.4
Airplane engines	48.8	2.5	103.4	7.6
Airplane propellers	48.9	1.7	107.0	12.4
Shipbuilding [2]	P 47.2	[1] 2.4	P 76.8	[2] 23.5

[1] Total man-hours on productive work divided by the number of wage earners on the first shift; 168 hours equals theoretical maximum.

[2] Shipbuilding includes construction and repair yards. The percentage increases are measured from September 1941.

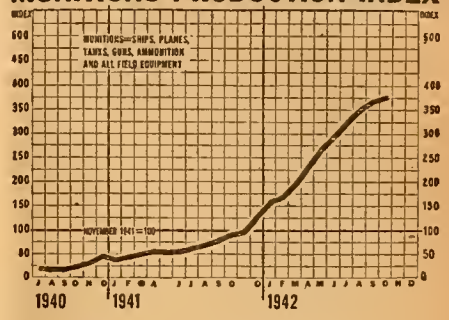
P Preliminary.

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

	November 1942	January–November 1942
Number of ships	80	619
Tonnage (deadweight tons)	873,000	8,858,000

For information qualifying the above statistics see VICTORY, November 24, 1942, page 13.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



FINANCE

	As of September 30, 1942	As of November 30, 1942
	(Billions of dollars)	
Authorized war program	$221.6	[1] $237.9
Commitments [2]	160.2	Not available
Expenditures	50.0	P 61.8

P Preliminary.

[1] The program through October 31, 1942 has been revised from $240 billions to this figure.

[2] Commitments include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.

MANPOWER

EMPLOYMENT

October 1942	Millions of persons	Percent change from October 1941
Labor force	54.0	−0.2
Employed	52.4	+4.4
Unemployed	1.6	−59.0

LABOR DISPUTES

Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production	167,865
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	5/100 of 1%

EARNINGS AND HOURS

September 1942		Percent increase from September 1941
Manufactured durable goods:		
Average weekly earnings	$44.47	27.9
Average hours worked per week	44.6	5.6
Average hourly earnings (cents)	99.4	18.2
Manufactured nondurable goods:		
Average weekly earnings	$29.71	15.0
Average hours worked per week	39.6	0.9
Average hourly earnings (cents)	75.0	12.5

For information further qualifying statistics on Finance, see VICTORY, November 24, 1942, page 13; for Manpower, see issue of December 1, 1942, page 13.

TRANSPORTATION

Eastman worried over lack of manpower

Grave concern over the domestic transportation system's manpower crisis was expressed December 4 by ODT Director Eastman.

Mr. Eastman predicted that, on the basis of recent surveys, the transportation industry would have to find and train by midsummer 1943 approximately half a million new workers. These new employees must be obtained, he said, if the industry is to continue to perform its job in the war.

Three-point program

The ODT Director advanced a three-point program of recruiting, training and more efficiently utilizing labor to man the country's trains, buses, trucks, airplanes, streetcars and other carriers.

Many thousand women, the ODT Director asserted, are able and willing to work in the transportation industry if they are given an opportunity. While the use of older workers involves some sacrifice of efficiency, he said, there are many positions in which they could be used, and there are more older workers available than employers are willing to hire.

Mr. Eastman listed as another source workers now employed in less essential industries.

Seniority, upgrading to be considered

The programs of recruiting and training in the transport industry must take into account the seniority principle and the upgrading process followed in the transportation system. Under these policies, promotion and grading of employes depends to a considerable degree upon comparative service records. Much of the new labor must be common labor hired at the bottom of the industry's scale. Preemployment and on-the-job training, Mr. Eastman said, thus is required to man the industry from the bottom up, through the upgrading process.

Requirements report

In a detailed report of transport personnel requirements in future months, Mr. Eastman estimated that the railroads alone would require some 168,000 new workers. The figure represented almost 47 percent of the additional employees which—exclusive of replacements of workers transferred to other companies or industries—the whole transportation industry would need by next June.

His report set the requirements of the trucking industry at more than 65,000 new workers, those of the air transport industry at about 50,000, and those of the local industry at some 38,000.

Other transport industries and their estimated needs were: Great Lakes and inland water carriers, 8,000; taxicabs, 7,000; public warehousing, 4,000; pipelines, 2,000; and other transport services, 11,000.

Lake shipping season extended

With the 1942 iron ore movement on the Great Lakes already well above the 91,000,000-ton mark, ODT Director Eastman December 3 announced plans for stretching the shipping season well into December with the hope of exceeding the latest WPB goal of 91,500,000 tons.

In a review of the record breaking season, Director Eastman praised the Lakes carriers for their contribution to the expansion of steel mill capacities this year, for their cooperation with the ODT program, which called for diversion of vessels from the grain and coal traffic, and the ships' crews for the unprecedented efficiency and speed with which the vessels operated.

Because of winter weather, insurance rates and operating costs soar after the normal season closes, about November 30, and operating expenses are hiked by the lengthening of schedules as the result of icy weather.

To counteract these two factors, Mr. Eastman said, the ODT has arranged with the War Shipping Administration for the handling of the post-season insurance and with the OPA for the increase in shipping rates on ore to meet the higher costs. WSA will cover the post-season ore reinsurance, while OPA will permit a 31.25 percent increase in the ore rates.

Commercial operators who have applied for certificates qualify for tires until Jan. 1

Commercial vehicle operators, who are required to have obtained a Certificate of War Necessity from ODT as a first step in qualifying for tires under OPA rationing regulations, have been excused from this requirement until January 1, if they have applied for the certificate and have had no final word from ODT as to the status of their application.

This was announced December 1 by OPA in a move to give ODT more time to put the war necessity certificates into the hands of operators.

Applicants for tires for commercial vehicles between December 1 and 31, inclusive, will be required either to have an ODT certificate or to state on the tire application form that they have applied for one and have not been refused. OPA explained, however, that meeting this requirement is not tantamount to getting tires, since all other conditions of the rationing regulations must be met as well.

All other provisions in the regulations which refer to a Certificate of War Necessity will be in abeyance until January 1.

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Parts, nonrationed fuel purchases simplified

Procedures to be followed by commercial motor vehicle operators in purchasing parts and fuel other than gasoline in States where such fuels are not rationed were simplified in an amendment to General Order ODT No. 21 issued December 1 by ODT Director Eastman.

The amendment, effective December 1 also makes it unnecessary for operators of fleets of trucks, buses, taxicabs or other commercial motor vehicles to keep detailed records of their vehicle operations on the backs of their Certificates of War Necessity. A fleet, under the order, is more than two vehicles.

Under the amendment, purchases may be made without presenting a certificate of war necessity where it is impracticable to do so, provided the operator furnished his name, address and certificate number to the person making the sale.

Cut the bases in game traveling next season, ODT urges baseball executives

Major league baseball executives were requested November 30 by ODT Director Eastman, to give "careful consideration to the problem of how your basic travel requirements can be met without waste in space or mileage" during the 1943 season.

BOWL GAMES—Citing the critical shortage of passenger transportation facilites, ODT Director Eastman has urged that the sale of tickets to annual New Year's Day football games be restricted to the immediate areas of the bowls in which the games will be played.

Identical letters were sent by Mr. Eastman to K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, Ford C. Frick, president of the National Baseball League, and William Harridge, president of the American Baseball League, asking that the joint meeting of the leagues, which opened December 1 in Chicago, explore the possibilities for curtailing travel by the teams.

Mr. Eastman made these specific suggestions:

1. Travel incident to spring training might be minimized. Subject to suitable weather conditions, the selection of a training site as near as possible to the permanent headquarters of the team would save transportation. Also, the elimination or drastic curtailment of preseason exhibition schedules would ease the transportation burden.

2. Long duplicate trips must be avoided during the regular season. I understand that tentative schedules already drawn up reduce the number of trips to each city and provide for a longer series of games in each city. While this is highly desirable, may I suggest that your schedules again be surveyed to determine if city-to-city trips can be pared further. Also, after the season begins, the rescheduling of postponed games should be arranged in a manner to avoid any extra travel.

3. Schedules should provide for ample traveling time between cities to avoid possible game cancellations in case of late trains or lack of accommodations. Consideration should also be given to the use of the less crowded secondary trains in place of primary trains; also, in certain cases it may be necessary to use day coach facilities rather than sleeping cars.

ODT bans use of school buses for sports

Because "the advantages of games-as-usual are unfortunately outweighed at the present time by the needs of war," ODT Director Eastman said December 1 that the use of school buses for sports events will not be authorized this winter.

9 requests rejected

Mr. Eastman's statement was contained in a letter to nine school superintendents in Iowa, in reply to requests that school buses be exempted from the rubber conservation measures of the ODT so that interscholastic basketball could be continued at their schools this season.

Conferred with armed services

Mr. Eastman said the decision to forbid special bus service for school sports was reached after conferences with representatives of the armed services. National Council of Chief State School Officers, State Directors of Physical Education, United States Office of Education and National Education Association. "It was our conclusion, after much discussion and thought," he said, "that adequate physical fitness programs could be maintained in the schools without creating the need for special bus service."

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Rental car industry "frozen" by ODT

The rental car industry was "frozen" December 1 by order of ODT Director Eastman.

The order (General Order ODT No. 26) affects an estimated 30,000 livery cars, 28,000 funeral cars, and 5,000 drive-yourself cars.

Issued by Mr. Eastman November 30, and effective December 1, the order provides:

1. That no person or company shall engage in the rental car business unless on the effective date of the order the business was licensed by proper authority.

2. That no person or company shall increase the number of vehiclea over those in rental service on the effective dates.

Farmers to get tires and gas enough, as long as they last; ODT will fix certificate errors

No farmer is to be put out of business as a result of the ODT Certificate of War Necessity plan, ODT stated December 1. As long as the tires, spare parts, and gasoline are available, the ODT will help every farmer get enough tires, spare parts and gasoline to carry on his necessary truck operations.

Any farmer who is dissatisfied with the amount of mileage and gasoline allowed in his Certificate of War Necessity for his truck or trucks should take the matter up immediately with his county agent, his county war board or his county farm transportation committee who, if convinced that any farmer should have been granted more mileage and gasoline, will make a recommendation to the ODT district manager serving the county in which the farmer lives. All ODT district managers have been instructed from Washington to accept such recommendations, unless they contain obvious errors.

Farmers who have received certificates allowing them sufficient mileage and gasoline for a limited period are urged to delay filing appeals with their county farm transportation committees until those whose certificates contain obvious errors have been taken care of.

If a certificate does not contain an obvious error, the farmer's rationing board will grant him a gasoline ration in an amount provided by the certificate. In accepting such a ration, the farmer does not forfeit his right to appeal for an additional gasoline allowance later.

If a farmer has received a certificate which does not allow enough gasoline to operate the mileage allowed in the certificate or which contains other errors, the farmer should go to his rationing board, present his certificate and ask for a temporary transport ration. This ration will be granted by the OPA board, giving the farmer enough gasoline to operate until January 1.

* * *

SHUTTLE PASSENGER TRAIN—To provide transportation for war workers, the ODT December 3 ordered the International-Great Northern Railroad and the Texas and New Orleans Railroad company jointly to establish a daily shuttle passenger train service between Houston, Tex., and the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation plant near Deepwater, Tex.

RATIONING . . .

Half of turned-in tires will go to work to keep Nation rolling; 3,000,000 unusables to be scrapped for rubber

Slightly more than half of the six million tires which have been turned in to the Government thus far under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan are usable in their present condition or can be made usable by repairs or recappings to help keep America's 27,000,000 passenger cars rolling, the OPA announced November 30. This figure was reached on the basis of sample check-ups on the quality of tires reaching central warehouses.

Discards paid for at scrap prices

The remainder are so badly worn or damaged by cuts through the carcass fabric or separation of cord plies that they cannot be made serviceable, according to the expert tire men who appraise them. These are being paid for at scrap prices—20 cents each in most cases—and ultimately will be converted to reclaimed rubber to augment the Nation's supply of crude rubber.

In this connection, persons who have yet to dispose of idle tires were urged again by OPA to sell any that are obviously scrap to scrap dealers, rather than turn them over to Railway Express Agency for shipment to warehouses.

Turn-ins still coming in

Tires received at DSC warehouses had reached a total of 4,739,765 at the close of business November 21, an increase of 1,867,765 over the total of 2,872,000 at the preceding week-end, OPA reported. At least 1,500,000 more are known to be in transit to warehouses, bringing total turn-ins thus far to about six and a quarter million tires.

Henderson apologizes to all "honest opponents"

"To my deep regret, the firm impression has been created that I said, in a radio program, that opponents of mileage rationing were ignorant or traitorous," Price Administrator Henderson said December 1 in a statement.

"This impression is incorrect, but since it came from my own words, I owe and sincerely offer my apology to all honest opponents. Whatever is needed to erase this unfortunate impression, I am prepared to do.

"The facts are these: In my radio talk last Thursday I said a Government survey showed certain organized groups were misleading the American people. All thru the broadcast my remarks were directed at this group, and not toward loyal individuals and members of Congress. A reading of the radio script will satisfy anybody as to this. Moreover, I had knowledge that Nazi propaganda, broadcast over short wave by a traitorous American, had sought to influence resistance to rationing.

"I offer the above as explanation, and offer my apologies to any and all I have offended."

Reclaimed rubber limited to 45-day inventory

Consumers of reclaimed rubber are limited to a 45-day working inventory under the terms of Order M–15–b as amended December 1 by WPB.

The order previously limited inventories of all other types of rubber, but did not apply to reclaimed. All rubber, including reclaimed, is under complete allocation control.

The amendment does not apply to inventories in the hands of reclaimers. The inventory limitation on consumers was issued because of increased demand for high grade reclaimed rubber, plus the fact that a number of consumers have accumulated substantial inventories.

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"How to save fuel at home"

"How To Save Fuel At Home," a new circular compiled by the Bureau of Mines, offers advice on how to save coal in household heating. Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MILEAGE RATIONING SHIFTS INTO HIGH

The country's rubber-borne transportation—27,000,000 passenger cars and 5,000,000 trucks and buses—shifted to a full wartime basis at 12:01 a. m. December 1 as Nation-wide mileage rationing put into effect the Government's program to save rubber for war needs.

As the OPA rationing plan was inaugurated, basic ration books had been issued to more than 90 percent of the passenger cars now operating in the 31 States in which mileage rationing is being introduced for the first time, OPA estimated. According to reports from the field, almost all autoists who need their cars to drive to work, or in connection with their work have received their A coupon books. This basic ration, it was stated, should provide them with sufficient mileage until local war price and rationing boards have time to process all applications for supplemental rations.

Local war price and rationing boards were completing the task of issuing the new transport rations for trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles, OPA also reported. While all transport rations are based on the gallonage of gasoline allowed on Certificates of War Necessity issued by ODT, OPA boards have been authorized to grant temporary rations to commercial vehicle operators who have applied to ODT for certificates, but have not yet received them.

Henderson outlines highlights

As the plan went into effect Price Administrator Henderson outlined these highlights of mileage rationing:

1. All gasoline controls imposed for the purpose of conserving rubber became effective at 12:01 a. m. December 1.
2. Eastern car owners who held gasoline ration books under the East Coast rationing plan must file their tire serial numbers with local boards in time to receive a tire inspection record by December 12.
3. Motorists in newly rationed sections who have not applied for basic A books may do so at local boards beginning December 3.
4. Commercial vehicle operators, including those who drive farm trucks, who have applied to the Office of Defense Transportation for Certificates of War Necessity, but have not received them, may obtain temporary transport rations from local war price and rationing boards.
5. Dealers and distributors of gasoline throughout the newly rationed area were to register with local war price and rationing boards December 1 and 2. A report on gasoline supplies on hand as of 12:01 a. m. December 1 and total storage capacity were important parts of the registration.

Point rationing to begin early in 1943; more coupons needed for scarce article than if you buy plentiful substitute

Point rationing, to balance buying among similar articles and prevent runs on any of them, will begin early in 1943. OPA revealed last week that War Ration Book 2, containing coupons of graduated values, will go to every American soon after the first of the year. Within groups of items which can be substituted for each other in actual use, you will have to give up coupons of a higher value to get things that are scarcer than usual, coupons of a lower value for those that are relatively more plentiful.

In making the announcement, OPA reminded the public that the fighting forces will now require more and more supplies, food, and ammunition, and stated that the point system was adopted as the fairest way of distributing what remains in the groups covered.

OPA is not ready to give a complete list of things to go under the point system, but meats will be one of the first groups.

Why old system is best for some things

The simple coupon system was selected for rationing sugar because:

Sugar is something almost everyone uses. It is a standardized article, usually of one grade, and commonly sold in packages of one pound or several pounds.

There is a large enough supply to give everyone a share big enough to be useful.

There is *no widely used substitute* that could be exhausted by people rushing to buy it in place of sugar, no danger of working a serious hardship on many people who made extensive use of the substitute.

The same conditions are true for gasoline and coffee.

But these conditions do not hold true for certain other kinds of commodities, such as cereals. (*The following example is purely hypothetical; rationing of cereals is not contemplated.*)

Suppose there were a shortage of branflakes.

Suppose the Government were to ration branflakes the way it is rationing sugar—an equal amount for everyone each month. Because of the shortage and because branflakes would thus be allotted to many people who don't eat them regularly or at all, the result of rationing branflakes in this way would be a very small share for each individual—just a few ounces a month—too little to do anyone any good.

This might mean a buying rush on cornflakes by those who usually eat branflakes, thus creating a shortage of cornflakes—or a rush for cornmeal, oatmeal or wheatflakes to replace branflakes in the diet of those accustomed to eating them. These cereals might quickly disappear from stores on a "first-come first-served" basis. Many people would not get any of these cereals at all. Obviously, this is an unfair and undemocratic method of sharing the supply.

But under point rationing, all these cereals would be grouped and rationed together. And this would include packages of all sizes, all grades, and all bulk cereals.

Although dividing the supply of any one of them would have given each individual only a small share, dividing the *total supply of all of them* gives each individual enough for his basic cereal needs. This gives everyone a fair and large-enough-to-be-useful share of the total supply.

The consumer would use War Ration Book 2 for all these cereals and would use his point ration stamps to buy the cereals he prefers.

The Government will give each commodity in the group a "point-value." A low point-value will be given to the commodity which is most plentiful as compared with the usual supply and demand for that commodity. A high point-value will be given to a commodity which is much scarcer than usual. A point-value somewhere between the two will be given to a commodity when the supply and demand are expected to be somewhat less than usual.

Here is how it works

Suppose the supply of cornflakes is about as plentiful as usual; the supply of wheatflakes a little less; oatmeal quite a bit scarcer; grits much scarcer; and branflakes very scarce, hardly available at all. The point-value assigned by the Government would be somewhat as follows:

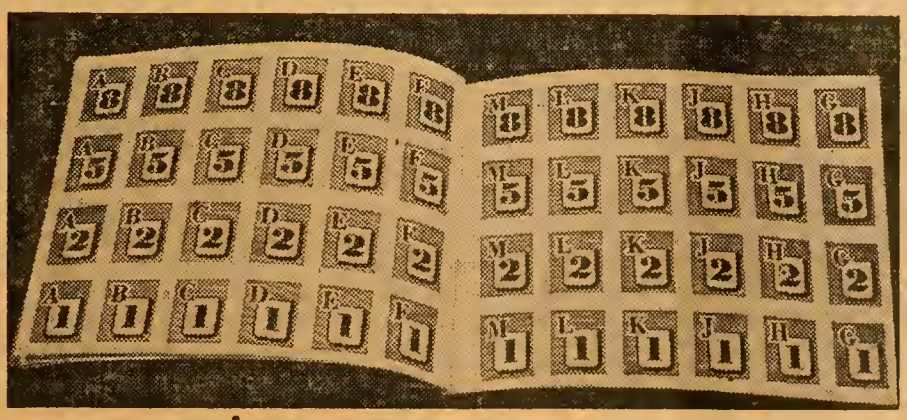
	Points
Cornflakes	1
Wheatflakes	2
Oatmeal	4
Grits	8
Branflakes	11

And suppose each individual's share of the commodities in this group is set at 48 points per month, and the Government said the blue stamps in War Ration Book 2 were to be used for these commodities. Look at the accompanying photograph of a double page of War Ration Book 2. The stamps that would be used when buying the commodities in this group will be the blue stamps, and for the first month you would use the A, B, and C blue stamps, which together total 48 points, your ration for the first month. The numbers on the stamps are the points, the letters signify the time period when the stamps may be used.

When you buy any of the items, you must surrender to the storekeeper enough point-stamps to cover the point-value of the item or items. Of course, the quantity you buy will determine the number of points you must surrender.

Buying with money and stamps

In buying goods rationed under the point system, you must, in effect, learn how to buy with two kinds of currency—money and point-stamps. Just as you now budget the money you can spend during each pay period, you must learn to budget your points so that they will last for the entire ration period. You cannot borrow more points the way you can borrow money.



Ickes says there'll be coal to replace oil; tells converters not to hesitate

The coal industry, if given adequate equipment, transportation, and manpower, can supply the 15,340,000 tons of coal that would be needed annually to replace fuel oil in the East and Midwest under present conversion goals, in addition to meeting the war-expanded requirements of regular coal users, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said December 2.

Mr. Ickes said that domestic and industrial consumers who can convert from oil to coal should not hesitate to do so for fear of an inadequate coal supply. In general, the present coal supply is sufficient for current consumption requirements, although many users still need additional heavy tonnages to increase their storage piles to safe wartime margins, he said.

"If all consumers will order their coal well ahead of their actual needs," Mr. Ickes said, "they will have an excellent opportunity to get it, since this will enable the mining and transportation industries to plan their operations so as to make continuous full use of manpower and equipment."

Eastern and midwestern consumers who previously used approximately 35,544,000 barrels of oil per year already have switched to coal, and are now being supplied with coal at a rate approximating 8,078,000 tons per year. This leaves the users of approximately 31,953,000 barrels of oil per year who have yet to convert under present goals. They would require approximately 7,262,000 tons of coal annually at their present rate of fuel use.

Mining output nearing peak

The present rate of output of both bituminous and anthracite coals is approaching the peak of mine capacity, but the steps being taken to help the coal producing and transportation industries to increase their output should result in sufficient fuel for wartime needs, Coordinator Ickes said.

65-degree temperature safe for health, Dr. Parran says

The 65 degree temperature that Government war agencies have asked Americans to maintain in their homes is well within not only the health zone but even the comfort zone, according to Surgeon General Parran.

Lower in Europe

In European countries, Dr. Parran said, with winter temperatures comparable to those of the Eastern and Northeastern United States, winter temperatures in the homes are maintained far below ours, with no evidence of increase in respiratory or other diseases which would be likely to result therefrom.

Dr. Parran's opinion

In the absence of scientific data on the subject, Dr. Parran gave it as his best opinion that—

1. A room temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit would not result in any material impairment of public health.
2. Room temperatures ranging from 45 degrees to 55 degrees would result in a slight but not serious danger to public health.
3. Room temperatures below 45 degrees Fahrenheit would seriously endanger public health.

Dr. Parran's figure of 55 degrees, which he said would not materially impair public health is 10 degrees lower than the room temperature for adults requested by Government war agencies.

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27,000 barrels of oil a day added to plans for East

An additional 27,000 barrels of crude oil will flow daily in the near future to the East Coast as a result of adjustments recently made on a number of pipelines, Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes announced November 28.

This additional movement has been counted on in forecasts of supply for the coming winter and therefore will not change the current shortage situation.

Total of 100,000 barrels daily

"Capacity delivery of 20,000 barrels daily over the recently reversed Tuscarora line—which extends from Nogley, Ohio, to Bayonne, New Jersey—will begin as soon as it can be tested and such minor adjustments made as are necessary in pipelines that have been reversed," the Coordinator said. "The additional 7,000 barrels will be hauled by other lines. When the 27,000 barrels a day are added to present pipeline movement, we will have approximately 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily flowing into the Eastern States through connecting pipeline systems."

OPA will adjust if necessary for 6-day week in soft coal

Reiterating the OPA's willingness to take whatever measures are necessary to cover increased cost of bituminous coal production under an extended workweek, Price Administrator Henderson November 30 said that price ceilings would constitute no barrier to contracts involving the 6-day week.

"It is of course obvious we cannot work out price adjustments or other measures to meet increased production cost until it is known what that added expense is to be. Any general application of readjustments to any industry as tremendous as bituminous coal mining cannot be put into operation over night. Representatives of the committee of bituminous mine operators, of the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of Interior, and OPA coal price executives are working together to expedite and to solve the numerous and various problems involved. We hope to have specific information and cost data from the industry itself with the least possible delay."

"Coupon credit" again extended

Homeowners using oil-burning equipment may purchase fuel oil through December 9 by giving to dealers promissory coupon notes in lieu of regular ration coupons, OPA announced November 30.

This latest extension of the "coupon credit" system, originally scheduled to terminate November 30, was necessary as distribution of the fuel oil ration coupons had not been completed in some localities of the 30-State rationed area, officials stated.

* * *

CRUDE OIL REFINERS—Seeking information by which to measure the impact of governmental requirements and war emergencies upon the crude oil refining industry, the OPA announced December 2 it has ordered quarterly operational reports from all refiners of crude petroleum.

Coal, wood stove limits relaxed to assure supply

In order that coal and wood burning stoves for heating of dwellings, shops, offices, and stores may be obtainable by persons needing them to replace fuel oil heating equipment, quotas of Class C producers in the stove industry are temporarily removed under Supplementary Limitation Order L–23–d, issued December 3. This action permits unrestricted use of iron and steel for the purpose by the Class C producers.

To shift production schedules

At the same time, through an amendment (No. 5) to L–23–c, provision is made for clearance of factory and foundry space for stove manufacture by a shifting of production schedules from cooking ranges to stoves.

Until January 31, 1943, any Class C producer engaged in manufacture of domestic heating stoves using coal or wood may use iron or steel without regard to quota limitations established under L–23–c, as amended. For February and March, quotas are again applied. Allowable consumption of iron and steel for the 2 months' period may equal that of the full quarterly quota as defined in the order.

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COAL USERS TO PAY 4-CENTS-A-TON TAX

Consumers of all grades of coal and other solid fuels will pay the 4 cents per net ton transportation tax imposed by the Revenue act of 1942 effective December 1, OPA announced December 5. Under the OPA ruling the tax may be passed on to the ultimate consumer, but must be stated separately from the price the consumer pays for the coal and may not be included in the computation of maximum prices, nor be charged except on coal on which the tax has actually been incurred.

For the purpose of collection of the tax, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that the term "coal" includes bituminous, anthracite, lignite, coke, and several other miscellaneous solid fuels. In the process of issuance are amendments to all Office of Price Administration maximum price regulations governing the sale of coal and other solid fuels, pertaining to the addition and collection of the tax. The amendments are retroactive to December 1.

Ickes becomes Petroleum Administrator with broad powers to regulate industry

Announcement of the appointment of Secretary of Interior Ickes as "Petroleum Administrator who shall be directly responsible to the President" came from the White House December 2 with the issuance of an Executive order establishing the Petroleum Administration for War.

The new agency supplants the former Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War which the Secretary had headed since its establishment May 28, 1941, under a letter from the President immediately following declaration of an emergency.

To conserve and utilize petroleum

The new order confers a broad delegation of war authority upon the Administrator. The President's pre-war instruction to the Coordinator was that he "make specific recommendations to appropriate departments." The new Executive order provides that "the Administrator shall establish basic policies and formulate plans and programs to assure for the prosecution of the war the conservation and most effective development and utilization of petroleum in the United States and in territories and possessions and issue necessary policy and operating directives."

The order centralizes in the Administrator control over the petroleum industry by delegating far-reaching authority under the President's war powers. This includes the power to issue and enforce necessary orders and directives regulating all the operations of the vast petroleum industry. It also empowers the Administrator to distribute among the branches and between companies engaged in the oil industry, whatever quantities of critical materials are allotted for the use of the industry by WPB.

In the foreign field, the Administrator "shall collaborate with the appropriate Federal departments and agencies authorized to determine plans and policies with respect to foreign petroleum activities and in conformity with such plans and policies . . . issue directives concerning the physical operations of their foreign petroleum facilities to units of the American petroleum industry which directly or indirectly engage in such operations in foreign countries."

Concerning petroleum supplies for civilian consumption the order states that the Administrator shall "be advised of all plans or proposals which deal with the civilian rationing of petroleum and consult with rationing authorities in the development of such plans or proposals; and in these instances where rationing is for the purpose of maintaining adequate supplies of petroleum for war and essention industrial and civilian requirements determined after advising with WPB the areas and the time within which such rationing should be effective and the amount of petroleum available for such purposes."

That section of the order dealing with rubber, read in connection with the operating agreement between the Rubber Director and the Petroleum Administrator, means that the petroleum administration will conduct and promote developmental research in the production of petroleum components for rubber, develop plans for new production of such material, and be responsible for new refinery installations and their subsequent operation.

The order requires that all other departments of Government "shall advise with the Administrator before taking any action which might affect the continuous ready availability of petroleum for military and essential industrial and civilian needs."

Davies becomes deputy administrator

"The Petroleum Administration for War" exists under the order as an independent war agency, the Administrator reporting "directly to the President." There is provided "a deputy administrator," to whom the Administrator may delegate "any and all power, authority and discretion conferred upon him," and who "shall serve as acting administrator in the absence of the administrator." Ralph K. Davies, who had been deputy coordinator since the establishment of that office, becomes in the new organization the "deputy petroleum administrator."

Administrator Ickes said:

"In assuming the duties of Petroleum Administrator, I desire to accent two major facts: first, that the supplying of oil to our armed forces and those of our allies is no less than a prerequisite to survival; and, second, that the successful carrying out of this task is one of enormous proportions—one which will call for tireless efforts, unending study, and continuing sacrifice, affecting directly or indirectly in some way every man, woman, and child."

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Retailers throughout U. S. cut services to carry out Economy for Victory plan

Merchants in cities throughout the United States—some war industry centers and some less directly touched by the war drive—are rallying behind the recently announced Retailers' Economy for Victory Plan, reports to the OPA indicated December 4.

Lynchburg plan

As an example Lynchburg (Va.) retailers—department stores, women's apparel shops, clothiers, shoe stores, jewelers, and furniture stores—have adopted a nine-point War Economy Program under the Retailers' Economy Program Plan.

This restricts deliveries to three a week in each of the two zones into which the city is divided. Nothing less than $1.50 in value or less than 5 pounds in weight or 54 inches in circumference will be delivered. No merchandise will be sent out on approval. No merchandise will be accepted for return by delivery truck, except when there is a delivery to the same house, unless it is wrong merchandise or damaged.

Similarly, there are restrictions on return of gifts, on gift wrapping, on layaways and will-calls, and on C. O. D.

Full-page advertisements in the Lynchburg newspapers announced the plan and explained the necessity to conserve manpower and essential war resources.

In Harvey, Ill., stores staggered their business hours to meet the tight supply of available clerks—and at the same time serve men and women producing war goods. Perhaps for the first time in the community's history, stores were closed Saturday nights and did not reopen until noon Mondays. Mondays and Fridays they are open from noon to 9 p. m.

Merchants of Harvey also are campaigning to drive home to their customers the importance of carrying all carryable packages.

The Retailers' Economy for Victory Plan was launched jointly by OPA and the Department of Commerce. In addition to having conservation of manpower and war vital materials as its goal, it is designed to allow retailers to operate under price ceilings in 1943, which, Price Administrator Henderson has cautioned, will be a "tough" year for the retail trade because of impending shortages in both goods and retail manpower.

Gas coupon values set officially

In a supplement to the Nation-wide gasoline rationing regulations (Ration Order 5 C), the OPA December 3 officially set the value of gasoline coupons as follows:

Class A coupons—four gallons, except in the Eastern gasoline shortage area, where the value of coupons for the present shall be three gallons. The shortage area consists of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Class B coupons—four gallons
Class C coupons—four gallons
Class D coupons—one and one-half gallons
Class E coupons—one gallon
Class R coupons—five gallons
Class T-1 coupons—five gallons
Class T-2 coupons—five gallons

These values had been announced previously.

Sellers released from ceilings based on old contracts

Sellers who made general price increases prior to April 1 are authorized by OPA December 5 to apply the increases to ceiling prices for goods and services delivered last March under long-term contracts.

This provision was written into the general maximum price regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, and is of special interest to companies supplying goods to Federal, State and municipal agencies and institutions.

The effect is to allow one, who last March delivered at prices established by a contract signed many months before and who raised his prices generally before April 1, to bring his prices on the expiration of the contract in line with the increased prices he was charging in March. March is the base price period under the two regulations.

Coffee enough for rations if we just take it easy

Supplies of coffee in retail stores are ample to insure successful beginning of the rationing program provided housewives confine their first purchases to the amounts they actually need, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator in charge of rationing announced November 29.

Groceries restocked

"We have found that the one-week freeze of retail sales has permitted Nation-wide restocking by food stores," Mr. O'Leary said. "In one or two restricted areas roasters have had some difficulty in getting sufficient green coffee, so that there may be some localities where retailers will be short for a few days more. But on the whole, stamp 27 from War Ration Book One, showing the holder to be 15 years old or more, will buy a pound of coffee in virtually any food store in the United States.

"This statement is conditioned on the assumption that only those who actually need coffee at the very start will do any buying and then will limit their purchases to the amount they require for immediate use.

"Unnecessarily heavy buying at the beginning of coffee rationing will overtax the coffee distribution system and disrupt the even flow of coffee from roaster to wholesaler to retailer. It is to the advantage of the shopper to buy coffee in the smallest amount needed and not to buy at all if she has any coffee on hand. Fresh coffee tastes better; lasts longer."

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Coffee roaster penalized

Deliveries of coffee by the E. M. Swing Co., Washington, D. C., roasters, will be limited to 30,000 pounds a month until March 31, it was announced December 1 by WPB.

Suspension Order S-161, putting the restrictions into effect, states that the Swing Co., owned and operated by E. M. Swing, violated WPB's coffee conservation program by delivering more than 28,000 pounds in excess of its permitted quota for October, and by failing to file required reports.

Standard wholesale beef cuts established by OPA

As the first step in setting specific cents-per-pound ceiling prices for all beef sold by packers and wholesalers, the OPA December 1 issued directions for standardizing throughout the Nation the cutting of beef sold at wholesale.

The OPA directions set up rigid definitions for the 19 so-called "primal" cuts into which a side of beef may be broken for sale at wholesale, and describe the exact manner in which the cuts may be made.

The standardized cutting will not apply to sales at retail and will have little effect on purchases by the housewife, since the retail meat seller may continue to butcher wholesale cuts into retail cuts by his customary method.

Conforms to "Chicago" method

The style of cutting adopted by OPA was worked out with representatives of the industry and, of the various styles in effect in the country, conforms more closely to that generally known as the Chicago method.

Until the new beef regulation is issued, prices charged by packers or wholesalers for each cut may not exceed the limits established by the present regulation—Maximum Price Regulation 169, as amended. Prices at retail are controlled by the general maximum price regulation at March levels.

Does not affect grade specifications

The establishment of standard wholesale beef cuts will not affect *grade* specifications established by the Department of Agriculture and adopted by OPA in its present price regulation on wholesale beef cuts.

Following are the 19 primal cuts: Hindquarter, trimmed full loin, round sirloin, short loin, flank, flank steak, kidney, hanging tender, forequarter, cross cut chuck, triangle, arm chuck, rib, short plate, brisket, fore shank, back, and regular chuck.

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HARD-FACING MATERIAL—Deliveries of hard-facing material were restricted by the WPB December 2 to orders rated AA–5 or higher. This action, taken by issuance of Limitation Order L–223, is designed to conserve considerable quantities of scarce alloying elements such as cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, chromium, and nickel.

Foods from butter to flour stay under control pending dollars and cents ceilings

Price control on food commodities previously covered by a 60-day temporary order expiring December 3 was extended December 3 by the OPA through issuance of a new regulation, continuing the features of the orlginal temporary order and its amendments.

Effective December 3, the Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 applies at the processor, wholesale and retail levels to milk products, including butter, cheese, evaported and condensed milk, as well as eggs, poultry (except turkeys), flour, cake mixes, fresh citrus fruits (at retail only), canned citrus fruits and juices, cornmeal and hominy.

Dollars and cents ceilings to be issued

OPA officials stated that the new regulation—under which ceiling prices of these commodities continue frozen at the highest level at which they were sold by each individual firm during the September 28–October 2, 1942, period—soon would be replaced by specific dollars and cents ceilings at the processor level and fixed margins for different classes of wholesale houses and retail stores. As such orders are issued, the commodities in question will be withdrawn from the coverage of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280.

Specific regulations have been issued already on onions, potatoes, turkeys, and dry edible beans, which commodities also originally were covered by Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22.

The regulation also provides that if any maximum price established under this order is lower than any price set by a marketing agreement, order or license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agriculture Marketing Act of 1937, then in such a case the price set by the marketing agreement, order or license shall become the seller's maximum price.

Cooperative's fluid milk exempt

Sales of raw and unprocessed fluid milk by farm cooperatives, which were covered in the original 60-day "freeze" order and heretofore not removed, were exempted December 3 from price control because they fall under similar classification to sales by farmers, which also are not controlled. Sales of mutton and sales of flour made from rye, buckwheat, rice, oats, corn, barley and potatoes—also under the original 60-day "freeze" order—are not covered under the permanent regulation since mutton will be covered under a special control to be issued shortly. Sale of flour made from wheat is controlled under the new regulation.

Ceiling deadline extended for four food items

Deadline for retailers and wholesalers of canned vegetables, canned fish, and dried fruits to calculate final maximum prices under two regulations designed to relieve a squeeze on distributors' margins has been extended one month (until December 31), the OPA announced December 1.

Distributors of dry edible beans also were given an additional 10 days so that the period for calculating final maximum prices on these four items will expire at the same time.

The extension is contained in Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 237 and Amendment 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 238.

The time for filing ceiling prices on these four items was also extended until January 10, 1943, for wholesalers, and February 10 for retailers.

Mark-ups on less-than-carload sales of oil meals specified

Processors making less-than-carload-lot sales of oil meals and oil cakes now will have specified maximum mark-ups over full lot transactions, OPA announced December 1.

Effective November 30, less-than-carload-lot sales by a processor to a jobber, wholesaler or retailer now will command not more than a $1 per ton premium over full carload dealings.

* * *

FROZEN DESSERTS — Commercial manufacture of ice cream, frozen custard, milk sherbet, and other frozen desserts and of ice-cream mix during December and January is reduced by about 20 percent below estimated 1942–43 winter output to conserve butterfat for butter.

New quinine substitute gets price

Dollars and cents maximum prices at the manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' level were set December 4 by OPA for totaquina, a newly developed product of cinchona bark which will be used in fighting malaria in this country, thus freeing all available supplies of quinine for the armed forces.

The prices are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 278—Totaquina and Totaquina Products—issued December 4 and effective December 10.

Totaquina is a combination of the total crystallizable alkaloids of the chinchona bark, which is the source of quinine. The cinchona bark and quinine shortage was brought about by Japanese conquest of the Netherlands Indies.

The use of totaquina with attendant encouragement for the growing and collecting of the cinchona bark in Latin America, will extend the existing and future supply of cinchona bark by employing for malaria in addition to quinine these by-alkaloids of cinchona: cinchonidine, cinchonine and quinindine.

Maximum retail prices will enable consumers to obtain totaquina at about half the cost of quinine. A smaller dosage of quinine is required, however.

The maximum prices were established on a basis of 40 cents an ounce for sales of totaquina powder in bulk quantities.

Specific maximum prices are set for the powder and for tablets and capsules at all levels, including retail.

OPA cuts number of reports required of rubber goods makers

Reduction in the number of reports required of manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods under Maximum Price Regulation No. 149 was announced December 3, by OPA.

This regulation sets manufacturers' ceiling prices for such rubber goods as belting, hose, jar rings, and various rubber products used chiefly in industry.

Other changes made at the same time to clarify and simplify the regulation include:

1. In order to show more specifically what goods are covered by the regulation, three lists of items have been put into the regulation, one showing goods that are to be priced on the basis of conditions prevailing October 1, 1941; another showing goods whose prices are to be computed with January 5, 1942, as the base date, and a third illustrating the types of goods not covered at all by the regulation.
2. Any manufacturer of mechanical rubber goods who finds it impossible to compute maximum prices under methods now provided in the regulation will be permitted to suggest a price-determining method he believes is adaptable to such products.
3. There has been added a specific provision that once a manufacturer has determined his maximum selling price for an item, that price will stand as the ceiling for subsequent sales to buyers of the same class.
4. A manufacturer must keep records of all his regularly quoted prices on the base dates established by the regulation.
5. "Manufacturer" has been redefined. "Regularly quoted price" has also been defined, as has the term "standard list item," in the interest of clarity.

These changes were made in light of six months' experience under the regulation. They are contained in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 149, Mechanical Rubber Goods, effective December 8.

40,000 vacuum cleaners released for public

Release of an additional 40,000 domestic vacuum cleaners frozen in the hands of manufacturers and private brand sellers since October 24 was announced December 5 by the WPB consumers' durable goods division. The cleaners, which now become available for sale to the general public, are in addition to those released from stocks of retailers and wholesale distributors on November 21. Approximately 145,000 domestic vacuum cleaners still remain frozen as a reserve for requirements of Government agencies.

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Oil operators now may sell material stocks to each other

Sale of heretofore frozen stocks of materials in the oil industry is now permitted by WPB Preference Rating Order P-98-c, which was issued December 1 upon the recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War. The new order permits the sale of inventory stocks by one oil operator to another oil operator.

All reports required to be filed and all communications concerning P-98-c should be addressed to "Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C., Ref.: P-98-c," or "Office of Oil Controller, Dominion of Canada, Toronto, Canada, Ref.: P-98-c."

OPA changes regulation for gears, sprockets

Maximum prices for gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers—integral parts of machines—were incorporated December 7 in the OPA over-all regulation for machinery.

Effective December 11, 1942, gear and speed reduction items of all types will be priced under Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended.

Gear makers under the machinery regulation are exempt from price control on developmental or secret contracts or subcontracts entered into with the Government or its agents. Exempt from price control, too, are emergency purchases by the Government.

The exemptions, in addition, apply to like transactions with the governments of the United Nations.

The highest prices for gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers will continue to be those charged on October 15, 1941, with the exception of the following, which henceforth may use as maximums their prices on March 31, 1942;

1—Gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers specially designed for use in military vehicles, aircraft or other military equipment.
2—Automotive or tractor transmissions, transfer cases, power take-offs, differentials, and axle assemblies.
3—Gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers sold for use in private or commercial vehicles, as well as items originally designed for use in private or commercial motor vehicles but sold for other uses.

However, maximum prices for gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers for replacement in any machine shall be those charged October 1, 1941, when manufactured by the maker of the complete machine.

Hereafter, there will be only two categories of gears—"standard" and "special." Prices for standard items will continue to be those for which a list price was in effect on the base pricing date for the item. For "special" or specially designed items, maximum prices shall be calculated by the use of labor rates, materials costs and the pricing formula in effect on the base pricing date. Reports need be filed with OPA only when a price to a customer is increased.

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LATE APPLICATIONS—Formal action setting December 15 as the deadline for late applications for War Ration Book One was taken November 30 with the issuance of Amendment No. 27 to Ration Order No. 3—Sugar Rationing Regulations.

Ceilings to be set for all ice boxes

A price regulation which will mean many dollars in savings to consumers and householders buying ice boxes will be issued soon, the OPA announced December 4.

The measure will replace the general maximum price regulation's control over the sale of ice boxes. Under the latter regulation, sellers of ice boxes are being held to their highest March prices. The new measure will specify precise maximum prices for each model now on the market. In some instances, where the March price has been found to be excessive, a lowered price will be incorporated in the new regulation.

OPA officials warned dealers against overstocking at this time. Dealers purchasing abnormal quantities of ice boxes at what may be found to be inflated prices, when the new regulation appears, will find themselves squeezed against the new ceilings.

Dealers seeking to pressure consumers into higher prices by using the "shortage scare" technique are warned that such sales will be checked and the dealer prosecuted for a violation of the Emergency Price Control Act if the prices are found to be in excess of those allowed under the general maximum price regulation.

OPA makes rules to aid sale of wooden bedsprings

In an effort to promote the readjustment of the upholstered furniture industry to conditions made necessary by the banning of metal springs in such furniture since November 1, OPA Decemcember 2 outlined two procedures which manufacturers may follow in making new-type furniture and offering it for sale pending complete change-over to production without metal springs.

Two procedures

These two procedures are authorized:

1. Manufacturers' prices for furniture using solid filling base construction may be submitted to OPA for approval without any laboratory reports of the construction.

2. Manufacturers who are employing new wooden springs to replace metal springs must have such springs tested and approved before the furniture containing them can be sold, though they may be exhibited. Prices for upholstered articles containing substitute wooden springs will not be approved by OPA unless the price applications are accompanied by laboratory test reports showing that the new springs meet standards now being prepared by OPA in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards.

OPA will announce shortly the basis on which all new wooden springs in upholstered furniture must be tested.

* * *

REFRIGERATING, AIR-CONDITIONING MACHINERY—The period of time within which the provisions of Preference Rating Order P-126, assigning preference ratings for emergency service to refrigerating and air conditioning machinery and equipment, has been extended to December 15, 1942, by the issuance of Amendment No. 4 to P-126.

Rolled zinc products price regulation amended

Specific mention of special shapes, particular types of packing, special grades or finishes, plates produced from zinc alloys, and small quantity sales as "extras" for which charges may be made is among regulatory changes affecting rolled zinc products announced December 3, by the OPA.

The changes in Maximum Price Regulation No. 124—Rolled Zinc Products—are announced in Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, effective December 9, 1942.

To guard against price increases, the amendment directs that cash and trade discounts which prevailed October 1, 1941, shall not be lowered. Another new feature calls for a report, within 30 days of the amendment's effective date, from producers of rolled zinc products showing:

(1) Types of rolled zinc products produced during the period October 1, 1940, to November 1, 1942.
(2) Extra charges for each type in effect October 1, 1941.
(3) Cash and trade discounts in effect for each class of purchaser on October 1, 1941.

Another change giving specific effect to the original regulation's intent includes maximum prices for zinc plates and zinc engravers' plates in an enumerated list of products to whose prices permissible extra charges may be added.

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BRISTLES—Permission to use pigs' and hogs' bristles in production of shaving brushes and tooth brushes until February 28, 1943, was granted December 1.

Importance to war effort basis of plan to allot refrigeration facilities

A plan developed by the WPB refrigeration and air conditioning section, to assist in determining the allocation of refrigeration facilities to retailers of perishable foods, was discussed at a recent meeting with the general advisory committee of the industry.

The plan would enable the retailer to present his case for priority assistance, based upon predetermined importance in the war effort of the location of his establishment and the shortage of similar establishments in that locality.

The importance of a particular locality is measured by placing it in one of four defined districts in a war industry area and by its placement in the area. There are 152 such areas throughout the country. An area may consist of from one to four districts, rural industrial, semirural, suburban, and metropolitan.

Retailer's application

The applicant seeking to obtain refrigeration facilities determines which of these definitions best describes the locality in which his business is located or is to be operated. He shows on his application that the facilities he requires are mainly for civilian use. His application is then backed up by a statement of an officer of the city or State health department, the local Chamber of Commerce or the county agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, certifying to the need for the facilities and the character of the district selected by the applicant.

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Ferrosilicon freight allowance equal for East and West

Eastern and Western producers of ferrosilicon will operate on an equal basis insofar as freight allowances are concerned, the OPA announced December 2.

In Amendment No. 70 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, OPA provides that the maximum price of a West Coast seller shall include an allowance for actual freight which need not exceed freight from Niagara Falls to St. Louis plus the Federal tax on this freight, which became effective December 1.

The amendment affects producers in Washington, Oregon, and California and is effective December 8.

Changes make work clothing prices easier to calculate

Ceiling prices for men's staple work clothing can be calculated by wholesalers and manufacturers in an increased number of situations as a result of numerous changes in pricing provisions of the work clothing regulation, OPA announced December 1.

The entire text of the pricing section applying to manufacturers and wholesalers of such articles as overalls, work shirts, jumpers, and work pants is revised by amendment No. 2 to maximum price regulation 208—staple work clothing.

Retail costs unchanged

No basic change in ceiling prices of work clothing at these sales levels results from the amendment, OPA stated. Retail prices for these garments remain at March 1942 levels.

The following changes take place in the pricing provisions for sellers "other than at retail":

1. Instead of limiting the period for making comparisons in price discounts normally allowed between classes of buyers to the last six months of 1941, wholesalers and manufacturers may use the entire year of 1941.
2. Wholesalers as well as manufacturers are now permitted to use the formula provided in the regulation for "in-line" pricing of models which are the same as those manufactured in March.
3. The "roll-back" in base prices for the purpose of setting maximum prices, as originally provided, is cut in half for boys' models of work clothing. As under the original regulation, manufacurers and wholesalers must continue to furnish boys' garments in the same range of sizes as during March 1942. Any reduction in the size range is specifically forbidden by an amendment to the evasion section.
4. Wholesalers are granted relief from the roll-back whenever it cuts their margins to less than 10 percent over the direct cost of any item.
5. Ducks, pin checks and pin stripes are added to the "roll-back" schedule.
6. Provision is made for the pricing of garments in which body materials have been changed or curtailed.

Further changes

In addition to alterations in the pricing provisions for wholesalers and manufacturers, a number of other changes are supplied by the amendment, effective December 5. These are:

1. Ducks (other than water-repellent ducks), as well as pin checks and pin stripes, are added to the list of body materials used in garments covered by regulation 208. Certain other constructions of fabrics are redefined in order to clarify the intent of the regulation.
2. The simplification of work pants by the elimination of cuffs has been revised to include fabrics weighing 2½ yards to the pound so that the present simplification provision of the regulation conforms to the work clothing limitation order of WPB.
3. As previously announced, the reporting date for manufacturers and wholesalers of staple work clothing is postponed from October 10, 1942, to December 5, 1942. Forms were printed and distributed during October, and manufacturers have had an ample period in which to prepare their reports before the new reporting date, officials said.

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"On memorandum" sales permitted on 19 types of cotton grey goods

Because producers of fine cotton grey goods are withholding goods from sale pending the issuance of new ceiling prices, the OPA November 30 permitted sales and deliveries of 19 fabric types "on memorandum" subject to final settlement at the new prices to be announced shortly by OPA.

This step was taken to avoid any delays in war procurement of any of these 19 types.

Following are the types of fine cotton grey goods which may be sold and delivered on memorandum:

Broadcloth; lawns; dimities; dimity checks; pique; pongee; voiles; marquisettes; scrim; fine combed plains; organdie; tracing cloth; typewriter cloth; umbrella cloth; collar cloth; poplins; beat-up marquisettes; sateens; airplane cloth.

Through Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 11—Fine Cotton Grey Goods—deliveries against contracts entered into after December 1, 1942, and sales or contracts of sale made after such date of these enumerated types may be made without specifying any price if the parties agree that the buyer's obligation will be discharged at prices not in excess of maximum prices which will prevail on the effective date of the revision of Schedule 11.

To be revised

Schedule 11 will be revised and reissued as Maximum Price Regulation 11, OPA said. The new regulation will include all constructions of certain fabric types of fine cotton grey goods for which maximum prices are currently established not only by Schedule 11 and the general maximum price regulation, but also Regulation 157—Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes.

Discount and premium provisions for carded cotton yarns supplied

Discount and premium provisions applicable to certain types of carded cotton yarns were supplied December 2 by the OPA through the issuance of amendment No. 1 to maximum price regulation No. 33—Carded Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof.

Eight changes set forth in the amendment provide:

1. A method of obtaining premiums for double-carded cotton yarns;
2. Modification of the specifications of the cotton content of base-grade yarns to permit the use of cotton grading no lower than strict low middling white if the yarn produced is clean and uniform;
3. Revision of discount provisions for yarns made of waste or low-grade cotton to provide for differences in material and manufacturing costs;
4. Revision of information required in petitions for adjustment of prices for yarns composed of long staple or high-grade cotton;
5. Restriction of monthly report requirements to producers making "discount" yarns of low-grade cotton or cotton waste or which are not clean and uniform;
6. The addition of alternatives to the formula providing for deductions when a processor does not quill or wind yarn;
7. Exemption of all yarns produced on Brownell and Haskell-Dawes type twisting machines.
8. Clarification of instances in which premiums may be charged for sales of stock yarn by jobbers.

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Dollars and cents ceilings set on neoprene hose

Price ceilings for sales of industrial hose made with neoprene, a synthetic rubber, instead of natural rubber were announced December 4 by the OPA.

Maximums for sales of neoprene hose by persons other than manufacturers are determined by adding to the seller's ceiling price for natural rubber hose the same dollars and cents differential that is permitted for manufacturers. There is no widening of the differential as the hose moves from one trade level to another.

Cost of neoprene is about three times that of natural rubber. Reflecting this, the manufacturers' ceilings on neoprene hose range from 11 percent to 55 percent above their prices for natural rubber hose, the spread depending largely on the quantity of neoprene used in the product.

The previously established prices for rubber hose are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 149 (Mechanical Rubber Goods) and the new ceilings for the neoprene product are set in Amendment No. 4, effective December 8.

Second-hand textile bags price regulation revised

Numerous substantial changes in provisions of the price regulation applying to second-hand textile bags December 3 led the OPA to reissue the entire regulation as Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 55.

While maximum prices either remain unchanged or, for additional constructions, are in line with the ceilings previously set, important changes in the regulation, effective December 8, provide for the following:

1. The table of ceiling prices on second-hand bags sold by "trade descriptions" is approximately doubled.

2. Maximum prices are established for manufacturers' sales of custom-built small shipping bags made from used textile material.

3. Several additional ceiling prices are added to the tables of maximum prices for second-hand bags in specified made-up sizes and qualities of materials.

4. Charges which sellers of second-hand bags may add to the applicable maximum prices, which are "f. o. b. shipping point," when purchasers wish to buy on a delivered basis are set forth.

5. Other evasive practices prohibited are (1) refusing to sell second-hand bags unless the purchaser buys or agrees to buy a printing, stenciling or other service in connection with the sale, and (2) refusing to sell "unprocessed" or "as rise" bags unless the purchaser also purchases or agrees to purchase a quantity of "processed" or "in order" bags.

6. Second-hand bags which are filled with a commodity are excluded from the regulation.

7. With the exclusion of filled second-hand containers from the revised regulation, the prohibition against deposit charges in excess of the unprocessed price on such bags is eliminated as unnecessary.

8. The definitions of "processed" and "unprocessed" bags are amended.

9. The requirement that buyers and sellers of second-hand bags must keep records of bags on hand and on order at the close of each month is deleted.

10. Every seller delivering 100 or more second-hand bags must furnish the buyer with an invoice or other memorandum containing certain specified information. This requirement will operate as a self-enforcing device.

11. Provision is made that after the effective date of the revised regulation all sales and deliveries must be made at prices not in excess of the maximum prices now established.

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RUBBER HEELS EXCISE TAX—Wholesalers of rubber heels will be given until December 31, 1942, to pass on to shoe repairmen the amount of any Federal excise tax added to the price of rubber heels the OPA said. The deadline for passing on the tax from wholesaler to repairman is set by Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 200—Rubber Heels, Rubber Heels Attached, and the Attaching of Rubber Heels effective December 5.

WPB ISSUES NEW EDITION OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE MANUAL

A revised edition of the "Builders' Hardware Manual" was issued December 2 by WPB. The Manual has been brought up to date by incorporating the provisions of all materials and limitation orders of more recent date than the old edition published July 15, 1942.

Copies may be obtained at any Regional or District Field Office of the War Production Board.

The new edition differs in no important respects from the earlier manual. The only changes are technical revisions and corrections. There have been 30,000 copies of the original edition distributed.

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Douglas fir plywood prices

Extension of the scope of the maximum price regulation covering Douglas fir plywood to the wholesale and retail levels was announced December 1 by OPA.

Effective December 5, the revision also brings price regulation for the plywood in line with the provisions of a WPB limitation order and, at the same time, simplifies and clarifies former provisions.

The revised regulation sets dollars and cents maximum prices for purchases originating at the mill, as did the original regulation, and then by use of formulas controlling mark-ups, sets ceilings on sales out of stocks of wholesale and retail distribution warehouses and yards. The latter are divided into two basic categories—"plywood distribution plant" sales and all other warehouses and yard sales.

For plywood distribution plants the ceiling prices are composed of the basic f. o. b. mill price, plus transportation from the mill to the distribution plant, plus a mark-up of 20 percent on sales of $200 or more and of 25 percent on sales of less than $200.

The ceilings for other distribution warehouses and yards are computed in the same manner, except that the maximum permissible mark-up is 33 percent instead of 20 and 25.

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PORTABLE TYPEWRITER PRICES—The retail list price for 17,000 new portable typewriters, which were released December 5 for unrestricted sale to the general public, was reduced slightly more than 10 percent by the OPA.

WPB cuts paper work in control of construction

Several changes were made by WPB December 5 in Construction Conservation Order L–41 which controls most types of civilian construction.

The major amendments include the following changes:

Construction of railroad tracks is exempted from the provisions of order L–41. Buildings, tunnels, overpasses, underpasses or bridges, however, are still covered. Applications for laying trackage already are handled by the transportation equipment division and the change was made to eliminate unnecessary paper work required by the additional authorization by the administrator of L–41.

Agricultural construction incident to the erection or installation of machinery or equipment, which is now controlled by Limitation Order L–170, is exempted, in order to remove a second unnecessary control on farmers by order L–41.

Construction of facilities by the communications industry is exempted from the provisions of L–41. Adequate control of such construction is maintained by blanket Preference Rating Orders P–130 and P–132. Consequently, it is not necessary for the bureau of construction, which administers L–41, further to control construction or extension of communication facilities, except buildings.

The order was also amended to make clear the fact that telegraph and teletype-writer services conducted by telephone operators are to be treated in the same manner as telephone service as exempt from the order.

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Dollars and cents ceilings set on aircraft production lumber

All lumber used in aircraft production was placed under dollars and cents maximum prices in a single regulation December 2, by the OPA.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 109—Aircraft Lumber—effective December 7, adds yellow poplar and aircraft grades of Douglas fir to the woods covered by the original 109—Aircraft Spruce—and sets maximums for them all. Those covered by the original 109 were Sitka spruce, white spruce, red spruce, West Coast hemlock, aircraft Noble fir and aero grades of Sitka spruce, Noble fir and West Coast hemlock.

The original regulation, using Sitka spruce, the most popular type of aircraft lumber, as a pricing base, established maximums based on prices prevailing in the industry in the period October 1 to October 15, 1941. These are maintained, and existing price relationships between Sitka spruce and the lumber newly brought under Revised Maximum Price Regulation 109 are maintained with them.

This regulation, unlike most other lumber regulations, is not limited to direct mill sales.

$5,000,000 in goods Lend-Leased for Africa includes food, clothes, medicines

More than $5,000,000 worth of civilian goods have been purchased under the Lend-Lease program for early shipment to French North Africa, in accordance with the President's directive of November 13 to Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

In association with the Department of State a program has also been prepared for the purchase of additional civilian supplies of many times that value to be sent as shipping space becomes available. Allocation of funds for this purpose has been made by Lend-Lease to the Departments of War, Navy, Treasury and Agriculture, which do the buying.

The Lend-Lease purchase program includes: sugar, powdered and evaporated milk, green tea and cheese, considerable quantities of cotton textiles, piece goods, ready-made new and used clothing and shoes, bandages, surgical instruments, sulfa drugs, anti-toxins, copper sulphate, coal, soap, matches, small quantities of petroleum products, a limited quantity of vegetable oils, and 1,000 tons of newsprint.

Vegetable fats, oils import sales schedule revised

Importers of vegetable fats and oils were notified November 30 of a revision in the schedule of commodities and consideration days under which the Commodity Credit Corporation considers offers submitted to sell fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials for importation under provisions of WPB General Imports Order M-63.

Jointly announced by the BEW, the WPB and the CCC, the revised schedule changes consideration days for offers from a Tuesday-Friday basis to Tuesdays only. On Tuesdays, the CCC will consider offers of commodities listed below, if received by 4 P. M., E. W. T., by the Director of Foreign Purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Babassu oil; babassu kernels; cashew nut shell oil; castor oil; castor seed; coconut oil; copra; corn oil; cottonseed oil; oiticica oil; palm kernels; palm kernel oil; palm oil; peanut oil; rapeseed oil; sunflower seed oil.

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"Tom and Jerry," egg nog now under price regulation No. 249

"Bottled Egg Nog" and "Tom and Jerry Batter"—two seasonal food commodities—have been removed from the general maximum price regulation and placed under the wholesale and retail price coverage of maximum price regulation No. 249.

Regulation amended to prevent upgrading of prunes, raisins

In a move to prevent upgrading of dried prunes and raisins, the OPA authorized sampling tests of these commodities before payment can be made by the packer to the producer. At the same time, action was taken to conserve the Nation's transportation facilities by an order calling for the hauling of these commodities to the packer's plant in the most direct manner possible.

These objectives will be attained by means of two provisions contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 242.

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Canadian apple imports cut 200,000 boxes

The understanding reached between Canada and the United States on September 19, limiting the movement of British Columbia apples into the United States during the 1942–43 season, has been modified as a result of conversations held between representatives of the two countries, the Combined Food Board announced December 3.

Under the new arrangement, the following maximum quantities to enter the United States are agreed to: 450,000 boxes for the first period ending December 31, and 150,000 for the second period, January 1 to April 30, or a total seasonal movement of 600,000 boxes against the 800,000-box maximum provided for in the original understanding.

Winter increases need for food shipments to war victims, children, prisoners

With winter approaching, large quantities of foodstuffs will be needed to feed American and allied prisoners of war and victims of invasion in devastated countries, according to a joint statement December 2 by the American Red Cross and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

With food procured by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Red Cross has provided supplementary food for American and allied prisoners of war in the Far East. The shipment was made on the first trip of the exchange ship, *Gripsholm* and increased supplies are now loaded on the vessel for her second trip. These shipments included AMA supplies of dry whole milk, butter, and concentrated citrus juice packed in individual parcels to feed captured fighting men and interned civilians. Similar packages are being sent regularly to prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Germany and Italy.

Refugee children also fed

The Red Cross is now assisting in the feeding of Polish, Greek, and many other refugee groups in Egypt and the Middle East, including war orphans and evacuee children. Some of the commodities sent to the Middle East are beans, canned tomatoes, grapefruit juice, cane syrup and molasses, oatmeal, enriched flour, rice, dehydrated soup, powdered milk, and oleomargarine.

Destitute children in unoccupied France recently received a shipload of Red Cross supplies which included 274,000 cases of evaporated milk from AMA stocks. These supplies already were widely distributed before the complete occupation of France by Germany.

Other commodities procured for the Red Cross by AMA for distribution in the various war areas include rolled oats, enriched wheat flour, evaporated and dry milk, canned pork sausage, lard, syrup, canned and concentrated citrus juice, canned tomatoes, and Vitamin C tablets.

More foods needed this winter

The volume and variety of foods needed to feed prisoners, refugees and other war victims may be expected to increase sharply this winter and next spring, the joint statement pointed out.

The AMA is now procuring all the food requirements for American Red Cross shipments.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Stirrup pumps going on sale, OCD explains care and use

With stirrup pumps now going on sale in various "target area" cities, instructions for their care and use against fire were issued December 3 by ODT Director Landis.

Care of the pump

Instructions for care of the pumps when not in use, as forwarded by the OCD to State and local defense officials, are:

1. When not in use, the pump should always be kept in an accessible place, where it will not be subjected to extremes in temperature. It is highly important that it be kept dry.

2. The pump must be oiled to prevent rust, especially on the inside surfaces. It should be drained immediately after each use. This is particularly important in cold v. ther. To oil, work the plunger to remove all water, then turn the pump upside down, with handle lowest. Squirt about a teaspoon of oil through the strainer. Keeping the pump upside down, work the plunger several times to spread the oil over the inside surfaces.

3. If a pump has not been used for some time, it may be found that it will not draw water from a pail. This generally means that the ball valve at the bottom of the pump has become "seated in" through lack of use. This can be easily remedied by turning the pump upside down and releasing the ball by pushing a pin or piece of wire through the gauze at the bottom of the intake. If the ball is too firmly lodged for this method to be effective, the bottom of the pump should be unscrewed and the ball pushed up with a thin stick.

4. When the pump is in use, water sometimes oozes from the top of the barrel. This can be remedied by screwing down the gland collar, just below the handle, a little more tightly. It should not be screwed down harder than is necessary to stop the leak or the pump will be difficult to work. If screwing down the collar is ineffective, it should be removed and the gland repacked with soft cord soaked in oil. Only plain water should be used in a stirrup pump. If strong disinfectant or insecticide is used, the pump should be thoroughly washed out afterwards, otherwise the barrel and the hose might be injured.

5. Never leave the hose loose. Coil it smoothly and hang it carefully on the pump. The nozzle should be inspected both before and after use to make sure that the outlet is not clogged by any dust or pieces of grit.

6. A reserve water supply of 10 or more gallons should be kept in suitable containers, conveniently placed, for use if the water is cut off during an air raid. The water should be kept as free from foreign matter as possible in order to prevent clogging of the strainer. A teaspoonful of oil or kerosene on the surface of the water will guard against the breeding of insects.

A V-Home conserves—but does not hoard—food, household supplies, and vital materials. "Hoarders," says OCD, "are on the same level as spies." Conservation is one of the five qualifications of a V-Home. Ask your Air Raid Warden or Block Leader about the other four. Make yours a V-Home! Gluyas Williams contributed the illustration.

(One of a series of 10 drawings by Williams for OCD. VICTORY will print others in forthcoming issues. OCD reports that mats, complete with captions, will be made available from local defense councils. Don't send requests to OWI.)

Fire prevention rules for movie theaters

Expressing concern over the unusual number of fires in motion-picture theaters reported from various parts of the country in the past several weeks, C. J. Dunphy, chief of the amusement section, WPB services division, December 2 urged theater operators to observe carefully nine rules of fire prevention drafted by the section.

The rules follow:

1. Pull the main entrance switch at the conclusion of each day's operation. One employee should be delegated to this task.

2. Do not permit an accumulation of inflammable rubbish in store rooms, poster rooms, boiler or furnace rooms.

3. Appliance cords for vacuum cleaners, work lights, or other portable apparatus should be inspected daily and, if found defective, should be repaired immediately.

4. Smoking in a projection booth should not be permitted under any circumstances.

5. At the conclusion of each day's run, all films should be removed from the projector magazine or rewinder and placed in the film storage cabinet. Trailers and ad films should never be left exposed when not in use.

6. The use of electric or other types of portable heaters should be avoided at all times while handling film.

7. The operation of porthole shutters should be frequently tested to see that the shutters slide freely in the grooves. The entire porthole shutter system should be properly fused to insure that shutters will close instantaneously in case of fire.

8. Have local fire officials make regular inspections of the theater from roof to the basement.

9. The entire electrical system should be checked frequently and electrical contacts carefully tightened to eliminate this fire hazard.

Landis urges OCD help fire prevention

At the same time, OCD Director Landis called on State and local defense councils to cooperate with fire officials in getting all places of public assembly stripped of trappings and trash that could cause a repetition, on great or small scale, of the disastrous Boston night club fire.

In a letter to all OCD regional directors and State defense councils, he called attention to the necessity of multiplied efforts in this direction because of the constant threat of an air raid and the increased danger of fire occasioned by Christmas decorations.

Details of Pearl Harbor attack

(Continued from page 32)

capsized and that other vessels had been damaged. Fortunately, the salvage and repair accomplishments at Pearl Harbor have exceeded the most hopeful expectations.

Eighty naval aircraft of all types were destroyed by the enemy. In addition, the Army lost 97 planes on Hickam and Wheeler Fields. Of these 23 were bombers, 66 were fighters, and 8 were other types.

The most serious American losses were in personnel. As a result of the raid on December 7, 1941, 2,117 officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps were killed, 960 are still reported as missing and 876 were wounded but survived. The Army casualties were as follows: 226 officers and enlisted men were killed or later died of wounds; 396 were wounded, most of whom have now recovered and have returned to duty.

Airdromes, ships hit within seconds

At 7:55 a. m. on December 7, 1941, Japanese dive bombers swarmed over the Army Air Base, Hickam Field, and the naval air station on Ford Island. A few minutes earlier the Japanese had struck the naval air station at Kaneohe Bay. Bare seconds later, enemy torpedo planes and dive bombers swung in from various sectors to concentrate their attack on the heavy ships at Pearl Harbor.

Torpedo planes, assisted effectively by dive bombers, constituted the major threat of the first phase of the Japanese attack, lasting approximately a half-hour. Twenty-one torpedo planes made four attacks, and 30 dive bombers came in in eight waves during this period. Fifteen horizontal bombers also participated in this phase of the raid.

Although the Japanese launched their initial attack as a surprise, battleship machine guns opened fire at once and were progressively augmented by the remaining antiaircraft batteries as all hands promptly were called to general quarters, the Navy reported. Machine guns brought down two and damaged others of the first wave of torpedo planes. Practically all battleship antiaircraft batteries were firing within 5 minutes; cruisers, within an average time of 4 minutes, and destroyers, opening up machine guns almost immediately, averaged 7 minutes in bringing all antiaircraft guns into action.

From 8:25 to 8:40 a. m. there was a comparative lull in the raid, although air activity continued with sporadic attack by dive and horizontal bombers. This respite was terminated by the appearance of horizontal bombers which crossed and recrossed their targets from various directions and caused serious damage. While the horizontal bombers were continuing their raids, Japanese dive bombers reappeared, probably being the same ones that had participated in earlier attacks; this phase, lasting about a half-hour, was devoted largely to strafing. All enemy aircraft retired by 9:45 a. m.

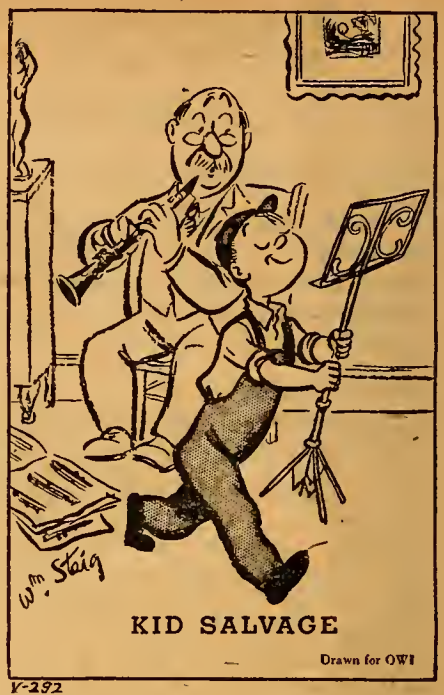
Prior to the Japanese attack 202 U. S. naval aircraft of all types on the Island of Oahu were in flying condition, but 150 of these were permanently or temporarily disabled by the enemy's concentrated assault, most of them in the first few minutes of the raid. Of the 52 remaining Naval aircraft, 38 took to the air on December 7, 1941, the other 14 being ready too late in the day or being blocked from take-off positions. Of necessity therefore, the Navy was compelled to depend on antiaircraft fire for its primary defensive weapon, and this condition exposed the fleet to continuous air attack. By coincidence, 18 scout bombing planes from a U. S. aircraft carrier en route arrived at Pearl Harbor during the raid. These are included in the foregoing figures. Four of these scout bombers were shot down, 13 of the remaining 14 taking off again in search of the enemy. Seven patrol planes were in the air when the attack started.

105 Japs planes in attack

It is difficult to determine the total number of enemy aircraft participating in the raid, but careful analysis of all reports makes it possible to estimate the number as 21 torpedo planes, 48 dive bombers and 36 horizontal bombers, totalling 105 of all types. Undoubtedly certain fighter planes also were present but these are not distinguished by types and are included in the above figures.

The enemy lost 28 aircraft due to Navy action. In addition, three submarines, of 45 tons each, were accounted for.

The damage suffered by the U. S. Pacific Fleet as a result of the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, was most serious, but the repair job now is nearly completed, the Navy declares. "Thanks to the inspired and unceasing efforts of the naval and civilian personnel attached to the various repair yards, especially at Pearl Harbor itself," the news release concludes, "this initial handicap soon will be erased forever."



V-292

WPB urges phone companies to increase party lines, accept slower public service standards

Materials used in telephone installations and in the operation of telephone systems are critically scarce because of the increasing need for them in carrying on the war, communications companies are advised in a bulletin addressed to them by Leighton H. Peebles, director of the WPB communications equipment division.

Engineers asked to save materials

Telephone engineers are asked to plan their operations in such a way that minimum amounts of material will be required for each essential engineering program. Recommendations of the director include:

1. Greater use of bridged telephones (or party lines) on private branch exchanges both at time of installation and to provide additional service through existing exchanges.

2. Acceptance of slower service standards as a recognition of the fact that copper, which is essential for direct military and naval uses cannot be supplied merely to provide for the convenience of telephone subscribers.

3. Determination of the amounts and nature of traffic loads by analyses of the calls handled with a view to limiting personal and nonessential business calls and eliminating unnecessary service, as a means of relieving overloaded equipment.

4. Studies looking to a reduction of the average time interval of telephone conversations by adoption of more expeditious procedures.

ICELANDIC STUDENTS OFFERED SCHOLARSHIPS BY EIGHT UNIVERSITIES

Marking the twenty-fourth anniversary of Iceland's Independence December 1, eight United States universities in a special shortwave broadcast offered scholarships to Icelandic students. Iceland obtained her sovereignty from Denmark December 1, 1918.

The scholarships to Icelandic students are being offered as an expression of sympathy and friendship. When a German bombing attack last September 5 injured several Icelandic children, Hobart College immediately presented a scholarship to 7-year-old Gretar Hervald Oddsson who lost a foot as a result of the bombing.

Other universities participating in this gesture of good-will include American University, Boston University, Brown University, Northwestern University, Southern Methodist University, University of Southern California, and the University of Wisconsin.

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THREE MOVIE SHORTS HELP GET IN SCRAP

Within 3 months 85,000,000 American movie-goers will find out how any family, taking a hint from Henry Aldrich's famous movie family, can take part in the continuing Nation-wide effort to salvage scrap iron, steel, copper, aluminum, rubber, tin cans, and fats.

Director of the WPB conservation division Rosenwald November 30 thanked the movie industry for its excellent work in producing, distributing, and exhibiting motion pictures like the new Aldrich film that bring the lessons of conservation and salvage into every community in America. Mr. Rosenwald's message of thanks was extended to the industry on the occasion of a special screening in Washington of three "short subject" war pictures, "The Aldrich Family Gets in the Scrap," an illustrated talk by Vice President Henry Wallace, and "Everybody's War," narrated by Henry Fonda.

* * *

MERCURY PIGMENTS—The possibility of eliminating mercury pigments in anti-fouling paint was discussed at a meeting of the marine paint industry advisory committee held in Washington with WPB representatives.

College enrollment drops almost 14 percent

A drop of nearly 14 percent in enrollment in institutions of higher education from October 1941 to October 1942 is reported by the U. S. Office of Education. A detailed report will be printed in the December 15th edition of "Education for Victory," official biweekly publication of the Office.

Some important statistics taken from the report follow. The decease in the enrollment of women is set at 11.2 percent. Enrollment of men is off 15.5 percent. The combined drop comes to 13.7 percent.

The heaviest drop occurred in junior colleges which lost 24.3 percent of their students during the year.

State and other publicly controlled universities lost 15.9 percent while enrollment in those under the control of churches and other nonpublic organizations dropped only 11.7 percent.

Corresponding decreases for certain types of schools are: teachers' colleges and normal schools, 21.4 percent, and universities, colleges of liberal arts, and professional schools, 10.7 percent.

The report, a preliminary analysis of a survey made by Henry G. Badger and Benjamin W. Frazier of the U. S. Office of Education staff, is based on answers to a questionnaire sent to all types of institutions of higher education in all parts of the country. As yet only one third of these schools have answered, and replies are still being received. Most of the larger institutions are yet to be heard from. When the final analysis is made, the facts as now stated may be altered.

An even sharper cut in enrollment will be noticed, Mr. Badger and Dr. Frazier point out, when the 18–19 year old draft goes into effect. One third of the men now enrolled in colleges are in that age group.

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COLD WAVE BRINGS LOCAL GAS SHORTAGE

Last week's cold wave—the first of the season—resulted in a gas shortage for industrial and commercial customers at Battle Creek, Mich., WPB announced.

The Battle Creek Gas Co. advised the WPB Power Division that it had already curtailed gas deliveries to some of its customers under the provisions of WPB Limitation Order L–174, which provides a schedule of curtailment of gas deliveries during periods of shortage of manufactured gas.

DR. GOEBBELS BROADCASTING!

Cut in Federal publicity, made to speed war news to press, turns up on Nazi radio as "suppression" of newspapers:

On September 5, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, announced that 239 nonessential Government publications issued in Washington had been discontinued and 284 others curtailed in order to clear the way for more important war information.

On November 29, the German-controlled radio from Paris said: "The Washington Director of United States War Information Bureau has decided to suppress 239 great United States newspapers and 280 other publications have suffered considerable reduction in size and circulation."

New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

LIME

Government presiding officer—J. E. Russell, chemicals branch.

Members:

Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralph L. Dickey, president, Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co., Cleveland, Ohio; John R. Durrell, president, Hoosac Valley Lime Co., Inc., Adams, Mass.; Eric Johnston, president, Washington Brick & Lime Co., Washington, D. C.; Warren Lewis, vice president and general manager, Longview-Saginaw Lime Works, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Mathews, Jr., president, Mississippi Lime Co., Alton, Ill.; Bernard L. McNulty, president, Marblehead Lime Co., Chicago, Ill.; Amos B. Minor, sales manager, National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. W. Sprague, vice president, National Mortar & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. I. Williams, president, Riverton Lime Co., Riverton, Va.

DENTAL EQUIPMENT

Government presiding officer—Francis M. Shields, chief, safety and technical equipment division of the equipment bureau.

T. M. McDonald, Weber Dental Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio; Fred E. Steen, S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. J. Ries, Ritter Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; M. S. Weinstein, Peerless Appliance Co., New York, N. Y.

VITREOUS CHINA AND VITREOUS GLAZED EARTHENWARE

Government presiding officer—Joseph F. Wilber, director of the plumbing and heating division.

E. S. Aitkin, president, The Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N. J.; Stanley S. Backner, sales manager, Camden Pottery Division, Universal Sanitary Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.; Jamea M. Bonner, general manager, Washington Eljer Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; J. S. Clifford, president, Chicago, Pottery Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. D. Couch, vice president, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Radford R. Crane, vice president, Eljer Co., Ford City, Pa.; John F. Douglas, vice president, John Douglas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. E. Kadisch, general manager, General Ceramics Co., Metuchen, N. J.; O. A. Kroos, executive vice president, Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.; Harry F. Weaver, president, Peerless Pottery Co., Evansville, Ind.

LUBRICATION EQUIPMENT

Government presiding officer—C. S. Jarrett, general industrial equipment branch.

J. E. Allen, The Aro Equipment Corporation, Bryan, Ohio; R. J. Gits, Gits Brothers Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lee Gray, Gray Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank A. Hiter, Alemite Division, Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Foster Holmes, Lincoln Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Edwin G. Hull, Trabon Engineering Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Jennings, The Farval Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward H. Kocher, Bijur Lubricating Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

EDIBLE OIL REFINING

Government presiding officer—C. T. Prindeville, of the chemicals division.

John H. Bryson, president, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala.; W. S. Dorsett, vice president, Interstate Refining Cotton Oil Co., Sherman, Tex.; Guy G. Fox, vice president, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henry W. Galley, manager, Oils Division, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Frank Himschoot, vice president, Corn Products Sales Co., New York, N. Y.; R. W. Levenhagen, vice president, Glidden & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William E. Miller, vice president, Capital City Products Co., Columbus, Ohio; James G. Parry, bulk sales manager, Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Q. Petersen, president, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; J. F. Wilson, bulk sales manager, Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass.

GLOVE AND GARMENT CATTLEHIDE LEATHERTANNERS

Government presiding officer—Harold Connett, chief of leather and shoe section.

Michael Flynn, John Flynn & Sons, Inc., Salem, Mass.; S. B. Foot, S. B. Foot Tanning Co., Red Wing, Minn.; A. V. Rice, A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.; Solomon Katz, Superior Tanning Co., Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Plotkin, Midwest Tanning Co., South Milwaukee, Wis.; Herbert H. Sawyer, Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, Calif.; Wm. F. Schumann, Hoffman-Stafford Tanning Co., Chicago, Ill.; Arthur J. Stumpf, H. Hahn & Stumpf, Harrison, N. J.; Helmuth M. Thiele, Thiele Tanning Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Harold Ross, A. H. Ross & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING

Government presiding officer—Sterling F. Smith, general industrial equipment division.

Members are: Donald French, vice president, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. V. Hill, Jr., vice president, C. V. Hill & Co., Inc., Trenton, N. J.; J. B. Rainbault, manager, Air Conditioning & Commercial Refrigeration Department, General Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; F. S. McNeal, president, Universal Cooler Corporation, Marion, Ohio; M. G. Munce, assistant to president, York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, Pa.; Harry Newcomb, vice president, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; W. D. Jordan, vice president, Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; R. O. White, manager, Cooler Division, Day & Night Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; A. B. Schellenberg, president, Alco Valve Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Walker, Fedders Manufacturing Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

CATTLEHIDE CALF AND KIP UPPER LEATHERS

Government presiding officer—Harold Connett, chief of the leather and shoe section.

Members: Carl F. Danner, American Hide & Leather Co., Boston, Mass.; Kurt C. Friend, J. Greenebaum Tanning Co., Chicago, Ill.; Edwin A. Gallun, A. F. Gallun & Sons Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harold N. Goodspeed, A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.; Joseph Kaltenbacher, Seton Leather Co., Newark, N. J.; V. G. Lumbard, The Ohio Leather Co., Girard, Ohio; Herman Poetsch, Poetsch & Peterson, San Francisco, Calif.; Willis E. Thorpe, Paris Tanning Co., Inc., South Paris, Maine; Arnold Horween, Horween Leather Co., Chicago, Ill.

Thanksgiving travel less than expected

Passenger travel over Thanksgiving and the holiday week-end was less than anticipated in areas from which reports on traffic movements for the period have been received, ODT announced December 5. ODT Director Eastman, interpreting the reports as indicating progress in ODT's "Don't Travel" campaign, urged continued and wider support of that campaign by the public.

Railway passenger agents in the East and Middle West reported that Thanksgiving traffic, although heavy, was less than the railroads expected. Motor bus operators in the Greater Chicago area reported reductions in intercity bus travel, compared with Thanksgiving 1941 ranging from 8 to 35 percent. A large bus company in the Minneapolis area, accommodated the Thanksgiving traffic with only 20 percent more extra sections.

In the Omaha region, on the other hand, Thanksgiving bus traffic was over 50 percent higher.

"It is apparent," Mr. Eastman said, "that many persons gave up trips they normally would have made over the Thanksgiving week-end. As Christmas and New Year's approach, the urgent necessity of continued and wider public response to the ODT's 'Don't Travel' campaign must be emphasized."

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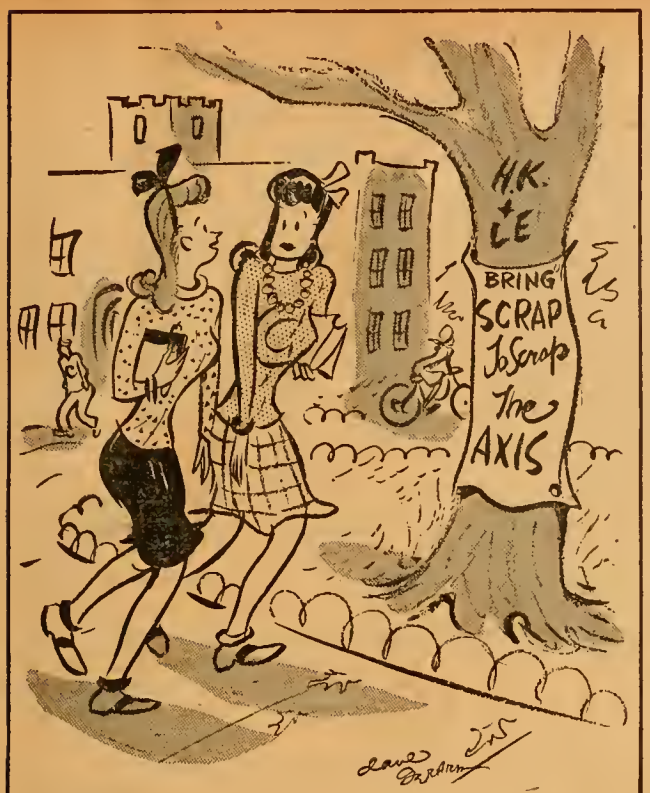
RATIONING CUTS RURAL TRAFFIC 40 PERCENT

Traffic on rural roads during December, the first month of Nation-wide mileage rationing, will be 35 to 40 percent less than a year ago, Public Roads Administration of Federal Works Agency estimated December 4 on the basis of monthly automatic-traffic-recorder data obtained from State highway departments.

These records show that in the area which has already been rationed for several months, traffic decreases on rural roads, compared with the corresponding months a year earlier, were 40 percent in October, 43 in September, 49 in August, 41 in July, and 38 in June.

* * *

"THE GLOW FROM YOUR FIREPLACE"—"Don't forget the glow from your fireplace," the OCD warned December 4 in calling attention to a black-out problem common in residential districts on chilly nights.



"Oh, Jimmy's all right, but Morton's my prom date—he brings in more scrap."

V-280-12/8 Drawn for Office of War Information

Maybe Elvira's singing is getting better, but company never used to drop in like this until we converted to coal.

V-278-12/8 Drawn for Office of War Information

"Since you're saving tires—I just love roller-skating!"

V-281-12/8 Drawn for Office of War Information

"I can't drive her to Miami, so it'll have to be pearls."

V-279-12/8 Drawn for Office of War Information.

THE ROAD BACK FROM PEARL HARBOR

Attack knocked out 8 battleships; repair now nearly completed

On the morning of December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft temporarily disabled every battleship and most of the aircraft in the Hawaiian area, the United States Navy revealed last Sunday. Other naval vessels, both combatant and auxiliary, were put out of action, and certain shore facilities, especially at the naval air stations, Ford Island, and Kaneohe Bay, were damaged. Most of these ships are now back with the fleet. The aircraft were all replaced within a few days, and interference with facilities was generally limited to a matter of hours.

No American carriers were in port

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, two surface ship task forces of the Pacific Fleet were carrying out assigned missions at sea, and two such task forces were at their main base following extensive operations at sea. Discounting small craft, 86 ships of the Pacific Fleet were moored at Pearl Harbor. Included in this force were 8 battleships, 7 cruisers, 28 destroyers, and 5 submarines. No U. S. aircraft carriers were present.

As result of the Japanese attack five battleships, the *Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Nevada,* and *West Virginia;* three destroyers, the *Shaw, Cassin,* and *Downes;* the minelayer *Oglala;* the target ship *Utah,* and a large floating drydock were either sunk or damaged so severely that they would serve no military purposes for some time. In addition, three battleships, the *Pennsylvania, Maryland,* and *Tennessee,* three cruisers, the *Helena, Honolulu,* and *Raleigh,* the seaplane tender *Curtiss* and the repair ship *Vestal* were damaged.

Only one "permanently and totally" lost

Of the 19 naval vessels listed above as sunk or damaged, the 26-year-old battleship *Arizona* will be the only one permanently and totally lost. Preparations for the righting of the *Oklahoma* are now in process, although final decision as to the wisdom of accomplishing this work at this time has not been made. The main and auxiliary machinery, approximately 50 percent of the value, of the *Cassin* and *Downes* were saved. The other 15 vessels either have been or will be salvaged and repaired.

U. S. S. ARIZONA "will be the only one permanently and totally lost" as a result of the Japanese attack December 7, 1941, according to Navy's press release. Picture shows the battleship burning at Pearl Harbor. (*Official U. S. Navy photograph.*)

Salvage exceeds highest hopes

All of the vessels described above as having been damaged but not sunk returned to the fleet months ago. A number of the vessels described as having been in a sunken condition are now in full service, but certain others, which required extensive machinery and intricate electrical overhauling as well as refloating and hull repairing, are not yet ready for battle action. Naval repair yards are taking advantage of these inherent delays to install numerous modernization features and improvements. To designate these vessels by name now would give the enemy information vital to his war plans; similar information regarding enemy ships which our forces have subsequently damaged but not destroyed is denied to us.

On December 15, 1941, only 8 days after the Japanese attack and at a time when there was an immediate possibility of the enemy's coming back, the Secretary of the Navy announced that the *Arizona, Shaw, Cassin, Downes, Utah* and *Oglala* had been lost, that the *Oklahoma* had

(*Continued on page 28*)

1942 output below goal in numbers, greater in power

American production will fall behind 1942 numerical goals in the major categories except for merchant shipping, OWI revealed December 6, but the weapons produced are far heavier, harder-hitting instruments of war than those originally planned.

The first year of war was the year of the production race—the race to catch up with the advantage which long preparation had given to our enemies, and to surpass that advantage, OWI stated. We have caught up, and we are beginning to pass our adversaries. But the race is still a long way from the finish line, and many hurdles remain to be cleared.

In that year, these things had to be done: Raising, equipping, training, and transporting an army; producing a huge volume of weapons, materials and food for our own fighting forces and those of our Allies; and refashioning our civilian economy to permit it to function with maximum efficiency.

Viewed in this light, the over-all accomplishments of the past year have been considerable, OWI maintained, despite mistakes and shortcomings in details.

Measured against the yardstick of the President's production goals of last January, we produced a great deal, but not enough in every category.

In the year 1942 we shall have produced approximately: 49,000 planes, 32,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery, 17,000 antiaircraft guns larger than 20 mm., and 8,200,000 tons of merchant shipping.

While we have reached the goal in merchant shipping, we have fallen behind in other categories. Yet there are compensating factors. An increasing proportion of our planes are heavy bombers. In addition to the tanks and self-propelled artillery, many thousands of scout cars and half- and full-track carriers have been produced which are an essential to a well rounded mechanized force as are tanks themselves. Many, many thousands of antiaircraft machine guns have been turned out.

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. | DECEMBER 15, 1942 | VOLUME 3, NUMBER 50

HALF OF CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES RESERVED FOR GOVERNMENT

Approximately one-half of the estimated 1943 pack of popular canned fruits, vegetables, and juices will be reserved to assure the armed forces, Lend-Lease, and other specified Government agencies an adequate supply of canned foods in 1943–44.

The extent to which critical materials such as tin and steel can be used for cans during 1943 was set forth at the same time by WPB with issuance of Order M–81, as amended. The order (1) limits the use of tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate for packing food and nonfood products in cans; (2) specifies the can sizes which may be used for each product; and (3) establishes packing quotas for all the items covered.

Conservation Order M–86, as amended, and Supplementary Order M–86–e, issued December 10, direct canners to set aside various percentages of their 1943 pack of 31 fruits, vegetables, and juices. These percentages are based on the amount packed in 1942 (citrus products 1941–42 crop year), and range from 19 percent of the grapefruit pack to 100 percent of the blueberry, fig, blended fruit juice, and carrot pack. The base period for citrus products is the same as that under Supplementary Order M–86–a, as amended on November 23. M–86–e becomes effective on January 1, 1943, but the revision of M–86 was effective December 10.

The amount of the total 1943 pack to

(*Continued on page 20*)

U. S. acts to feed beefless communities by evening up wholesale price ceilings

Taking the first step in an integrated program which was expected ultimately to ensure a more equitable distribution of the Nation's beef supplies available for civilian use, OPA, December 11, set specific dollars and cents price ceilings on all beef carcasses and wholesale cuts at the slaughterer and wholesaler level.

Unaffected by the new order—a revision of the previous beef regulation No. 169—are live cattle transactions, still without direct price curbs, and retail stores, whose individual price tags on meats will continue for the time being to reflect their highest March 1942 sales levels under the general maximum price regulation.

Retail beef price adjustments, if and where necessary because of squeezed profit margins, may follow in a later order. Such a projected retail regulation, which may follow the familiar trend of fixed margins over net cost for different types of stores, will be prepared as soon as the wholesale industry has begun to function under its new type of control.

Country divided into 10 zones

The new dollars and cents ceilings in substance reflect the general level of beef prices prevailing March 16–28, 1942. They apply to packers and wholesalers operating in ten named zones, which embrace the entire country and have Kansas City, Mo., as the basing point. The regulation is effective December 16, 1942 (except for sales to war procurement agencies, for which the effective date was December 10).

On beef, the new fixed maximums supersede ceilings set under the original Maximum Price Regulation No. 169.

The revised regulation makes no change in price ceilings for veal carcasses and cuts and processed products, including sausage.

The new wholesale ceiling prices on beef are designed to reflect to farmers prices for their live cattle slightly in excess of the average September 1942 levels.

Stops sales only to high-ceiling retailers

The current regulation may result in some cases in a moderate price rise over wholesale maximums now prevailing on beef. For example, good grade beef in Kansas City under the previous individual packer and wholesale ceilings averaged around 19½ cents per pound at wholesale. Under the new order, it will be fixed at 21 cents per pound. However, prices of many other packers or wholesalers with abnormally high ceilings will be cut back. Those with unusually low maximums now will find their permitted sales prices on the dressed product to be higher.

The new ceilings will assure every retail storekeeper that the maximum price of his wholesale supplier will be no higher for his competitor than for himself. Such assurance will eliminate the recent practice of wholesalers selling to retailers with higher March ceilings and, in general, shrugging off requests of larger volume operators who lower maximums,

(*Continued on page 21*)

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In this issue

PRICE ADMINISTRATION — Page

U. S. acts to relieve communities now unable to get beef — 1
Other price actions — 26, 27

RATIONING

Government reserves half of 1943 canned fruits and vegetables — 1
Rail gas shipments stopped for 7 States; cars to bring oil east — 23

MANPOWER

Questions and answers on Selective Service — 4
Mail-order house grants union maintenance after President acts — 7
Manning tables to guide orderly withdrawal of men from industry — 8
WMC lists new areas of labor shortage — 9

AGRICULTURE

Can meet food needs only by careful management, Wickard warns — 10
How to tell whether a farm worker can be deferred from draft — 11

WAR PRODUCTION

58 more workers win awards for boosting output — 12
War expenditures turn upward for November — 12
War Facts — 13
New schedules to fit strategy may cause local unemployment — 15

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Cuba's President sees North American war plants — 19

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Civil Air Patrol finishes active year with 65,000 enrolled — 28

WAR INFORMATION

Nazis organizing West Europe to resist invasion — 29

TRANSPORTATION

More materials for street car, bus repair in 1943 — 30

Home town delegations to Bowl games out

ODT Director Eastman December 7 made it clear that "home town delegations" and "team followers" are not to be permitted to travel to the bowl football games.

In telegrams to the sponsors of the Rose Bowl and Sugar Bowl games, Mr. Eastman said that to supply competing teams with tickets for sale in their home communities would be counter to his request that tickets be distributed only locally.

Mr. Eastman wired Robert M. McCurdy, president of the Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, Calif., as follows:

". . . In suggesting local distribution of tickets, primary objective was to avoid any distribution that would cause common carrier travel. We must discourage enthusiasts, alumni and team followers from making these trips this season. Hope that travel from Georgia may be limited to essential players and coaching staff."

A copy of this telegram was transmitted to the Faculty Chairman of Athletics of Georgia University.

On the Home Front

Military strategy depends very largely for success upon information—as full and accurate as possible—about the disposition of enemy forces and the amount and quality of enemy supplies and reserves. Lack of such information or inaccurate reports have caused military disasters.

The armed forces and military intelligence necessarily must devote a great deal of time and often hazardous effort to getting the facts on which are based offensives, large or small. Thus the preliminary exploration of the situation in French North Africa was more than a daring exploit, it laid the groundwork for all our later movements in that area. More recently, it was vital to naval strategy in the Mediterranean to find out precisely what degree of damage the French fleet at Toulon had suffered.

Army food an exact science

In the service of supply it is equally necessary to have exact information on the needs of the armed forces in food and equipment adapted to the particular climatic and combat circumstances under which they will be used. Laboratory research by the Quartermaster Department and by private industry has developed an extraordinary variety of products—dehydrated foods, dairy products, and sweets which will stand temperatures ranging from 120° F. to 20 below zero. The final test, however, is not in the laboratory, but in use by our fighting men, and at every point records must be kept, data tabulated.

Of course war means bookkeeping

In a like manner, our domestic strategy of war production and wartime civilian economy depends on the accumulation of a vast amount of facts and information. To secure this basic information takes time and labor on the part of the Government, time and labor on the part of everyone concerned with war production, or with civilian goods and services.

Whatever the details of the measures used in controlling prices, for example, it is inevitable that at every stage of distribution, from raw materials to finished products, there will be more record-keeping and bookkeeping than in the case under peacetime conditions. Price control, to be effective, must be based on accurate figures. Since last April, when the general maximum price regulation went into effect, retail stores have had to file with their local boards ceiling prices on many items of food, clothing, furniture, hardware, and fuel—all of them of greatest importance in the family expense budget. Distributors, manufacturers, and producers of raw materials also must keep a great many records of transactions and report on their stocks of essential goods or products. Extra time and labor is involved in all these operations, yet they pay immense dividends in the billions of dollars saved by consumers. And everyone is a consumer.

Employers of labor must keep detailed records of their current labor supply in order to meet production schedules—records as thorough as those of a military "task force." Next year, it is estimated, one out of every five men now employed in war plants will go into military service. A plan—known as the "manning tables" system—has been worked out so that this can be done without slowing war production. It involves listing 35 necessary war activities and industries, listing necessary jobs within each of these industries, and preparation of schedules in each department of a war plant or war-essential service showing just how long it will take to train a new worker to replace one taken into service.

Replacing men who are called

Replacements must be women (women are counted upon to fill about 30 percent of all war jobs); older men and others not subject to the draft, physically handicapped persons, and those who previously have been denied employment because of racial or other prejudice. Under this plan, war workers who would be called into service may be deferred until their places are filled by trained substitutes.

More efficient use of our existing war labor force is being developed through the work of labor-management committees in 1,700 war plants through a program for training and upgrading workers and by encouraging a multitude of time- and labor-saving operations. A labor-management group, representing the railroads, is working on a plan to shift labor temporarily from one road to another to meet shortages, and another plan calls for organizing a mobile corps of experienced farm workers, aided by local volunteers, to meet peak-season labor demands.

A many-sided problem

The whole manpower situation, involving as it does the critical balance between Selective Service and war industry, is by no means a simple problem capable of a single solution. Efficient use of manpower in the broadest sense must take into account (1) the person on the job, (2) the time needed by that person to perform his work or operations, (3) the skill he applies to the work, (4) flexibility in shifting workers to places where they are most needed, and (5) the need to avoid as far as possible, additional population congestion. All of it may be summed up in the words of the President: "The *right* worker . . . in the *right* place . . . at the *right* time."

Point rationing permits choice

In the general policy of wartime record-keeping the consumer plays a vital part, especially in the general rationing program, designed to give all of us a fair share of scarce commodities. If the new "point" system of rationing appears at first glance to be more complicated than the familiar "unit" coupon rationing, it should be remembered that the coupon method, while well adapted to rationing such products as sugar and coffee, which can be divided up on a simple per capita basis, is not suitable for rationing diversified foodstuffs. Tastes vary quite as much as do supplies, and not all persons want the same items in their daily diet. Point rationing allows the consumer a wide range of choice.

If, merely by way of example, a shortage should develop in canned fruit juices, because of shipments abroad, it might happen that canned citrus juices would be scarce while canned tomato juice remained plentiful. Under such circumstances, citrus juices would have a higher point value than tomato juice, and the customer could then choose between using up more points in buying canned grapefruit juice, or "spreading" his points by selecting tomato juice.

REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

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SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

To answer as far as military expediency permits the thousands of questions raised daily by registrants, prospective registrants, their families and employers, OWI has obtained the major facts about selective service from the WMC Bureau of Selective Service and the Army and Navy and has compiled them in simple question and answer form.

It is pointed out that all arrangements and rulings under Selective Service are made for the purpose of obtaining the men needed by the military forces with the least dislocation of vital industry and agriculture, and are therefore subject to the conditions of war.

Q. Now that voluntary recruiting by the Army and Navy has been stopped, can anyone get into the armed forces except through Selective Service?

A. No, except for women who will continue to be recruited for the WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, and Army and Navy Nurses' Corps, and a small number of Civilians who may be commissioned in the armed forces. The Army and Navy may enlist specially qualified men over 38. Men who submitted applications for Army and Navy enlistment prior to December 5, 1942, may be enlisted up to December 15.

Q. How many will be called through Selective Service this year?

A. The full answer is military information but the calls are made on a month-to-month basis, with the Selective Service being notified about two months in advance of the needs of the armed services. The President's recent executive order directs that the Secretaries of War and Navy, after consulting with the War Manpower Commission Chairman, shall determine the number to be selected. Official estimates have been made that the total armed forces (excluding officers) will be increased from approximately 5,500,000 now to 9,700,000 by the end of 1943 (7,500,000 Army, 1,500,000 Navy, 400,000 Marines, and Coast Guards). This indicates a minimum need of 4,200,000 during 1943, without reference to replacements.

Q. When will the 18- and 19-year-olds, who are being registered starting this week, be called into uniform?

A. Starting in January.

Q. How many of these young men will be called?

A. Many had already enlisted, as of December 1, and estimates of those who may be available for early calls vary from 600,000 to 900,000.

Q. How many soldiers can we get during 1943, out of the 100,000 a month, who attain the age of 18?

Finish academic year

A. The estimate is 70,000 a month from this group. Married men with children and those whose marriage was contracted at a time when their selection was not imminent, essential workers in industry and agriculture will not be called at once. Some cannot meet the physical qualifications. High-school students in this group will be deferred until the end of the academic year on written request. This provision does not apply to students in college.

Q. Will the 18- and 19-year-olds fill the quotas for the early months of 1943?

A. Not entirely.

Q. In what order will the 18- and 19-year-olds be called?

A. In accordance with their dates of birth; older registrants will be called first. There will be no lotteries for this group as were held previously. Except in cases of deferment for dependency or because of occupations, those who are nearly 20 will be called first, then those born 19 years and 10 months ago, then those born 19 years and 9 months ago, and last the just-18's who will be liable for induction after they reach their 18th birthdays.

Q. Will the 18- and 19-year-olds be called before married men?

A. Generally they will.

Q. Are married men being called now?

A. Yes, in some States, and they will be called generally before many months.

Q. Are married men with dependent children being called?

A. Not generally. The calling of married men with dependent children, who have acquired dependency status in accordance with Selective Service regulations, requires specific authorization of the National Director of Selective Service and such authorization has not been issued.

Q. When will married men who are not deferred by reason of occupation be called, and in what order?

A. They fall in three main categories and will be called in this order and at such times as their services are required:

1. Registrants, both married and single, with collateral dependents only. (Mother, father, etc.)

2. Registrants with dependent wives only with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.

3. Registrants with dependent wives and child or children and those with one or more children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.

Q. In view of the provisions made for necessary payments under the Allowance and Allotments Act, does "dependency" really mean anything in relation to deferment any more? If not, why is there still a 3–A classification?

A. Dependency is still a factor in Selective Service classification and 3–A will be continued. The Allowance and Allotments Act merely caused many wives of soldiers and persons who should be soldiers to cease to be dependents. Single men with dependents will be called first when it becomes necessary to go into the dependency (3–A) groups, then married men with wife only; then married men with a wife and child or children, or children only; but men with dependents who are not in essential industries or agriculture will be called ahead of other men with dependents.

Q. Has occupation become the only ground for deferment, as in England?

A. No, but occupation is becoming more important in the classification of registrants. Even in England occupation is not the only ground, since hardship cases are still considered.

Q. Since the top limit for induction has been cut from 45 to 38 years of age, does Selective Service or War Manpower Commission have authority to direct the 38- to 45-year-olds into essential industries or war essential agriculture?

A. No, but most of the job opportunities will be in those fields.

HALF MILLION MORE WOMEN IN FACTORIES

The number of woman factory wage earners increased by more than a half million during the first year of war, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported December 13. This did not include office and other clerical employees, saleswomen, officials, technical and supervisory.

"Although well over nine-tenths of the increase in factory wage employment was in the durable goods industries, which traditionally employ relatively few women, female employment increased by 20 percent as compared with an increase of 9 percent for men," Miss Perkins said.

Q. Will the Army or Navy release its over-38 men for essential industry or agriculture?

A. The Army has announced it will release these enlisted (or drafted) men only if they request it and if it is shown that the men are more useful to industry than to the Army and that they will be employed in agriculture or some other essential war industry on their release.

Q. How about the Navy enlistments?

A. Under the President's directives, the Navy may recruit men over 38, if they have special aptitudes or skills, and may recruit men under 18.

Q. The War Manpower Commission has announced a list of 35 essential industries and within them 3,000 jobs or occupations which are essential. Have all these lists been sent to the local Selective Service Boards, and if so, to what extent do they govern local board action?

A. Starting last April, the Selective Service System has sent to local boards these definitions of essential industries, and occupations within each, as they were certified by a technical War Manpower Commission committee. Thirty-nine such lists have been sent to local boards so far, and others will be sent as the essential jobs are further defined. The lists will vary from time to time and they constitute the latest available advice to the local boards. The listings do not prohibit other deferments which may be made under the law by the local boards.

Q. In these 35 essential industries will all workers now classified in Class 3–A be transferred automatically by their local Selective Service boards to Class 3–B?

A. No. Reclassification is not automatic. In the case of agriculture, however, instructions have been sent to local boards to reclassify essential workers on essential farms into 2–C and 3–C.

Q. Should a worker, or his employer, make a case for reclassification on the basis of "essential" employes in "essential" industries?

A. A case can best be made through "manning tables" and the replacement schedules which supplement the manning table now being put into effect by many war industry employers.

Q. Should workers or employers in an essential industry make a case now for reclassification, or should they wait until the worker is called by the local board for examination?

A. Application for transfer to 3–B should be made now, preferably by the employer.

Q. Will a married man with a wife only, classified 3–B because he is in an essential industry or 3–C because he is in agriculture, be called ahead of a 3–A store clerk, in a nonessential industry, who has 5 children?

A. Under present instructions, local boards are not authorized to call married men with children. However, the need for workers in essential industry may become so acute that married men, even with children, in nonessential industries may have to be called ahead of those men with wives only who are engaged in essential industry.

Q. If a wife takes a job, how does that affect her husband's draft status?

A. If the local board finds that the husband is in an essential industry or agriculture, his status will not be affected by his wife's taking a job but the additional income might change the status of a nonessential worker without children. In general, however, wives by going to work will tend to release some unmarried men for military service.

Q. What has Selective Service told local boards about married men?

A. Several instructions on dependency have been sent out. The most significant instructions authorize local boards to consider reclassifying single men with collateral dependents and married men without children into Class 1–A.

No saturation point

Q. Will we reach a saturation point beyond which few additional soldiers will be needed?

A. Probably not during wartime.

Q. Is there any difference between a "necessary" man and an "essential" man since both have been mentioned in Selective Service bulletins?

A. No.

Q. What happens to the nonessential type of worker in agriculture and the 35 essential industries?

A. Local boards will place industrial workers in 1–A or, if they have dependents, in 3–B, and farm workers, will be placed in 3–A if not engaged in essential jobs and have dependents.

Q. What is being done by the local boards with the 38- to 45-year-olds who, under the President's order, cannot be called?

A. They will be put in new class, 4–H. Most of them will find essential jobs in war industries.

Q. What are the current classifications of registrants and what do they mean?

A. They are:

1–A Registrants available for general military service.

1–A–O Registrants who are conscientious objectors available for noncombatant military service when found acceptable to the land or naval forces.

1–C Registrants who have been inducted into, enlisted in, or appointed to the armed forces.

2–A Registrants who are necessary or essential in their civilian activity.

2–B Registrants who are necessary or essential to the war production program, excluding agriculture.

2–C Necessary or essential men in agriculture.

3–A Registrants with dependents, engaged in less essential industry or less essential agriculture.

3–B Registrants with dependents, engaged in an activity necessary to the war production program.

3–C Registrants with dependents engaged in essential agriculture.

4–A Registrants who before induction have become 45 years of age, since they registered.

4–B Registrants who are deferred specifically by the law itself.

4–C Registrants who are aliens not acceptable to the armed forces or who waived their rights to become citizens to avoid military service.

4–D Registrants who are ministers of religion or divinity students.

4–E Registrants who are conscientious objectors available only for service in civilian work of national importance.

4–F Registrants who are mentally, morally, or physically unacceptable to the armed forces.

4–H Registrants who are 38 to 45 years of age. New class.

Q. How many have been registered and classified?

A. Registration—U. S. Total (as of Sept. 30, 1942), 26,151,913; Unclassified, 1,948,238; Classified, 24,203,675.

Hershey heads Selective Service in WMC

Establishment of a Bureau of Selective Service within the War Manpower Commission was announced December 9 by Chairman McNutt.

The new Bureau will include the Selective Service System, according to an administrative order issued by Chairman McNutt. The Selective Service System was transferred to WMC by the President's Executive Order.

"Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, as director of Selective Service, will act as head of the new bureau, subject to the direction and supervision of the executive director of the Commission," Mr. McNutt said.

"This organizational arrangement will assure close coordination of the twin wings of the Commission charged with meeting the needs of war manpower—Selective Service for filling military requirements and the U. S. Employment Service for handling civilian production requirements," Mr. McNutt said.

New management-labor spirit is growing, says Lund

Through labor-management committees in war industry, a new spirit of work is being found by the "Boss" as well as the laborer, Wendell Lund, director of the WPB labor production division, told a United-Labor-For-Victory mass meeting at Dayton, Ohio, December 7. He declared that "it is time when management and labor must explore the areas of common interest and establish a working partnership."

Mr. Lund said that the antistrike pledge of organized labor has resulted in an operations rate of better than 99 percent in war production industry so far as freedom from stoppages due to labor disputes is concerned.

Additional appointments of outstanding labor men to important posts in WPB operating divisions will be made in coming weeks and months, he predicted.

"Every man in overalls is a source of ideas as to how to produce more and better guns and planes and tanks and ships," Mr. Lund said.

Strikes at 5-year low

OWI December 9 released a chart based on National War Labor Board figures showing that man-days of idleness due to strikes in all industry have dropped during a year of war to the lowest level of the past 5 years.

While the number of men employed in industry has risen from a monthly average of 30,545,000 in 1937 to 36,621,000 for the first 10 months of 1942, the average number of man-days of idleness due to strikes has fallen in that period from 2,369,000 to 397,000. Man-days of idleness for the first 10 months of this year are only 28 percent of the average for the last 5 years of peace, though monthly employment in 1942 was up 119 percent of the 5-year average.

The percentage of time lost in war-industry strikes since Pearl Harbor has never risen above one-tenth of 1 percent of the number of man-days worked.

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Knappen named OPA economist

Laurence S. Knappen, principal economist, has been appointed head of the economic analysis section of the OPA consumers durable goods price branch, the OPA announced December 9.

Detroit management-labor committee approves plan to stabilize worker forces

The Detroit management-labor committee last week approved a plan announced by WMC to eliminate labor pirating and the changing of jobs by workers solely for considerations of higher pay. The plan is to be submitted to war industries and labor unions in the area for approval. "There is nothing in the plan that freezes a man on his job," Montague A. Clark, Michigan WMC director, commented. "The district organizations of the WMC have neither the authority nor the desire to force the workers to remain on any job which is not using his skill to the greatest possible degree under full-time employment in a war plant or other essential industry."

Mr. Clark pointed out that this is not a "freeze" order, but rather a voluntary agreement opening the way for management and labor to cooperate in solving Detroit's growing manpower problem.

To regulate clearance for employment, the plan provides that "employers will refuse to hire or solicit workers from other essential industries within the area, unless the applicant presents a certificate of release from his former employer or from the review unit of USES.

"Workers whose requests for the certificate are refused by the employer may appeal to the review unit. Workers or employers may appeal any decision of the review unit to the District War Manpower Committee for final action. Both workers and employers shall be notified of the time and place of the review by the USES and the appeal, if any, before the War Manpower Committee, and have the right to appear before and be heard by the USES or the committee or to be represented."

The circumstances considered acceptable for changing employment, as outlined by the plan, are:

When a worker is competent to perform higher skilled work than his current employer is able or willing to provide.

When a worker is employed for a substantial period at less than full time. "Full-time employment" at this time is understood to be 40 hours per week; or the working hours and periods of time as specified in existing union agreements.

When the distance between the worker's home and place of employment is unreasonably great . . .

When the worker has compelling personal reasons for wishing to change.

When the worker is employed at wages or under working conditions substantially less favorable than those prevailing in the community for the kind of work on which he is employed.

If the worker is not employed full time or at his highest skill, the plan provides that he may change his job and maintain his seniority status with his former employer.

The plan prohibits employers from advertising, recruiting, or scouting for workers without clearance from the USES or Government contract agency for which the plant is producing materials, and unless the advertisement contains a clause that only persons eligible for employment under the WMC employment stabilization plan need apply.

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Report offers unions help in safety work

How labor unions can aid in reducing the tremendous annual loss of productive time and skill resulting from industrial injuries is outlined in a report by the Division of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sponsored by the six labor members of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries—John Coyne, John Frey, and Eric Peterson of the AFL, Clinton Golden, Herbert Payne, and Stanley Ruttenberg of the CIO—the report on Labor Safety Service calls upon organized labor to intensify its interest in industrial safety, points out specific safety activities in which local unions can effectively engage, and tells how the Department of Labor can help them in each activity. Included are brief reports on welding hazards and hazards in the fabrication of synthetic rubber articles.

The report, which is expected to be particularly useful to regional and local union representatives, shop stewards, and others whose position enables them to participate directly in safety work, may be obtained upon request to the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Montgomery Ward grants maintenance of membership on order of the President

Montgomery Ward & Co., announced last week that it would obey the President's second request for compliance with an order of the National War Labor Board.

On November 5, the Board unanimously directed the company to sign a contract with the United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employes Union, CIO, representing 6,800 of the company's employes in Chicago. Main provision of the order was a maintenance of membership and checkoff clause, including a provision allowing the employes fifteen days to resign from the union if they did not wish to be bound by the clause.

On November 17, the Board received a letter from the company rejecting the Board order, but saying it would comply if directed to do so by the President.

President Roosevelt, on November 18, wrote to Sewell Avery, president of the company:

"As Commander-in-Chief in time of war, I expect all employers, including Montgomery Ward and Company, and all labor groups to comply with the provisions of Executive Order 9017, as supplemented by Executive Order 9250. I, therefore, direct Montgomery Ward and Company to comply, without further delay, with the National War Labor Board's Directive Order of November 5, 1942. I consider such a course of action essential in the interests of our war effort."

Mr. Avery replied that the President's order would be "promptly obeyed."

Negotiation of a contract on the basis of the President's order failed, however, when the company insisted on including in the contract itself a charge that the provisions ordered by the WLB were "illegal and unsound" and were being incorporated "on the company's part under duress, and only because the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief in time of war has expressly ordered that they be included."

Derby protests company's stand

At a hearing in Washington on December 8, several Board members attacked the company's position. Harry L. Derby, president of American Cyanamid and Chemical Company, and an employer member of the WLB, said in part:

> The reason that I voted for the imposition of a maintenance-of-membership clause in this case was that I believed that simple justice required that I so do, and if I had it to do over again, I would do the same thing.
>
> Now I want to say this, that when this Board, constituted as it is on a tripartite basis, can't decide these things in the light of justice the way that we see it, without being subjected to untruthful attacks, then I say to you that this form of Government is seriously jeopardized. I want to say this, that in my humble opinion, Montgomery Ward has done the greatest disservice to industry and the private enterprise system, of any concern in the United States, and I feel that just as strongly as I can.

The WLB then directed the company to include in the contract to be negotiated this sentence: "The following clauses are verbatim copies of clauses contained in the Directive Order of the National War Labor Board dated November 5, 1942, and are included after protest in compliance with the Order of the President of the United States, dated November 18, 1942."

The company again refused to comply with the Board's order unless directed to do so by the President. On December 12 the President wrote to Mr. Avery as follows:

"As Commander-in-Chief in time of war I hereby direct Montgomery Ward & Co. to comply, without further delay, with the National War Labor Board's directive order of December 8, 1942."

OPA, Navy to set employes' wages

The Board last week delegated to the Navy Department and to the OPA the authority to make wage and salary adjustments for certain groups of their employes. Similar authority had previously been delegated to the War Department.

In General Order No. 18, the WLB authorized the Navy to rule upon all applications for wage adjustments, coming within the jurisdiction of the Board, for per diem civilian employees of the Navy within continental United States and Alaska. The order covers approximately 480,000 employees who are employed directly by the Navy Department but excludes workers in Government-owned, privately operated facilities of the Navy.

The order on the Navy civilian salaries provides that the Navy comply with Executive Order No. 9250, setting up the economic stabilization program adjustments. The Navy may refer any case directly to the WLB, if it wishes, and it is to send to the Board copies of its rulings. The Navy rulings are to be final subject to the WLB's ultimate power to review.

In General Order No. 17 the OPA is empowered, in establishing area pay scales for its local board clerks, to apply in each area the appropriate area pay scale contained in instructions in its Field Administrative Letter No. 7, Revised, Supplement No. 1. The rates are to be approved by the WLB regional director in the area involved in the event he finds them consistent with the OPA schedule and with orders of the WLB. The WLB retains final authority for review.

V-302

Tool and die commission established

Maximum rates for the more than 50,000 tool and die workers in all jobbing and manufacturing plants in a six-county Detroit, Michigan, area were established last week by the WLB, which also established a special commission in the area to interpret and enforce the decision and to rule on disputes over minimum rates in individual plant cases.

Benjamin Aaron, mediation officer for the WLB, who has represented the Board in the tool and die cases in the Detroit area for several months, was named chairman of the WLB Detroit area tool and die commission.

The Board's unanimous order, designed to prevent pirating of these highly skilled workers in the Detroit region, also served notice that public hearings will be held shortly at which employers of tool and die workers in five other counties in Michigan may appear to show cause why the blanket order should not be extended to them.

Manning tables and schedules will help employer plan labor force despite draft

A means of blueprinting their manpower is to be made available to the Nation's war plants and essential services, the newly integrated War Manpower Commission and Selective Service System announced last week. The means are manning tables, designed to help employers maintain adequate labor forces in the face of increasing needs for the armed services.

The manning tables are forms, which, when filled out, provide a realistic inventory of the personnel and job classifications in each plant. They determine how efficiently a plant is utilizing its working force, how adequate are its programs for training, upgrading and promoting employes, and provide a basis for planning improvements. They will provide each employer in many cases for the first time, with complete information as to the number of employes who are subject to induction.

A supplementary withdrawal and replacement schedule will offer him guidance in planning replacements so that his production will not suffer as his employes enter military service.

Easy to fill out

The manning tables, which may seem technical and involved at first glance, actually are neither. They are forms which are relatively simple to fill out, and which offer a sensible method of evaluating the personnel and production problems of each plant and the best method of meeting them.

The employer must expend some time and effort in gathering the required information, but will in return receive information which will enable him to plan adequately to meet his labor needs of the future. The Government will, in turn, receive information which will furnish the basis for the orderly withdrawal of workers, who must, under Selective Service, be released to the armed services.

The manning tables are one part of a four-part plan by which the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service intend to meet the withdrawal of inductees from industry through the planned training of replacements in a manner which will keep disruption of production at an absolute minimum. The other parts are:

The drawing up of a list of 35 industries designated as "essential activities" (Listed in VICTORY, December 1).

The preparation of a list of the essential jobs—approximately one out of each nine—within each of these industries. This list should be completed by December 31, 1942, and will include 3,000 classifications.

The preparation of withdrawal and replacement schedules to be based on information compiled in the manning tables. Where plants are facing a critical situation requiring immediate attention, these schedules may be prepared and put into effect before the manning tables.

The four parts fit together. The lists of essential industries and jobs aid local Selective Service boards in determining which jobs shall be reason for deferment. The lists are elastic and can be lengthened or shortened as circumstances dictate.

The aim of the whole program is to enable each plant to deal with its personnel problem in the most orderly, informed and adequate manner.

The first step taken was to determine which industries were essential to the Nation's war effort. This done, the War Manpower Commission studied the jobs within each industry and separated the essential ones from the others by applying the following three questions as a test:

1. Is a training period of at least six months necessary before an untrained worker can attain reasonable efficiency in the job?
2. Is the job essential to the industry?
3. Is the worker irreplaceable?

The job was rated essential if a "yes" answer was given to all three questions.

The local Selective Service boards can use these lists to check against any request by an employer for deferment of a worker who the employer declares to be essential, pending completion of the withdrawal and replacement schedules.

In addition to the usual routine information, these manning tables ask each employer to provide the following information:

1. The different kinds of jobs in the plant or activity.
2. The number of workers necessary to do each kind of job.
3. The type of worker suited to do each job and the possibility of substituting other workers of less skill.
4. The amount and kind of training needed to train an unskilled worker to do each job.
5. Training methods being used or available.
6. The jobs in which women are employed and those in which women could replace men.
7. Indications of labor requirements that will accompany anticipated production program.
8. Job relationships, and possibilities for promotions and upgrading.
9. Balance or unbalance between number of skilled workers and unskilled, or of workers and supervisors.
10. Jobs where physically handicapped persons can be used.

The company retains one copy of the complete table and sends four to the WMC regional office. The regional office keeps one and sends a copy each to the State director of Selective Service, the War Manpower Commission in Washington, D. C. and the local director of the United States Employment Service.

After drafting the manning table, the employer will draw up a replacement schedule to direct him in upgrading, promoting, and recruiting replacements for workers which the compiled information shows him will soon be inducted. When the replacement schedule has been accepted by the State director of Selective Service, the employer will be authorized to use a State acceptance number on form 42–A filed in accordance with the accepted replacement schedule. The employer will fill out an affidavit—Occupational Classification Form 42–A—for all employes within the ages liable to military service for whom occupational deferment is then necessary.

It will not be necessary at the present time for employers to file such affidavits for employes who have wives and children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship. The employer will, however, file a Form 42–B for such employes.

These forms 42–A and 42–B are then forwarded to the local Selective Service Boards concerned. When the employe is classified or reclassified, the local board will notify the employer.

This system will enable each employer to know not only how many employes will be withdrawn from each department of his plant but will know approximately when the withdrawal of a worker will occur and will be able to plan his replacements accordingly. The War Manpower Commission will assist the employer in every way it can to make such replacement and will advise him and aid him in locating women, older workers, and handicapped workers to replace inducted employes as well as in training and upgrading programs.

Once the manning tables and replacement schedules are in operation, deferment of workers will be subject to periodical review.

It will take a few months, however, to get the manning tables in operation. In the meantime, looming inductions may create situations in some plants which require immediate action. To offer a temporary solution in such cases, the Selective Service directors in each State now have the withdrawal and replacement schedule forms which are available

to such employers upon request. These schedules will provide a basis for withdrawals and replacements pending completion of the manning tables.

Schedules provide gradual withdrawal

These schedules consist of a plant summary and a replacement list, normally made from data developed in preparation for the manning table. They are in two parts. The first part is made up of a survey of the personnel in the plant involved, arranged generally by job titles and Selective Service statuses. The second part is a replacement list upon which are listed by name the male employes who must be replaced so they can enter the armed forces.

The first step in preparing such a schedule is to secure in respect to such male employe the following information: (1) Job title, (2) date of birth, (3) local board number and address, (4) Selective Service order number and classification and (5) family relationships.

Next, the employer must list all of the jobs by plant, department and other operating unit. Opposite each job the employer will list under the following headings the total number of workers engaged: (1) Number of women, (2) number of men not to be considered for replacement (those with minor children, those physically unfit, those over 38 and under 18), and (3) those to be considered for replacement (single men and married men without children).

The employer will then list by name the employes subject to induction whom he is prepared to replace. Those who are to be replaced in the first month will be listed first, followed by those in the second month, etc. Those men for whom deferment is to be requested for 6 months or more will be listed under "6 months to 12 months" and those for whom deferment is asked for a year will be listed last under "more than one year". These facts, which will provide an impersonal and impartial yardstick, will be considered in determining the order of listing:

1. Required period of training.
2. Previous and existing periods of deferment.
3. Availability for military service (single men will be listed ahead of married men).
4. Selective Service order numbers (those with the lowest order numbers usually will be listed first.

When a schedule has been thus prepared and approved by the State Selective Service director, it shall, unless revised, continue in operation for 6 months.

These schedules, once completed, will show to the employer and to the employe the order in which each individual concerned will be available for induction.

WMC lists 102 shortage, 77 anticipated shortage, and 91 surplus labor areas

A new list of 270 industrial areas, showing that current labor shortages exist in 102 areas, that shortages are anticipated in 77, and that labor surpluses are current in 91, has been prepared by the War Manpower Commission, Chairman Paul V. McNutt disclosed December 7.

The lists are furnished to WPB and Government procurement agencies for guidance in placing war contracts with consideration for manpower factors, and are revised periodically.

The list of 270 areas is the first revision announced since the original list of 227 areas was issued October 20.

GROUP I

(The 102 labor shortage areas)

Alabama: Florence, Huntsville, Mobile, Talladega.
Arizona: Phoenix.
Arkansas: Pine Bluff.
California: Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Stockton.
Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New London, Stamford, Waterbury.
Delaware: Wilmington.
District of Columbia: Washington.
Florida: Panama City.
Georgia: Brunswick, Macon, Savannah.
Idaho: Pocatello.
Illinois: Joliet, Moline, Springfield, Sterling.
Indiana: Evansville, Gary, Michigan City, Terre Haute.
Iowa: Burlington.
Kansas: Wichita.
Maine: Bath, Portland.
Maryland: Baltimore, Elkton, Hagerstown.
Massachusetts: Fall River, Greenfield, Springfield.
Michigan: Adrian, Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Jackson, Lansing, Muskegon, Pontiac, Saginaw.
Mississippi: Pascagoula.
Nebraska: Grand Island.
Nevada: Las Vegas.
New Hampshire: Claremont, Portsmouth.
New Jersey: Morristown, Newark, Perth Amboy.
New York: Buffalo, Elmira, Massena.
North Carolina: Burlington, Elizabeth City, Wilmington.
Ohio: Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Fremont, Hamilton, Lima, Lorain, Marion, Piqua, Sandusky, Warren.
Oregon: Portland.
Pennsylvania: Aliquippa, Berwick, Harrisburg.
South Carolina: Charleston.
Texas: Beaumont, Dallas, Houston, Texarkana.
Utah: Ogden, Provo, Salt Lake City.
Virginia: Hampton Roads.
Washington: Everett, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma.
West Virginia: Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin: Madison, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sturgeon Bay.
Wyoming: Cheyenne.

GROUP II

(The 77 areas of anticipated labor shortage)

California: Fresno, San Jose.
Colorado: Denver, Pueblo.
Connecticut: Meriden, New Haven, Norwalk.
Florida: Jacksonville, Tampa.
Illinois: Aurora, Chicago, Rockford.
Indiana: Bloomington, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Richmond, South Bend.
Iowa: Des Moines.
Kentucky: Lexington, Louisville.
Louisiana: New Orleans.
Maryland: Cumberland.
Massachusetts: Brockton, Pittsfield, Worcester.
Michigan: Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo.
Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis.
Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.
Nebraska: Omaha.
New Jersey: Jersey City, Long Branch, Paterson, Trenton.
New York: Albany, Auburn, Batavia, Binghamton, Dunkirk, Kingston, Jamestown, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Sidney, Syracuse, Utica, Watertown.
Ohio: Cincinnati, Fostoria, Mansfield, Toledo, Youngstown.
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, Tulsa.
Pennsylvania: Allentown, Erie, Lancaster, Lebanon, New Castle, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Washington, Williamsport, York.
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.
Tennessee: Bristol, Memphis.
Texas: Amarillo, Galveston, San Antonio, Waco.
Wisconsin: Eau Claire, Racine.

GROUP III

(The 91 areas of labor surplus)

Alabama: Birmingham, Montgomery.
Arkansas: Fort Smith, Little Rock.
Connecticut: Middletown, Torrington.
Florida: Miami, St. Petersburg.
Georgia: Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Rome.
Illinois: Bloomington, Danville, Galesburg, Herrin, Peoria, Quincy.
Indiana: Muncie.
Iowa: Sioux City.
Kansas: Parsons, Topeka.
Kentucky: Owensboro, Paducah.
Louisiana: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport.
Maine: Bangor, Lewiston.
Massachusetts: Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Salem, Taunton.
Michigan: Grand Rapids.
Mississippi: Aberdeen, Jackson, Vicksburg.
Missouri: Springfield, St. Joseph.
Montana: Billings.
Nebraska: Lincoln.
New Hampshire: Concord, Manchester, Nashua.
New Jersey: Atlantic City.
New Mexico: Albuquerque.
New York: Central Long Island, New York, Yonkers.
North Carolina: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Rocky Mount, Winston-Salem.
Ohio: Coshocton, East Liverpool, Portsmouth, Steubenville, Zanesville.
Pennsylvania: Altoona, Johnstown, Scranton.
Rhode Island: Providence.
South Carolina: Columbia, Greenville.
Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville.
Texas: Abilene, Austin, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Laredo, Dubbock, San Angelo, Wichita Falls.
Vermont: Burlington.
Virginia: Danville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Roanoke.
West Virginia: Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling.
Wisconsin: LaCrosse, Oshkosh, Sheboygan.

AGRICULTURE . . .

Wickard sets up food "assembly line" says we can feed fighters, Allies, selves but only by careful management

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said last week that with careful management we can fill next year military and Allied demands for food and still have enough to give good diets to people at home, but that "if we slip up anywhere along the line, we will be in serious trouble."

"The war is bringing the greatest demand for American food we have ever known," Secretary Wickard explained. Next year, at least a quarter of our entire food production will go either to our allies or to our own fighting men. At the same time hard-working people in this country will need more food . . .

Must feed liberated peoples, too

"More than that, we must help other United Nations feed the hungry people in the countries which will be freed from the Axis forces. This kind of work is a military and political necessity, as well as the decent thing to do. The liberated peoples we feed will fight for us against their oppressors. If we don't feed them we can expect disillusionment, and most likely choas. Already we are learning what food can do along that line." A newspaper man who is with our troops in North Africa recently reported that one of the main reasons why the people there were glad to see our forces was simply that they were hungry, and knew that from now on they would get more to eat."

Agriculture Department realigned

As a first step in carrying out this huge task, Secretary Wickard December 10 realigned the Department of Agriculture's administrative set up in line with the President's Executive order of December 5 which placed upon the Secretary of Agriculture "full responsibility for and control over the Nation's food program."

"The President's order," Secretary Wickard said, "makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture to set up a national 'assembly line' . . . from the time the seed goes into the ground until the food goes into consumption."

The Department is regrouped into 3 major administrative units, Food Production Administration, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Agriculture Research Administration. Two are new agencies, established under the executive order of December 5. The functions, personnel and property of any outside agencies, including those in WPB, that may be transferred to the Department as a result of the Executive order will become a part of one of these new agencies, depending on whether they are primarily concerned with food production or food distribution.

Parisius, Hendrickson, Townsend head units

Herbert W. Parisius, associate director of the Office for Agricultural War Relations was designated by Secretary Wickard as director of Food Production and Roy F. Hendrickson, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration was designated director of Food Distribution. At the same time, Secretary Wickard named Clifford M. Townsend, administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, as associate director of the Food Production Administration. Clarence W. Kitchen, associate AMA administrator, was appointed assistant director of Food Distribution.

Agencies now within the Department consolidated into the Food Production Administration are the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration (except the Sugar Agency); the Farm Credit Administration; the Farm Security Administration; that part of the Division of Farm Management and Cost of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics concerned primarily with the planning of current agricultural production; and that part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with food production.

Agencies now within the Department consolidated into the Food Distribution Administration are the Agricultural Marketing Administration; the Sugar Agency of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration; that part of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration concerned primarily with regulatory activities; and that part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with food distribution.

That part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations not transferred to either of the two new administrative agencies will continue as an advisory unit of the Secretary's staff.

Commodity Credit Corporation programs concerned with either domestic food production or food distribution are to be approved, under the new set-up, by the Director of Food Production or the Director of Food Distribution before being submitted to the Secretary.

The Director of Information will be responsible for directing, integrating and coordinating all information activities of the several agencies of the Department.

Status of others unchanged

The status and functions of other bureaus and agencies within the Department remains unchanged.

To fit the new administrative pattern, Secretary Wickard reduced the membership of the Agricultural War Board from eleven administrative and staff officers to eight. At the same time, he changed the name of this small group of key advisory officials to the Departmental War Board.

Members of the streamlined Departmental War Board are: the director of Food Production; the director of Food Distribution; the Agricultural Research Administrator; the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation; the director of the Extension Service; the chief of the Forest Service, the Rural Electrification Administrator and the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

What effect, if any, the changes in the Departmental War Board at the Washington level will necessitate in the Department's field set-up has not been determined. For the time being, the Department's administrative set-up at regional, State and county levels will function without change.

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Ickes stresses vital need to increase fisheries production

"In spite of all dislocations caused by the war, the fishing industry must exert every effort to increase current and future production," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Coordinator of Fisheries said December 7. "There is now a vital need for every possible pound of fresh, frozen, canned, and otherwise preserved fishery product."

CROP UNITS TO GUIDE FARM DEFERMENT

A new Selective Service release to local boards, defining essential farm products and establishing "factors" to determine what workers are essential, and hence to be classified in 2–C and 3–C, the new agricultural classifications, was made public December 5.

16 units will be standard

Production of 16 "war units" will be required under the definitions set up by the Agriculture Department, and approved by the War Manpower Commission, for classification of a farm worker as essential. The production that counts is to be that attributable to the worker's own effort, whether on one or several farms. According to the order the 16-unit standard is to be only a guide for local boards, which may decide to defer a man because they think he could increase his production to that level in six months, or may decide to adopt higher standards because of local conditions. The order states: "A war unit is a measure of production of essential farm products. In the attached table essential farm products are given a relative value in terms of war units. The following, for example, are each equivalent to one war unit: 1 milk cow, 20 feedlot cattle, 1 acre in apples, 5 acres in dry beans, 15 acres in wheat, 1 acre in carrots; etc."

"Conversion factor" helps calculation

An example of a farm worker's "score":

	Animal units or acres x conversion factor	*War unit*
45 acres corn	45 x 0.20	9.00
30 acres pasture		
25 acres oats	25 x .07	1.75
30 acres wheat	30 x .07	2.10
15 acres timber		
5 milk cows	5 x 1.00	5.00
12 hogs	12 x .05	.60
100 hens	1 x 1.30	1.30
Total war units		19.75

The "conversion factor" by which calculations may be made of the war units credited to a given farm worker, is "the percentage that a given product, whether it be a single animal or a single acre of special type production, bears to a war unit, for example:

"1 acre of wheat is 0.07 of a war unit.
"1 acre of cabbage is 1.00 of a war unit.
"1 hog is 0.05 of a war unit; etc.

"The number of acres given to a certain type of production or the number of animals of a specified type multiplied by the conversion factor results in the war unit value, for example:

"3 hogs multiplied by the conversion factor of 0.05 results in 0.15 war units.
"19 acres of Irish Potatoes multiplied by the conversion factor of 0.50 is equivalent to 9.50 war units; etc.

TABLE OF PRODUCTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

	Number of animals or acres to equal 1 war unit	*Conversion factor*
1. Livestock and livestock products:		
(a) Beef cattle:		
(1) Farm herds	12	0.08
(2) Feedlot	20	.05
(3) Range	15	.07
(4) Stocker (bought and run on grass)	75	.01
(b) Chickens:		
(1) Broilers	600	[1].17
(2) Egg production	75	[1] 1.30
(3) Flock replacement	300	[1].33
(c) Hogs	20	.05
(d) Milk and its products	1	1.00
(e) Sheep and wool:		
(1) Farm flocks	30	.03
(2) Lambs in feedlot	160	[1].62
(3) Range	45	.02
(f) Turkeys	40	[1] 2.50
2. Fiber and oil crops and potatoes:		
(a) American-Egyptian cotton	2.5	.40
(b) Castor beans	3.0	.35
(c) Flaxseed and soybeans	12.0	.08
(d) Hemp	5.0	.20
(e) Peanuts, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes	2.0	.50
3. Field crops:		
(a) Barley, wheat, grain sorghums, oats, rye, dry field peas, cover crop seeds, hay and hay crop seeds	15.0	.07
(b) Corn, dry edible beans, rice, broomcorn, green peas, and sweet corn	5.0	.20
4. Fruits, tree	1.0	1.00
5. Medicinal and insecticide plants: Aconite, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, and pyrethrum	0.4	2.50
6. Small fruits and berries: Blackberries, cranberries, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, blueberries (tame), currants, gooseberries, and quinces	0.7	1.50
7. Truck and canning crops: Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, collards, endive, kale, tomatoes, carrots, chard, escarole, mustard greens, spinach, turnip greens, onions, snap beans, green leafy lettuce, lima beans, green peppers, turnips, asparagus (from preaent plantings), cauliflower, cabbage (other than Wakefield)	1.0	1.00
8. Other food and special crops:		
(a) Cotton, Upland, 1-inch and over	2.0	.50
(b) Nuts (from present plantings)	5.0	.20
(c) Sugar beets	2.0	.50
(d) Sugar cane	1.0	1.00

Nonessential farm products for which no war unit credits are given, were listed as follows:

1. Special crops:
   - (a) Cantaloupes.
   - (b) Cotton, Upland, under 1 inch.
   - (c) Hops.
   - (d) Popcorn.
   - (e) Watermelons.
2. Vegetables:
   - (a) Artichokes, celery (bleached), eggplant, and lettuce (Iceberg).
   - (b) Kohlrabi, cucumbers, horseradish, okra, radishes, and rhubarb.
   - (c) Garlic and leeks.
   - (d) Pimentoes, squash, and pumpkins.
3. Other crops not listed.

[1] Per 100 head.

ARSENICAL INSECTICIDE — Urging the arsenical insecticide industry to continue to accept orders for minimum normal requirements, the WPB chemicals division has recommended shipment of part of the orders in the immediate future to avoid bottlenecks.

PRODUCTION

58 workers win WPB awards for boosting output; 10 honored by Nelson at Washington luncheon

The WPB board for individual awards December 8 announced its selection of 58 more workers—2 of them women—to be accorded national recognition for suggestions that help war production.

This is the fourth group of workers to receive such recognition from WPB. Certificates of Individual Production Merit were recommended for 16 "soldiers of production." Forty-two additional workers were accorded letters of honorable mention.

Announcement of the list of 58 more workers whose suggestions are helping make new war production records closely followed the selection of 6 winners of the Citation of Individual Production Merit and 4 winners of the Certificate of Individual Production Merit for special recognition. These 10 workers came to Washington December 10 to receive their awards from President Roosevelt at the White House.

New ideas on production, springing from the mechanical genius of the man at the machine, will become even more important during the coming year in expanding our output of war goods, WPB Chairman Nelson stated at a luncheon honoring the 10 workers.

A distinguished group of over 60 leaders representing the Nation's military, naval and war production forces, as well as labor and management, and including cabinet officers and Members of Congress heard Mr. Nelson describe the method whereby suggestions of workers are submitted by plant war production labor-management committees.

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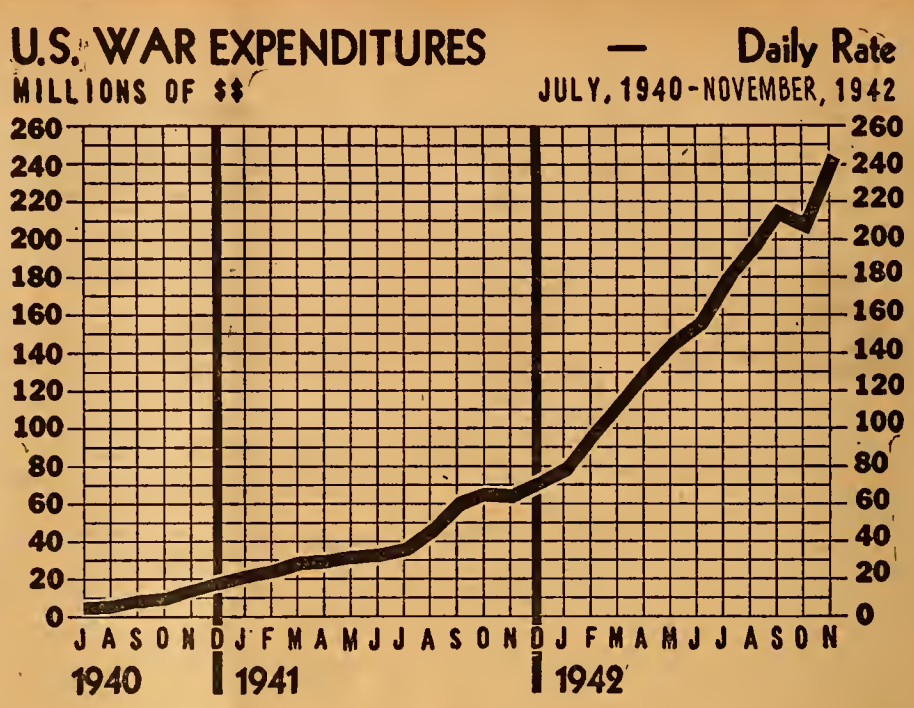
TELEPHONE REPAIR SERVICE—To enable telephone companies and other operators of telephone services to make emergency repairs quickly in the event of a plant breakdown, use of an AA-2X preference rating is authorized in such cases and an AA-5 blanket rating is provided for maintenance, repair, operating supplies and operating construction, under Preference Rating Order P-130 as amended December 9.



WAR EXPENDITURES by the United States Government totaled $6,112,000,000 in November, up $390,000,000 or 6.8 percent over October. In October, war expenditures had increased $264,000,000 or 4.8 percent over the previous month.

THE DAILY RATE of expenditure in November averaged $244,500,000 compared with $211,900,000 in October. In November there were 25 days on which Treasury checks were cleared, as compared with 27 such days in October.

FOR THE FIRST 11 months of 1942 war expenditures totaled $46,075,000,000 which compared with $11,929,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1941.

(*The figures cover expenditures both by the Treasury and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.*)

Coke, chemical byproducts output set all-time record

The output of coke and its chemical byproducts has been increased to a new all-time record to provide arms and supplies for the fighting men of the United Nations and production is still being expanded, Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes said December 7.

6,056,394 tons in October

October coke production, estimated at 6,056,394 tons, established a new all-time high monthly rate of output. It exceeded the August output, the previous record high month, by 49,324 tons.

The total 1942 output up to October 31 is estimated at 58,551,000 tons. The output rate indicated that the previously estimated production of 70,000,000 tons in 1942—a new high record—probably will be exceeded. The production of coke byproducts showed similar increases.

Nelson expects war workers to be on the job New Year's Day

WPB Chairman Nelson, December 9, announced that war production factories would be expected to observe normal working schedules on New Year's Day.

Response has been good

"Ever since Pearl Harbor, we have asked workers and management in war plants to forego their customary holidays in order to maintain unbroken production schedules," Mr. Nelson said. "The response to these requests has been remarkably good, and the effect on production has been excellent. The one exception that has been made to this rule during the past year has been in connection with the observance of Chrlstmas.

". . . We can best start the new year by staying on the job and getting out a regular work-day's production of war goods."

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Nov. 30, 1942	Sept. 30, 1942	Nov. 30, 1941	Nov. 30, 1918
		(Billions of dollars)		
Authorized war program [1]	P $237.9	$221.6	$64.3	$20.5
Commitments [2]	([3])	160.2	48.2	13.6
Expenditures [4]	61.8	50.0	13.8	1.4

COMPARISON BY AGENCIES

	September 30, 1942		September 30, 1941	
	Program [1]	Commitments [2]	Program [1]	Commitments [2]
	(Billions of dollars)			
War Department	$126.7	$84.9	$24.6	$16.9
Navy Department	48.5	38.0	17.5	14.1
Lend-Lease	18.4	11.9	7.0	4.4
RFC and subsidiaries	15.2	15.2	3.7	3.7
Other U. S. war agencies	12.8	10.2	4.9	2.5
Total	221.6	160.2	57.7	41.6

[1] The program includes funds made available for war purposes by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.
[2] Commitments include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditures.
[3] Not available. [4] See War Expenditures below. P Prelliminary.

LEND-LEASE [1]

Cumulative, March 1941–October 31, 1942

	War Department	Navy Department	Maritime and War Shipping	Total, including other war agencies
		(Billions of dollars)		
Lend-Lease	$6.3	$3.0	$1.5	[2] $18.4
Direct war aid	32.2	3.0 [3]	5.1	41.1
Total	38.5	6.0	6.6	59.5

[1] Lend-Lease Administration funds are those appropriated by Congress to the President for Lend-Lease purposes. Allocations of funds are made by the Lend-Lease Administration to the other Government agencies for the procurement of goods and services. Funds for direct war aid are appropriations to war agencies which contain authorization for the maximum amounts that may be used for Lend-Lease purposes.
[2] Includes unallocated Lend-Lease funds.
[3] Excludes the value of ships which may be leased by the Navy. No maximum amount has been authorized by Congress.

BOND SALES AND DEBT

	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	Nov. 1941	May 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
War bond sales [1]	$735	$814	$234	$370
Net Federal debt [2]	93,000	88,000	52,700	45,800

[1] Total funds received. [2] Excludes guaranteed obligations.

WAR EXPENDITURES [1]

	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	Nov. 1941	Nov. 1940
		(Millions of dollars)		
Expenditures	$6,112	$5,722	$1,540	$405
Number of days	25	27	23	24
Daily rate	$244.5	$211.9	$67.0	$16.9

[1] Includes checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.

THE WAR DOLLAR

breakdown of appropriations
Nov. 30, 1942
DATA • WPB •

* Pay, subsistence, travel for armed forces and civilians, agricultural commodities for export and miscellaneous expenses
** Equipage, vehicles and equipment, supplies for engineering, hospitalization, chemical warfare and other activities

V-287 Drawn for OWI

PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS [1]

	October 1942	January 1942
	(November 1941 = 100)	
Munitions production	P 382	163
War construction	P 256	114
Total war output	P 314	136

HOURS AND PLANT UTILIZATION [1]

October 1942

	Average weekly hours per productive employee	Average hours per week of plant utilization
Airplane frames	47.7	91.4
Airplane engines	48.8	103.4
Airplane propellers	48.9	107.0
Shipbuilding	P 47.2	P 76.8

[1] See VICTORY, Nov. 24, and Dec. 8, 1942, p. 13.
P Preliminary.

Chemical committee being formed to act as liaison with WPB

A committee composed of leading research and development men of the chemical and allied industries is being formed to serve as liaison between their companies and the referee board of the chemicals division, WPB disclosed December 8.

The committee will not come to Washington, but will consult individually with WPB representatives by telephone and letter only. Their principal function will be to assist the board in expediting research and development on chemical processes vital to the war effort.

December civilian allocations announced

The December allocations of chemicals to civilian industry were announced December 10 by the WPB chemicals division in the third of its series of monthly reports on allocations of individual chemicals. The allocations reported do not include direct military needs.

The report (WPB Press Release T–1350) covers all chemicals under WPB allocation except phenolic resins, furnace type carbon black, copper chemicals, and para-phenyl-phenol resins. The allocation of these materials was to be announced later.

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14 WPB textile sections realigned into 10 branches

Realignment of the present 14 commodity sections of the WPB textile, clothing, and leather division into 10 main branches was announced December 9 by Frank L. Walton, who became director of the division on December 15.

At the same time, Mr. Walton announced the appointment of Henry Giebel as deputy director of the division, effective December 15, and named W. F. C. Ewing and Ralph Loper to the posts of assistant directors, effective immediately.

The branches, together with the names of the chiefs appointed to administer them, are:

Cotton branch chief, T. M. Bancroft; wool branch chief, K. W. Marriner; synthetic products branch chief, Harry L. Dalton; cordage branch chief, Arthur R. Howe; shoe and leather branch chief, Harold Connett; clothing branch chief, G. R. MacDonald; knit goods branch chief, J. S. Shireman; equipage branch chief, Hugo Booddinghaus; dye and finishing branch chief, G. H. Lanier, Jr.; textile machinery branch chief, R. S. Dempsey.

PRECISION INSTRUMENT TO BE USED BY BLIND WAR WORKERS

The value of an instrument that may be used by blind persons to make precision inspections of a number of machine products was commented upon December 10 by officials of the WPB tools division.

A comparing device

The instrument is manufactured by Trico Products Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y. It has been in production about 2 months and has already attracted wide attention in war plants where checking of parts is an important factor in the operation. It is primarily a comparing device. Tolerance limits are set on the dial of the instrument, and a gaging indicator automatically shows whether or not the product being inspected falls within the permissible tolerances. Gaging to within one ten-thousandths of an inch is possible.

By raising the fixed tolerance markings above the dial, and attaching a vertical pointer to replace the gaging indicator, the instrument is converted to a "braille" type, readable by finger touch.

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End-use for pigments to be determined

The necessity of determining the final use of pigments was pointed out by representatives of the WPB protective coatings section at a meeting held in Washington last week with the chemical and organic pigment industry advisory committee.

Members expressed the opinion that the end-use situation for pigment colors was favorable at this time. In view of possible future scarcities, however, the members recommended that all customers in the industry be asked to develop information regarding end-uses. A subcommittee was appointed to obtain information on the essentiality of the various pigments.

Recommendations were requested from the committee for discussion at the next meeting regarding a possible new order to regulate the manufacture and sale of organic pigments. It was pointed out that such an order is not necessary at the present time and may not be in the future, but that if it should become so, their recommendations would be considered.

The tentative date of the next committee meeting is January 28.

Several gold mines allowed to remove broken ore if only elderly or infirm men are used

Several gold mines closed by Limitation Order L–208 have been granted permission by the WPB appeals board to continue for a limited time to remove ore already broken, and to refill the stopes with waste. The appeals were granted in recognition of the fact that elderly or infirm men may be used for this work, and that no hard-rock miners needed in essential nonferrous mines will be used.

The appeals board is prepared to entertain appeals from closed gold mines when substantial amounts of critical materials are not used, and when:

1. All work is performed by elderly or infirm miners not useful in critical metal mining; and
2. Ore is broken and needs only to be removed from the mine, and the stopes refilled with waste; and
3. In the case of placer mines where the equipment is not now in a place of safety, the appeal is for the purpose of permitting operation until equipment can be moved to the nearest place of safety.

In another action, machinery which was frozen in nonessential gold mines by Limitation Order L–208 was officially interpreted December 8 to mean only that machinery in mines which were operating on or subsequent to September 17, 1941.

Uncertainty existed in some quarters as to whether this freeze on the disposition of mine machinery applied to any gold mines which might have been closed many years ago, the closing of which was totally unrelated to the national emergency. It is the intention of the freeze on gold mine machinery to make such badly needed equipment available for essential mining within the framework of the order closing the gold mines.

The date of September 17, 1941, is chosen as the time limit because it was the date of the issuance of the first mining equipment preference order, P–56, which is the basic present control over all mining supplies.

* * *

ASSAY FEES—Fees charged by an independent laboratory engaged to make assays or analyses may be paid by buyers of nonferrous metal scrap, in addition to the applicable maximum price, if the laboratory is in fact an impartial referee representing the interests of both buyer and seller, the OPA said December 12. In no case, however, is the buyer required by a maximum price regulation to pay such fees, OPA said.

Lime believed obtainable for two new carbide plants

Requirements of carbide companies for lime were discussed at the initial meeting of the lime industry advisory committee, held recently in Washington with WPB representatives.

After careful consideration of the cost factor and of transportation of materials needed for the production of lime, the committee agreed that in its opinion sufficient physical facilities are available within the industry at present to supply the tonnage of lime required by the two carbide companies now constructing plants at Ashtabula, Ohio.

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Vinyl resin, pyroxylin coated fabrics materials to be cut

Because of military requirements, a critical shortage exists in raw materials normally used for the production of vinyl resin and pyroxylin coated fabrics, and their use in civilian production must therefore be curtailed, members of the pyroxylin vinyl resin coated paper and fabrics industry advisory committee have been told at a meeting November 30, in Washington.

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Curbs lifted on welding rod, electrode distributions

The limited control of the distribution of welding rods and electrodes effected by General Limitation Order L–146 was abondoned on the issuance December 9 of a revocation of L–146.

When intended purchasers of welding rods and electrodes for maintenance and repair work find it necessary to obtain preference ratings, applications for purchases of less than $50 should be addressed to local WPB offices. Where more than $50 worth of material is wanted the applicant should obtain approval from WPB in Washington.

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EMERGENCY ALUMINUM SHIPMENTS—Persons desiring to make emergency shipments of aluminum products prior to the month of normal allocation must now secure a written statement of approval from the military procurement officer having jurisdiction over the contract for which the material is intended, it was announced December 8 by WPB.

New strategy and production schedules may cause local unemployment

Revision of production schedules due to strategy and raw material shortages will create unemployment in some communities in the immediate future, Director Wendell Lund, WPB's labor production division, told the State convention of the New Jersey Industrial Council at Newark December 12.

"The War Production Board and the armed services are today scheduling production according to the Nation's resources in raw materials as measured in terms of what is most needed now for the immediate and prospective needs of the armed services," he said.

Commenting on suggestions that a 48-hour week be set up by law in place of the 40-hour week as a means of increasing the volume of war production, he declared that labor is in favor of working as many hours per week as can be worked effectively to promote the war program. He pointed out, however, that labor insists that the question "be approached realistically as a production problem."

Three specific obstacles to increased production were stressed by Lund as of more immediate significance to war industry than any suggested increase in over-all labor supply by lengthening of the basic work week for all. He said that these are (1) the shortage of skilled workers most of whom are already working 48 hours a week or more, (2) the shortage of some basic raw materials, and (3) the loss of production time through accident or illness.

He promised assistance by "the labor production division in working out a program with labor to organize and equip a Home Guard against accident and illness."

Curbs lifted on use of titanium pigments

Restrictions on the use of titanium pigments were removed December 9 through the revocation by the WPB of General Preference Order M–44.

Titanium pigments are produced from ilmenite ore formerly imported from India, and about 9 months' supply is in this country.

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X-ray eye to provide safe ammunition for our fighters

The X–ray eye is going to be used more frequently to assure American fighting men the safest ammunition in the world under a plan now being given final consideration by WPB officials.

The die-casting industry advisory committee, meeting in Washington, has approved a plan for the WPB to certify to the Army and Navy the names of WPB-inspected producers who supply special quality, X-ray tested, zinc and aluminum die-castings for use in producing ammunition and other combat items.

The use of very high-power X-ray apparatus, of not less than 1,400,000 volt capacity, is specified to make sure that not the smallest flaw or crack inside the casting will escape the X-ray inspection.

End-use of chemical organic pigments to be studied

The chemical and organic pigment industry advisory committee considered means of determining the final use of the various pigments with which the industry is concerned, at a meeting held recently in Washington at the request of the WPB chemicals division.

In view of possible future scarcities, however, the members recommended that all customers in the industry be asked to develop information regarding end-uses. A subcommittee was appointed to obtain information on the essentiality of the various pigments.

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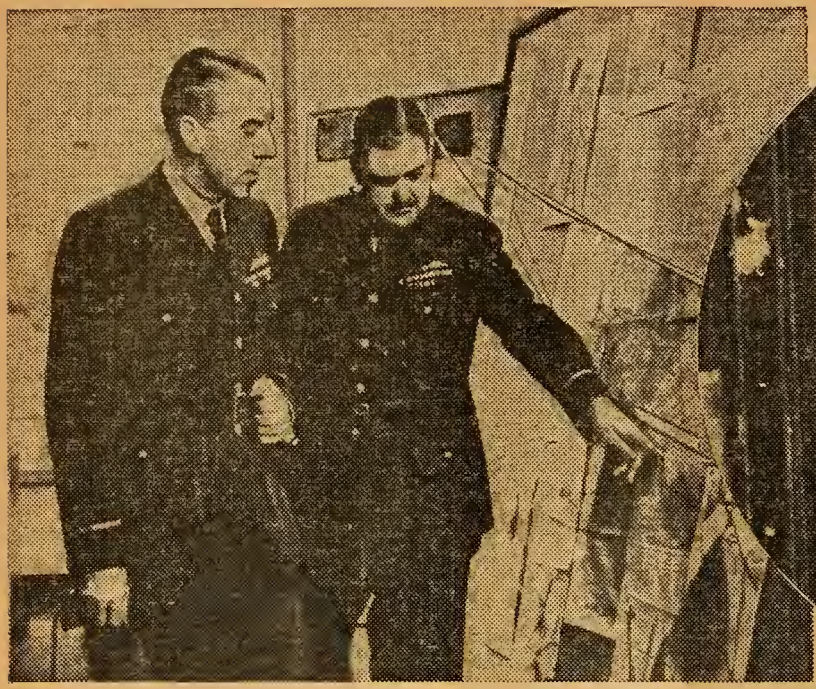
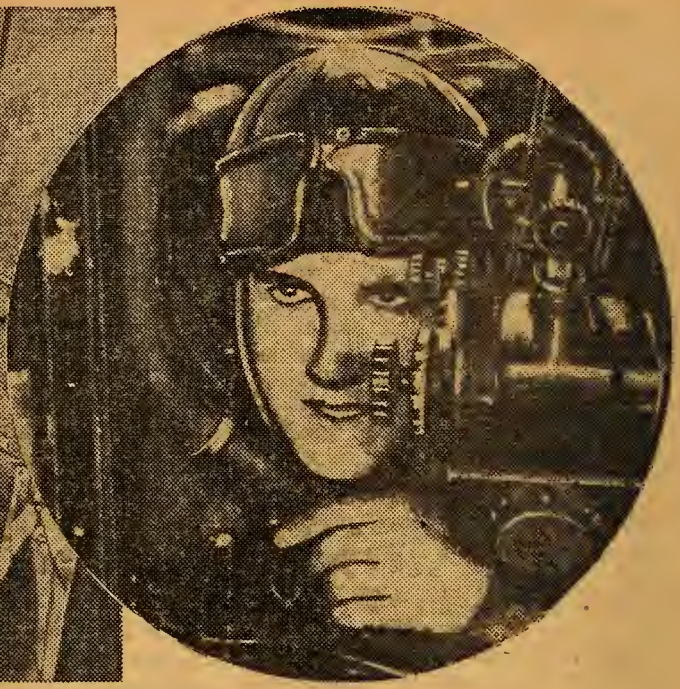
Balsa import ban tightened

Balsa wood imports under existing contracts were prohibited by WPB December 8 in Supplemental General Imports Order M–63–f, unless the material had been prepared for shipment to the United States.

Aero-grade balsa wood, however, even if prepared for shipment, may not be imported without specific WPB permission.





A true story of an R.A.F. bombing raid—from the first plans made in the Operations Room to the climax as the bombardier releases his load over Germany—is thrillingly told in the British picture, TARGET FOR TONIGHT, now being shown non-theatrically in the United States through OWI.

Learning by doing is the keynote of the film, MEN AND THE SEA, showing the training of men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies to all battle fronts (above).

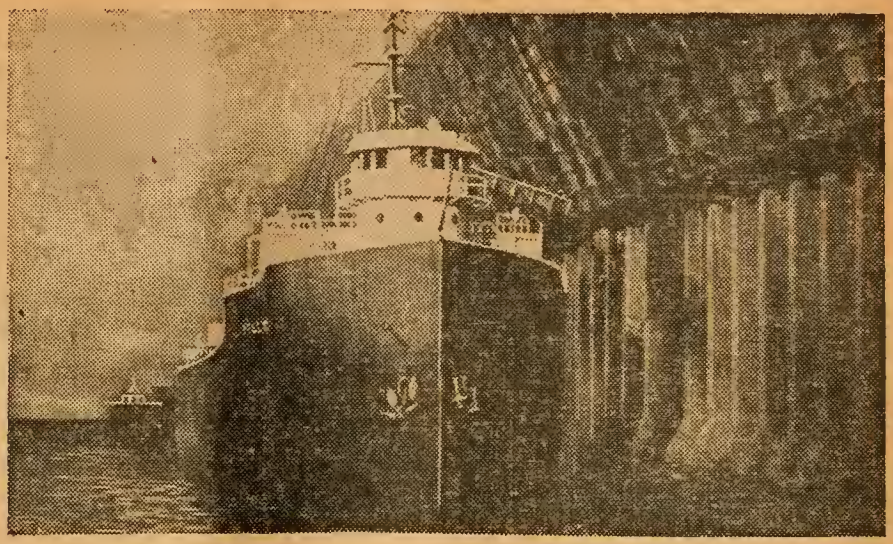
Migrant war workers are one of the problems treated in the OWI film, MANPOWER, which shows what is being done now to recruit and train the workers necessary for Victory (right).

OWI MOTION PICTURES

Wartime activities and wartime responsibilities are portrayed in the Government films now being produced and distributed by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

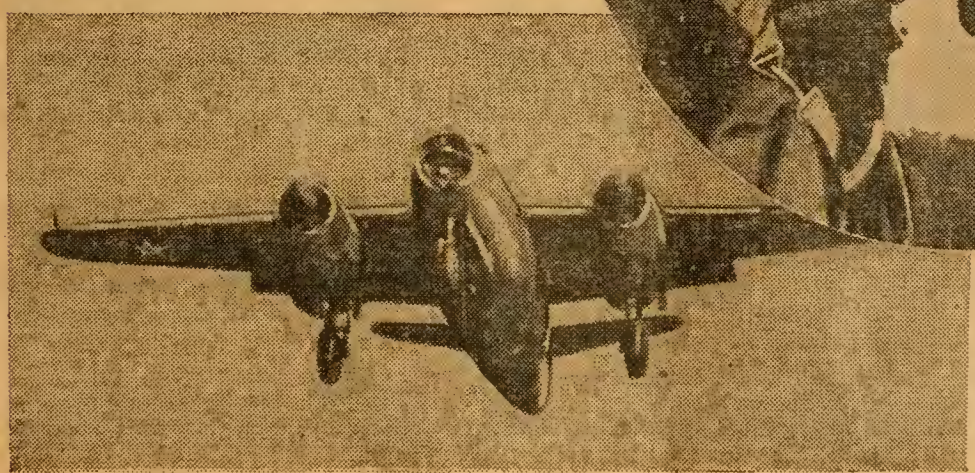
Twenty-three OWI films are now in circulation, being seen by millions of Americans in schools, clubs, factories, and community rallies. The films, 16-mm. sound pictures, can be obtained from film agencies throughout the country. There is no rental charge but distributors may make a "service" charge of 50 cents for the first subject and 25 cents for each additional subject included in a single shipment.

MORE ON PAGE 18



Moving iron ore from the Mesabi Range of Minnesota across the Great Lakes to the steel mills of Gary, Youngstown, and Pittsburgh. From the picture, LAKE CARRIER.

"You have hidden treasure in your home—more precious to your country than gold," says Donald Nelson in the OWI film, SALVAGE.



Serious and determined, American pilots roar across the skies confident in the speed and power of their "ships." From the picture, BOMBER, with commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

WAR FILM INFORMATION GIVEN IN OWI CATALOG

Motion pictures are playing an increasingly important job in this war—in training our soldiers and sailors, in teaching the skills of machine shops and assembly lines, in bringing to the American people essential war information. A list of 180 of these films, produced by various agencies of the United States Government, is now available in a new OWI publication, *A List of U. S. War Information Films.*

Listed, besides OWI's own productions, are films of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard showing the functions and duties of the various Services, used primarily for recruiting purposes. The Office of Civilian Defense has films on air raid wardens and civilian protection; the Department of Agriculture, films on farming in wartime. A basis for Pan-American understanding is laid in the pictures from the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, dealing with countries and peoples from Mexico to Argentina.

From the Office of Education have come nearly 100 training films on aviation engines and navigation, on shipbuilding, on the operation of lathes, drills, and milling machines. Through the use of these films—with such formidable titles as "Turning a Taper with Toilstock Set Over" or "Aerodynamics—Forces Acting on an Air Foil"—war workers are being trained faster and better.

All the wartime films of the U. S. Government—except the combat training films of the Army and Navy—are listed in the OWI catalog. Replacing the August issue, the new publication contains information up-to-date through November. The films of each agency—war films for war use—are described briefly, and the *where* and *how* they may be obtained are explained. For copies of *A List of U. S. War Information Films,* write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

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Paint containers standardized

In order to meet the emergency caused by the restrictions on metal cans for the paint industry, further standardization of glass containers and cans was ordered December 7 by the WPB through issuance of Schedule E to Limitation Order L–103.

Dread Senegalese may join us in Africa

From French West Africa, the United Nations' armies may be reinforced by tens of thousands of feared and effective soldiers—the dreaded Senegalese.

Almost legendary figures in the First World War, where they were used as "shock troops" against the Germans, the sharp-shooting, bolo-wielding Senegalese may now join the scores of battalions of other colonial troops fighting under the banner of the Fighting French.

Although the full strength of the Senegalese force has not been announced, approximately 50,000 of these troops were believed stationed at Dakar and throughout French territory.

If they support the Allied cause, these Senegalese warriors take their places beside other French colonial troops. Fifteen thousand crack colonial troops in the Chad province prevented a junction between the Italian Libyan Army under Marshal Graziani and the Fascist Ethiopian force under the Duke of Aosta in the early days of the French Armistice.

This stroke was engineered by Felix Eboue, Negro governor of the Chad province. A native of French Guiana on the South American coast, and a brilliant graduate of French schools, Eboue was the first of the colonial administrators to defy Vichy. His declaration played a part in the subsequent actions of other administrators in French Congo, Cameroons, and Ubangi-Shari who later joined the Fighting French Movement. When Gen. Charles de Gaulle visited the Fighting French colonies in September 1940, he appointed Felix Eboue Governor-General of Fighting French Africa.

Equatorial Africa has since become an important reservoir for military manpower for the Allies. A Fighting French Army built up there attacked Italian outposts in Libya and Eritrea, and thousands were rushed to the Western Desert when Rommel's forces threatened Egypt. The immediate use of Fighting French Africa was an important cornerstone in the United Nations defense system. Through the construction of a network of modern airports there, pilots were able to ferry planes to the Egyptian battlefront, to the Middle East and to India. Fort Lamy in the Chad province is now one of the great aerial turntables of Africa.

One reason for the excellent fighting spirit of the French native soldiers is the attitude of the French in not establishing rigid color bars. The French have exhibited far less racial bias against the native than have Anglo-Saxons. The educated native becomes a citizen of France with the same rights as a white Frenchman. A black Frenchman can aspire to the highest posts in the political and administrative hierarchy. Frenchmen of African descent have served as Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies and Under Secretary of State. And Felix Eboue is now Governor-General of French Africa.

OPA acts to assure plenty of dried eggs for military needs

In a move designed to assure a plentiful supply of dried eggs for America's armed forces and her allies among the United Nations, the OPA December 9 exempted from price control during January and February 1943 dried whole eggs sold to the United States Government or any of its agencies.

At the same time, OPA exempted from price control shell, liquid or frozen eggs sold during this period to manufacturers buying them for the sole purpose of making dried eggs for the Government. These actions were taken through Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 280.

$100,000 construction work allowed at Grand Coulee Dam

A limited amount of construction work at Grand Coulee Dam, previously stopped, may be continued under a WPB order just issued.

Paving of a railroad fill and construction of certain access roads, costing not more than $100,000, is permitted. In addition, permission is granted for any other work on the project that is necessary for health or safety or to avoid undue damage or deterioration of materials at the site.

The previously issued revocation of preference rating for installation of hydro generating units Nos. 7, 8, and 9, at Grand Coulee Dam is confirmed.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS . . .

President of Cuba sees U. S. war plants

Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba, arrived in the United States December 7 to be an official guest of the United States and President Roosevelt for a 10-day inspection of war industries.

The Cuban leader, accompanied by several ranking officials of his administration, is the third American president to visit this country in recent months.

Cuba and the United States long have enjoyed close relations, dating from the years before Cuba won her independence. And today, Cuba, as a major source of the sugar so vital to war production, is allied with her Good Neighbor in the conflict.

After being received by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and other notables on arrival, President Batista spent the first night at the White House, removing thence to official residence at the Blair House.

Secretary Hull and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles honored President Batista with dinners, while the Governing Board of the Pan American Union gave a luncheon in his behalf. Cuban Ambassador Concheso held an official reception at the Embassy.

From Washington, President Batista expects to go to New York and Buffalo, and will inspect the gigantic warplane plants of the Curtiss-Wright and Bell Airacobra Aviation corporations. The program in New York called for luncheon with Mayor LaGuardia and a formal dinner by the Pan American Society prior to his return to Havana by way of Miami.

President Batista is heartily cooperating with the United States to win the war. A manifestation of this was the sale of virtually the entire 1942 sugar output of 4,000,000 long tons to the United States Defense Supplies Corporation at a price of 2.65 cents—a price about ¼ cent lower than the average price for the last 30 years. When the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred, a Cuban mission was in Washington discussing the sale of the crop, and they immediately received orders from President Batista to accept the price that the United States offered.

Argentina honors President Roosevelt

Special tribute to President Roosevelt was paid by the citizens of Argentina at Buenos Aires, December 7, anniversary of the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Meeting in Luna Park under the auspices of The Committee for Homage to Franklin D. Roosevelt, they expressed their indignation at the perfidious attack on Hawaii. Jose Maria Cantilo, former Foreign Minister of Argentina, said in part:

"The homage is not bound up with present events in the war, but with the war itself, its deep causes and its great implications, with all that they signify in principle and with all that they threaten, not only material things but the principles of morality and justice. This war must impose, together with material power, the force of the ideal, the ideal of liberty, of humanity, that signifies the supremacy of moral forces over the primal instincts of passion and violence.

"It was President Roosevelt who understood the magnitude of the dangers that were hanging over the world, revealing through military and political events hidden designs for aggression. It was President Roosevelt who from the first spoke and acted in defense of threatened liberty. To govern is to foresee. Foresight and clear vision are necessary qualities of the head of a nation.

"Against the tragic background of the international panorama, President Roosevelt appears as the highest, the noblest figure of a ruler, as an exponent par excellence of will and faith devoted to the service of a great cause. This cause is that of civilization, culture, peace work, liberty, and humanity as a whole. It is fundamentally the cause for which we live in America, and as such it may count on deep sympathy in all Argentine hearts.

"The support of the people of the republic cannot be lacking, because the principle involved is inherent in their history and tradition. It is all that constitutes the plasma, so to speak, which contains the nutritive substance of our national unity."

U. S. offers meteorology courses to Latin American students

Training in meteorology is being offered students in all the American republics by the Weather Bureau of the United States in a special course. The initial courses will start at Medellin, Colombia, February 1, and the Weather Bureau is planning a more extensive course in the United States afterward.

Under plans worked out by the Weather Bureau, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Department of State and the Defense Supplies Corporation, some 200 students will be trained.

On completion of a six months' course at Medellin, a number of the honor students will be brought to the United States for an additional year of training, under present plans. The training in the United States would consist of nine months of study at one of the five major universities in this country specializing in meteorology: Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New York University; the University of Chicago; California Technological Institute; the University of California at Los Angeles. On completion of their courses in the United States, they would be assigned to two months of active duty with the United States Weather Bureau.

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More cargo space for food shipments to Puerto Rico

Additional cargo space will become available for shipping food to Puerto Rico through a recent agreement between the Naviera Dominicana Co. of the Dominican Republic and the Departments of State and Agriculture, the Agricultural Marketing Administration announced December 7.

The new arrangement will alleviate to some extent the critical shortage of shipping facilities to Puerto Rico.

During the month of November AMA shipped to Puerto Rico rice, lard, beans, flour, cornmeal, dried fruits, pickled meats and fish, poultry and dairy feed, laundry soap, and fertilizer. Ships that before the war carried huge quantities of foodstuffs to Puerto Rico are now supplying the armies of the United States and the United Nations with munitions, equipment and food.

Half of 1943 canned fruits, vegetables reserved for Government; tin limited

(*Continued from page 1*)

be set aside for Government requirements represents approximately 50 to 55 percent of the 1942 pack. In 1942, canners were required to set aside about 35 percent of their pack for the Government.

Will cut civilian consumption

It is estimated that the portion of the 1943 pack allocated to civilians will provide a maximum of about 33 pounds of canned foods per capita in 1944, when most of the 1943 pack will be consumed. This compares with an average annual per capita consumption of canned foods of about 46 pounds in the prewar period, 1935–39.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATION OF CANNED FOODS IN 1943

(Supplementary Order M–86–e)

Commodity:	*Percent of base period (1942)*
Canned fruits and fruit juices:	
Apples	63
Applesauce	41
Apricots	66
Berries [1]	50
Blueberries	100
Cherries, RSP	70
Cherries, sweet	65
Figs	100
Fruit cocktail	71
Grapefruit segments	[2] 19
Grapefruit juice	[2] [3] 48
Orange juice	[2] 21
Orange and grapefruit juice blended	[2] 100
Peaches	63
Pears	65
Pineapple	70
Pineapple juice	26
Canned vegetables and vegetable juices:	
Asparagus	49
Beans, lima	56
Beans, snap	58
Beets	84
Carrots	100
Corn, sweet	42
Peas	48
Pumpkin or squash	51
Spinach	48
Tomatoes	49
Tomato catsup	61
Tomato juice	43
Tomato puree	71
Tomato paste	40

[1] Blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, youngberries only. Percentage applied to combined pack of these four varieties.

[2] Base period August 1, 1941, to July 1942, in Florida, Texas, and Arizona, and December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942, in California.

[3] The percentage for grapefruit juice in the printed copy of the order distributed by WPB was erroneously printed as 46 percent. The percentage should be 48 percent.

Summary of can order

Following is a summary of the most important changes and additions effected by the amended order concerning materials for cans:

Products which were formerly permitted to be packed in tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate for civilian use but which now may be packed for Government purposes only include such common household items as: Vegetable juice mixtures, meat spreads, cranberries, orange and grapefruit segments combined, California freestone peaches, prunes, fruit for salad, carrots and peas, sauerkraut, and baking powder.

Shoe polish cannot be packed in metal cans after March 31, 1943.

Paints and pigmented lacquers may use blackplate only for can ends until February 15 when a complete conversion to substitute containers must have been made.

Varnishes, lubricating oils, disinfectants, germicides, fungicides or insecticides, and certain other products will not be packed in metal cans after December 31. These others, for which metal cans no longer will be used except for Army orders are:

Dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, red raspberries, strawberries, fruit for salad, lemon concentrate, orange concentrate, pectin, chili sauce, peppers and pimentos, okra, succotash, mixture of vegetables, lemon juice, lime juice, fruit nectars, white asparagus, liquid modifications of milk, chili con carne, meat loaf, vienna sausage, sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat, bulk sausage meat, whole tongue, chopped luncheon meats, frozen and storage cream, hardened edible oils, unhardened or hardened lard, rendered pork fat, edible tallow, edible liquid oils, sweet syrups, phenols and cresols, sodium silicate, drying oils, and hardened edible oils—45 pound can. Also, fresh fish fillets, clams, oysters, scallops, crabmeat, and shrimp (all packed for refrigerated shipment), and fruit, vegetables, juices and pulps (shipped as cold packed or frozen foods) are included in this category.

Other civilian products eliminated

Likewise eliminated for civilian use are these products which may be packed in tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate cans only to meet M–86 quotas or for Government contracts:

Apples, apple sauce, apricots, blueberries or huckleberries, grapefruit segments, orange juice, dehydrated vegetables, powdered skim milk, bacon, boned chicken and boned turkey, beef, veal, mutton and pork, orange-grapefruit juice blend, beets (whole beets not to be packed), carrots, pumpkin and squash, tomato catsup, and figs.

Can packs of certain products for civilian use are sharply cut under the 1942 pack. Canned soups are restricted to 50 percent of the 1942 pack. Prunes, printing inks, and lye are similarly restricted to 50 percent of the 1942 amount. Ripe olives are limited to 25 percent of the 1940–41 pack. Spinach and green leafy vegetables will be canned at 80 percent of the 1942 pack. Baby foods (as defined in Schedule II) can be packed in cans in an amount equal to the 1942 pack.

One the other hand, tomato paste, tomato pulp or puree, and tomato sauce will be canned at a rate of 125 percent of the 1942 pack in the smaller can sizes. Evaporated milk, packed in 14½ ounce cans, is cut 10 percent below the 1942 pack while, if packed in 6-ounce cans, it is cut 20 percent below the 1942 pack.

Quota restrictions on packing the following products in cans have been lifted completely for 1943: pineapple, pineapple juice, grapefruit juice, freestone peaches (except California), soft clams, hard clams, mussels, oysters, shrimp, and squid.

The order reserving canned foods is extended to apply to processors of frozen, dried, dehydrated, pickled, preserved, or otherwise nonperishable products.

All specified canned fruits and vegetables and juices are to be set aside and held by the canner until they are either purchased by the Government or specifically released by WPB.

Supplementary Order M–86–e, which specifies the canned fruits and vegetables to be set aside out of the 1943 pack, provides the following new features which did not appear in the similar order M–96–a which covered the 1942 pack:

1. Canners may compute their quotas on the basis of M–86–e alone. Reference to M–81 is eliminated. In 1942, canners were permitted to pack "secondary" products for civilians under M–81. Order M–86–a then permitted them to pack an additional percentage for the Government. For example, if under M–81 a canner's quota of apples was 1,000 cases, he was permitted, under M–86–a, to pack an additional 59 percent, or 580 cases for the Government. Elimination of this clause from M–86–e will simplify computation of the 1943 Government quota by canners.

2. Quotas to be set aside represent a percentage of a canner's pack in 1942. However, in the case of grapefruit, grapefruit juice, orange juice and blended fruit juices, the base period is the crop year 1941–42.

3. If a canner packs in both tin and glass, he is required to fill his Government quota with foods packed in tin to the extent tin is available. The remainder of his quota is to be filled with foods packed in glass.

* * *

MEAT FOR TRAINEES—Members of the armed forces being trained at colleges may be supplied with meat without such deliveries being taken out of civilian meat quotas, the OPA announced December 8.

OPA sets dollars and cents beef ceilings at wholesale to move meat into areas now slighted because of low prices

(Continued from page 1)

who therefore could secure only the cheapest cuts or none at all for their customers. Thus, many communities where consumers now are unable to secure beef may find their supply picture brighter in the near future. Similar problems of wholesalers in their purchasing arrangements with packer slaughterers will be rectified by the new order.

War, civilian prices levelled

Other broad objectives of the revised beef regulation include the following:

(1) Need for a price structure which will permit an equitable and efficient distribution of beef;

(2) Maintenance of packer slaughtering facilities in consuming centers remote from major production areas;

(3) Setting of ceiling prices for sales to war procurement agencies on the same level with prices in the civilian market, thus avoiding indirect competitive advantages to packers able to handle a large volume of war business;

(4) Maintenance of a proper price relationship between beef and pork—the two major meat staples in the American diet.

The new order directs specific standards for the cutting of a side of beef at wholesale and describes the precise fashion in which such cuts may be made.

Under the revised regulation all beef sold at wholesale must be graded by official Federal graders. The packer, as previously, will be permitted to grade the meat when official graders are not available. However, the Department of Agriculture now is prepared to handle all grading. In computing base prices, allowance already has been made for Federal grading costs. Thus, a deduction will be required on beef sales, where the meat is not thus graded.

The revised regulation continues substantially the grades of beef which have been in effect for the past several months. Steers and heifers are graded AA or choice; A or good; B or commercial; and C or utility and cutter-canner—a class which need not be identified by grade mark.

Cows are graded similarly, except that they may not grade "choice." Grade identification also is required on stags (emasculated bulls) of Grades A, B, and C. Sex identification still is required on stags and bulls. It no longer is required on cows.

Since beef is sold at wholesale—not only in the form of carcasses, sides, and quarters, but also in wholesale or primal cuts—ceilings cannot be set unless the product to which they apply is defined thoroughly. This is done in the new order. The regulation makes allowance for sales of miscuts at the lowest price set for any wholesale cut.

Provisions for 9 primary wholesale cuts

Accordingly, provisions are made for 9 primary wholesale cuts and 5 additional cuts made by combinations of various primary cuts. The hindquarter is broken from the forequarter by cutting the beef side between the animal's 12th and 13th ribs.

Names of the cuts and the percentage each constitutes of the carcass of beef are shown as follows:

	Percent
Carcass	100.00
Forequarter	51.25
Regular chuck	24.75
Rib	9.25
Brisket	5.50
Short plate	7.50
Fore shank	4.00
Hindquarter	48.75
Round	23.75
Sirloin	9.35
Short loin	7.65
Flank	4.50

(Kidney, suet, hanging tenderloin, bone waste, and shrink account for the remainder.)

In addition to the above cuts, certain combinations are permitted.

No other cuts or combinations may be sold, except by suppliers direct to hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, etc.

Bases and grade differentials

Ceiling prices specifically set in the new regulation on a dollars and cents basis are as follows for beef carcasses per 100 pounds at Chicago:

GRADE

Price: AA, $22.50; A, $21.50; B, $19.50; C, $17.50; cutter and canner, $15; bulls, $16.50.

Differentials between various grades of beef carcasses were established with careful consideration of the following factors:

(A) To provide the farmer who purchases feeder cattle for additional feeding during the fall months a measure of assurance that finished cattle prices would at least cover feeding costs;

(B) To prevent early marketings at subnormal weights of beef cattle now in feed lots;

(C) To encourage farmers to keep their feed lots full, thus providing a supply of beef cattle in months to come;

(D) To provide for specific price differentials between the various grades of beef in order to encourage not only beef output in general but also the production of beef with varying degrees of finish.

OPA surveys indicate that the wholesale ceilings set should reflect approximately the following average live cattle prices per hundredweight at Chicago:

GRADE

Price: AA, $15.80 [1]; A, $14.50; B, $12.70; C, $10.80.

The wholesale ceilings on beef reflect prices on the live animals in excess of the average September 1942 levels—at which time the President called for a general halt on increases in uncontrolled farm prices. Incidentally, these live-cattle prices not only reflect 136 percent of parity, but also are the highest on record since August 1919.

OPA took the middle course. They set wholesale prices at a level which will permit the average feeder certain latitude in selecting the type of feeding practices best suited to his needs, with a reasonable assurance of a good market for the finished cattle.

Zones and delivery differentials

Ten zones have been established for beef. These cover 48 States and the District of Columbia. The basing point is Kansas City, chosen because the structure of the industry necessitates the point of reference following in the Mid-West. Kansas City's freight rates to most other parts of the country are more uniform than any other place.

In general, zone boundaries have been set by reference to increases of 25 cents per hundredweight in freight rates, with allowance for tare and icing.

Following tabulation lists the zones generally by States:

Zone 1: Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada.

Zones 2, 3, and 4: Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, the major part of Iowa and Missouri, and the western part of Wisconsin.

Zone 5: Parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana.

Zone 6: Arkansas and parts of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

Zone 7: Ohio and parts of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Zone 8: A strip running next to the seaboard zone, including parts of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

Zone 9: The eastern seaboard except southern Florida.

Zone 10: Southern Florida only.

[1] High-yielding animals on any grade should run 50 to 75 cents more per hundredweight.

90 miles new base of supplemental ration for eligible "A" drivers

The OPA December 9 reduced the occupational mileage deemed available in the basic "A" gasoline ration books before a driver is eligible for supplementary rations. The action was taken to assure Eastern motorists their necessary occupation mileage despite the recent cut in the value of "A" coupons from four to three gallons.

"3-Gallon" States

In an amendment (No. 4) to the new gasoline rationing regulations (Ration Order 5C), OPA makes holders of the basic "A" ration in States where the "A" coupon is worth only three gallons eligible for supplemental rations if they prove need for more than 90 miles of occupational driving a month.

The amendment issued December 9 also revises Ration Order 5C in several other respects, and includes a provision exempting four categories of tire owners from turning in excess tires to the Government. The amendment became effective December 15.

Cars with more than 5 tires

Changing the restrictions against issuing gasoline rations to passenger cars for which there are more than five tires, the new amendment exempts:

1. Tires acquired through an OPA tire rationing certificate, or otherwise held under authorization by OPA or WPB.

2. Tires held by a scrap dealer for sale, or by a reclaiming plant for processing.

3. Tires held under joint ownership, or which have been held as security since November 8, 1942, or earlier, if the co-owner or security holder does not give his consent to sale or disposition.

4. Tires held as spares for farm trailers or other farm equipment, if the Board finds such spares necessary for continued operation of the equipment.

Other provisions in the amendment:

1. The definition of intermediate distributor of gasoline is changed to make clear the intent of the regulations to require these distributors to account separately for gasoline transactions at each of their places of business.

2. Provision in the present regulations that an OPA approved list of Government duties and functions, requiring travel by automobile or motorcycle be used as an alternative to the certification of a responsible government officer is eliminated.

3. Preferred mileage may be granted for wholesale delivery of magazines, as well as of newspapers.

4. Preferred mileage also may be granted for travel by essential workers to, from, within, or between civilian public service camps established and maintained for conscientious objectors.

5. The paragraph covering preferred mileage for representatives of Government, management and labor for travel in connection with the recruiting and training of workers, is revised solely for purposes of clarification.

6. Persons who lease passenger cars or motorcycles for more than seven days will be required to apply for a ration on their own behalf.

7. Commercial vehicles are made eligible for certain types of special rations, to be applied for in the same manner as special rations for passenger vehicles.

8. Army post exchanges and ships' service stores and similar facilities located at military or naval posts are included among the establishments that may use OPA Acknowledgments of Delivery for acquisition of gasoline.

9. To facilitate the movement of vehicles, boats or equipment into the United States from Mexico and Canada, the amendment provides that gasoline brought into this country in the fuel tank of a vehicle, boat or equipment, may be used in this country, even though that gasoline may not have been acquired in exchange of coupons.

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Tire inventory replenishment restrictions lightened

A change in the tire rationing regulations lightening the restrictions on the grades of tires a tire seller may buy for inventory replenishment was announced December 10 by the OPA.

By the terms of the amendment, a Grade I certificate can be used to replenish with a Grade I, II, or III, at the dealer's option. Similarly, when a Grade II tire is sold, the certificate the dealer gets from the customer reads "Grade II." This certificate, previously good only for a Grade II replenishment, now may be used to restock with either a Grade II or a Grade III.

Kind specified by buyer

The amendment also requires that a wholesaler or manufacturer fill all orders for an initial allotment of Grade III tires with the kind of tire specified by the buyer.

Since the purpose of the amendment is to permit stocking of tires to meet the seller's requirements, the previous limit of 200 on the number of Grade III tires any one dealer could obtain as an initial inventory has been removed.

The amendment also permits holder of a certificate for "recapping services" to obtain any kind of a Grade III tire upon turning in his recappable tire carcass.

All the changes are made by Amendment No. 4, effective December 9, to Ration Order 1A.

Essential traveling salesmen to get extra gas rations

The OPA December 5 announced a modification of its mileage rationing regulations at the request of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, to grant additional gasoline rations to traveling salesmen.

While details are not fully worked out, the change in the mileage rationing regulations will give these salesmen up to 65 percent of their last year's mileage, or a total of 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less. Representatives of traveling salesmen's groups agreed that this mileage is sufficient for essential salemen's travel.

Eligibles limited on necessity basis

Salesmen, who will become eligible for more than 470 occupational miles a month, will be limited to those engaged full time in the sale of necessary productive equipment for farms, factories, mines, oil wells, lumber camps and similar productive or extractive establishments, or of essential food, shelter, fuel, clothing, and medical supplies.

OPA war price and rationing boards will be ready to receive applications for rations to provide for these additional miles after January 1. The "A" and "B" ration books now held, or available, to these salesmen should provide them with ample mileage for the month of December, OPA officials pointed out.

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Jeffers asks us to clean up broken glass, tire hazards

Rubber Director Jeffers asked the American people, December 13, to act as 130 million "committees of one" to rid the Nation's streets, alleys, and highways of broken glass, nails, and other tire hazards.

"Broken glass, nails, loose rocks, and the like, cause much tire destruction. They can easily be removed if all of us do a little. We can retread a worn tire, but one that has been badly cut or bruised is a lost national asset," he said.

Mr. Jeffers suggested that the mayor of each municipality take the lead in the clean-up effort in his community and that county commissioners take the initiative in rural areas. He stressed the need for special activity by operators of parking lots and those who live or work on unpaved side roads and lanes, including contractors engaged in building projects.

Railroads withdraw oil rate rise; Henderson praises action

Railroads seeking to withdraw proposals for freight rate increases on petroleum, which would have boosted fuel-oil bills an estimated $50,000,000 annually in the Eastern States, December 7 drew commendation from Price Administrator Henderson. The OPA executive had protested the higher tariffs before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chief traffic officers of participating carriers in the eastern, western, and southern districts informed the OPA by wire, signed by A. F. Cleveland, vice president, American Railway Association. They had, Cleveland said, concluded to withdraw their proposals for oil-rate hikes and would ask ICC to continue in effect prevailing rates until June 30, 1943.

Describing the carriers' action as "in keeping" with program of the Federal Government to stabilize the cost of living," Mr. Henderson said that he was delighted that the carriers have voluntarily taken this action, and hope that they will find it possible to avoid increases in rates not absolutely necessary to their continued operation.

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12 contractors selected to construct pipeline extension

Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes December 7 announced the selection of 12 contractors for the job of constructing the 857-mile eastward extension of the Texas-East Coast War Emergency Pipeline.

Letters of intent have been issued to a group of experienced construction companies whose personnel and equipment insure the speediest possible completion of the pipeline, Coordinator Ickes said. Full-scale operations are planned right through the winter. Completion of the Illinois-East Coast extension from Norris City, Ill., to the New York-Philadelphia refining areas is expected by midsummer.

* * *

OIL WELL PUMPING UNITS—have been removed from the list of items in which the use of steel is prohibited by Conservation Order M-126 as amended December 5 by WPB. This action was taken on the suggestion of the Petroleum Administrator for War. The units, essential in the production of oil, must be made of either steel or high-grade wood.

U. S. Stops rail gasoline shipments to 7 States; cars will carry oil to Northeast

Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes last week made public a directive to all gasoline shippers ordering them to stop shipping gasoline in railroad tank cars from the Middle West and Southwest into Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, and the western portions of New York and Pennsylvania.

To be used for kerosene, heating oils

Cars released from this service are to be used exclusively to haul kerosene and home-heating oils into the remaining sections of the Eastern Seaboard, principally New England, and to meet East Coast naval demand.

Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies said that the Southeastern States would continue to receive gasoline supplies via pipe line and the Gulf Intracoastal waterway, and pointed out that the other States into which rail shipments of gasoline were ordered stopped are located in the Appalachian producing and refining area. He said that if any supplier found himself without a supply of motor gasoline at any point in the restricted area he should arrange with other primary suppliers for a proportionate share of the available supply in that area.

Some facilities freed to make oil

Other developments:

A report by PAW to the War Production Board that stocks of petroleum coke used for aluminum processing had reached a satisfactory level, at least for the present, resulted in temporary permission being granted three large Midwestern refineries to curtail coke production and correspondingly increase their output of heavy fuel oil. This increased production of industrial oil will permit additional shipments of this vital fuel to Eastern industries.

Tank car shipments into District One dropped to 767,058 barrels daily in the week ended December 5. This was a decrease of 11,794 barrels per day under the volume moved in the previous week.

Conversion proceeds

The effort to convert industrial establishments from the use of oil to the use of coal was continued, with the result that through Friday, December 4, conversions to the extent of an annual saving of 29,011,779 barrels of heavy oils had been effected by 2,287 East Coast plants. Conversions completed last week accomplished a saving of 518,484 barrels annually.

The first shipment of fuel oil from a new pipe line-barge terminal on the Mississippi River left Helena, Ark., by barge on December 4, bound up-river to Cincinnati from where it will be transshipped in tank cars to the East. Movements via this route will increase to about 25,000 barrels a day by the end of December, stepping up in early February to 55,000 barrels daily.

Stocks decline as expected

On December 2, the first shipment of Texas crude oil was received in Bayway, N. J., via the recently reversed Tuscarora pipe line across Pennsylvania. The line formerly flowed westward and carried gasoline.

Unfavorable weather apparently caused heavy inroads on stocks of heating oils on the East Coast during the week ending December 5. Inventories of distillate (heating) oils declined more than three times as much as the previous week, and the drop in residual stocks was more than twice what it was the week before. Kerosene stocks, likewise, dropped more than usual while gasoline continued on the downward trend at about the same rate as before. Stocks normally decline at this season, and preliminary figures indicate that last month's withdrawal was almost exactly according to the forecast estimates.

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Acrylic resins, acrylic monomer under strict control

Another important group of synthetic resins was added December 11 to the plastics whose distribution and use is now governed by WPB orders.

Order M-260, issued December 11 by the WPB, places all acrylic resins and acrylic monomer, including such well-known commercial products as Lucite, Plexiglas, Acryloid, Crystalite and others, under rigid allocation and use control effective January 1, 1943.

Exceptions to the new order are: Deliveries of resins exclusively for dental use, acceptance of delivery for aircraft glazing other than instrument lenses, certain deliveries of acrylic monomer within the confines of one company, and certain small order exemptions.

East Coast sugar-delivery zones expanded; increased supplies available

An expansion of the sugar-delivery zones served by northeastern refiners and by importers of Cuban and Puerto Rican refined sugar was announced December 11 by the OPA. This change in zones was made possible by increased supplies of sugar now available to these refiners and importers.

Zone servicing changes

The new zoning order known as "Third Revised Zoning Order No. 1" became effective December 11, 1942. Zone 1, which is served from Boston, remains unchanged, but a new zone known as 1-A, including Vermont and western Massachusetts, is established. This zone is to be served by either Boston or New York refiners. Zones 2 and 3, which are served from New York and Philadelphia, respectively, are expanded westward. Zone 4, which is served from Baltimore, is adjusted by the elimination of southeastern Virginia and the addition of 15 counties in south central Pennsylvania and two counties in southern Delaware. Zone 5, which is served with Cuban and Puerto Rican refined sugar, is expanded by the addition of southeastern Virginia and the larger part of West Virginia. Zone 11, which is supplied by western beet and cane sugar sellers, is reduced as a result of the expansion of the eastern zones.

Price order for Baltimore refineries

Due to this shift in zoning areas, the refiner in Baltimore will now sell in Pennsylvania and southern Delaware, regions formerly served by the Philadelphia refineries. In order to maintain present price schedules, a price order (Order No. 3 under Revised Price Schedule No. 60 effective December 11) issued simultaneously with the zoning order provides that sugar sold by the Baltimore refiner in this territory may be sold at the current rate of $5.60 per hundred pounds, with the provision that the difference between this price and the $5.45 ceiling applicable to sugar refined at Baltimore, will be credited to the Defense Supplies Corporation.

The new zones are listed in Third Revised Zoning Order 1 under Rationing Order No. 3.

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Navy, Marine Corps to issue sugar replacement certificates

The Navy Department's Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Marine Corps were authorized by the OPA December 7 to issue certificates to replace sugar used in products delivered to Ship Service Departments Ashore at Navy and Coast Guard Stations and to Marine Corps post exchanges.

This extends a privilege given the Army Exchange Service with respect to Army post exchanges.

This provision is contained in Amendment No. 28 to Ration Order No. 3, effective December 7, 1942.

LIMIT ON RFC REFRIGERATORS

The Defense Supplies Corporation is the only Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary to which domestic mechanical refrigerators frozen in manufacturers' stocks can be sold without specific authorization, WPB has ruled in amending Order L-5-c.

The original order had permitted sales of the frozen stocks to other RFC subsidiaries, resulting in some sales to the Defense Plant Corporation. The new action was effected by a revision of paragraph (b) (6) of the order, whose original intent was to restrict sales to the DSC only.

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Oil "coupon credit" extended to cooking and lighting

Beginning December 16, consumers who have purchased fuel oil or kerosene since October 1 for domestic cooking and lighting and other nonheating uses and who did not apply for a ration until after November 1 will be issued coupons to cover these purchases, the OPA announced December 10.

The arrangement by which consumers will reimburse dealers with coupons for such deliveries to persons using fuel oil for cooking and lighting is similar to that previously provided for oil used for heat and hot water purposes. Coupons will be issued, in addition to the current ration, for purchases on "coupon credit" between October 1 and the date of application to the extent that these deliveries did not exceed the allowable ration for the period.

Eligibility rules

In order to be eligible for receiving ration coupons for past purchases, consumers applying for a ration after November 1 must attach to their application form a signed statement setting forth the amount of fuel oil received since October 1, the date of the transfer and the name and address of the dealer or supplier.

Where applications have already been made, the applicant must mail to the local board a statement of purchases since October 1 to be eligible for coupons for past deliveries.

This action is taken in Amendment No. 13 to Ration Order No. 11—Fuel Oil Rationing Regulations — Effective December 16.

Bicycle rationing order amended as aid to Government agencies

Steps to provide for the needs of the Post Office Department and other Federal Government agencies which lease bicycles for use by employees were taken December 10 by the OPA.

This was done by amending the bicycle rationing regulation (Ration Order No. 7) to permit dealers and others to acquire bicycles for lease to the Government agencies as well as for sale.

Adult bicycle exchange

The same amendment permits the exchange of one new adult bicycle for another, so that tradesmen may replace bicycles delivered to consumers in an unsatisfactory condition. It also permits exchanges of bicycles among dealers.

The changes, effective December 9, are contained in Amendment No. 5 to Ration Order No. 7.

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All-rail coal shipments to New England up one-third

This year's all-rail coal shipments to New England to meet that area's war-expanded fuel needs and replace fuel oil are approximately 4,500,000 tons—approximately 33⅓ percent—ahead of last year, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said December 7.

Total 1942 shipments were estimated at approximately 16,777,000 tons as of November 28, as compared with approximately 12,216,000 tons during the comparable period last year.

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10-percent mark-up set on newsprint paper sales

Correcting a clerical error in the revision of the newsprint price regulation, the OPA December 7 set at 10 percent (not 16 percent) the maximum mark-up which paper merchants selling to other merchants may charge on sales of from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of white standard newsprint paper in rolls.

The change is contained in a correction to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 130—Standard Newsprint Paper—and is retroactive to November 16, the effective date of the Revised Regulation.

NO MORE CHOCOLATE SANTAS NOR BUNNIES, KIDS

American children will contribute to the war program by sacrificing chocolate Santa Clauses, St. Valentine's hearts, Easter bunnies and eggs and other chocolate novelties.

By giving up such items, the children will provide additional breakfast cocoa and chocolate bars for their soldier brothers and sisters who are fighting the war, for their fathers and mothers, some of whom are working in war plants, and for themselves.

Candy has gone to war

When soldiers go to war they need candy. The soldier's last ditch, "extreme emergency" food package, Ration D, for example, contains hard chocolate and sugar—lots of body fuel, little bulk. And candy remains the civilian's favorite between meal snack. That's why some kinds of candy aren't as plentiful as they need to be. Candy makers have gone to war.

"Demand for candy has risen steadily since 1939. Current candy production for civilians is somewhat short of estimated demand, but production is only a little under the 1941 level. In wartime people eat all the candy they can get," said John M. Whittaker, WPB confectionery section chief.

Twelve hundred plants and 70 thousand workers turn out the candy needs of civilian and soldier. The industry not only fills orders of the armed services for Ration D, but supplies the concentrated Ration K—including dextrose tablets, chocolate and chewing gum (in case drinking water is limited) for paratroops and other fighting men far from field kitchens. "Ration K and Ration D candy products are at war in the air, in the desert, in the jungle and under the sea," Mr. Whittaker declared.

Order prohibits novelty chocolate

Beginning December 15, use of chocolate in manufacturing or coating novelty items, coating miniature candy pieces, manufacturing chocolate shot, or decorating chocolate candy is prohibited by Conservation Order M-145, as amended December 5.

Cocoa beans, from which chocolate is made, are imported. Because of the shipping shortage, a quota has been placed on the grinding of such beans to conserve supplies. This quota represents 60 percent of grindings in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Under the amendment, beginning December 15, no person may accept delivery of or use any material produced from cocoa beans for any of the following purposes in connection with production for sale:

1. Manufacturing chocolate shot.
2. Manufacturing hollow-molded novelty items.
3. Manufacturing solid chocolate novelty items.
4. Partially or wholly coating novelty items.
5. Partially or wholly coating miniature candy pieces weighing, when coated, less than one-sixtieth of a pound. However, all-nut, all-peanut, and all-fruit pieces are exempt.
6. Applying chocolate decoration (other than "stringing"), by spray-gun, pastry-bag, or other methods, to chocolate-coated candy pieces.

Novelty items are defined as products manufactured in a special shape commemorating, symbolizing, or representing any holiday, event, person, animal or object.

"In addition to war services," Mr. Whittaker said, "the candy industry is trying to meet a civilian demand for candy that normally averages about 16 pounds per capita annually.

The war and your habits

Gum scarce because people chew more and makers can't get sugar and chicle

Heavily increased consumer demand was described December 8 by John M. Whittaker, chief of the WPB confectionery section, as a principal factor in the chewing gum shortage, which is prevailing despite the fact that 1942 production almost equals the record 1941 output.

Mr. Whittaker also attributed the shortage to sugar rationing, inability of manufacturers to increase production, large purchases by the armed forces, and difficulty in obtaining gum base.

You chew 130 sticks a year

Since 1914, per capita consumption of chewing gum has increased nearly 400 percent. In 1914, per capita consumption was approximately 39 sticks. In 1941, it was approximately 130 sticks per capita. In 1914, the consumption of chewing gum was about 28 million pounds, or the equivalent of about 3.7 billion sticks. This gum had a retail value of approximately 34 million dollars. In 1941, consumption was about 150 million pounds, or the equivalent of 15 billion sticks, with a retail value in excess of 140 million dollars. Consumption in 1942 is expected to be at about the same level, despite restrictions on raw materials. It would be considerably higher, if the gum could be produced.

The number of plants in the chewing gum industry is small in relation to other food industries. Thirty-seven manufacturing establishments employ approximately 5,500 wage earners who receive more than $6,000,000 annually in wages.

In recent years, the chewing gum industry has consumed annually approximately 60 millions pounds of sugar, about 17 million pounds of corn syrup, 9 million pounds of chicle, and 11 million pounds of other gum base. Some edible oils and flavoring extracts also were consumed.

Shipping limits sugar and chicle supplies

At present, chewing gum manufacturers can get only 70 percent of the amount of sugar they used in 1941.

But the principal problem is obtaining gum base, which is composed of chicle and of other gums needed in large quantities. Chicle is available, but shipping space is scarce.

Thus far no satisfactory substitute for far eastern gums has been developed by any of the chewing gum manufacturers, but Mexican and South American gums are replacing them rapidly.

Chicle is the coagulated sap of the sapodilla tree. About 75 percent of the chicle imported into the United States comes from Mexico, 20 percent from Guatemala, and about 5 percent from British Honduras. The chicle tree has never been successfully cultivated to any extent, because it must attain the age of 30 years before it starts to produce, and should be tapped only once in six seasons.

The United States is by far the largest market for chicle, taking about 90 percent of the total world supply. This trade plays an important part in hemisphere and good neighbor economy.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Price formulas set for fruit preserves packed in new "conservation" containers

Packers of fruit preserves, jams and jellies and apple butter—forced to make the changeover from tin to glass or to make switches in container sizes and types because of war conservation programs—were given two "all purpose" amendments December 7, 1942, by OPA, which will enable them to establish ceiling prices on these new items.

In general, the move ultimately will result in slight increases in those instances where the packer has been forced to pack his product in more expensive containers.

Changes effective December 11

Effective December 11, 1942, three major changes are made by Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 226. Three similar provisions are also contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 232, effective the same day. These are:

(1) A new method is provided for pricing new and odd container types and sizes. The formula sets prices for new and odd sizes by relating them to near-sizes for which a price already has been determined under the packer's regulation.

Sales to ultimate consumer

(2) A specially adjusted pricing formula also is provided for packers of preserves and apple butter who sell directly to the ultimate consumer. They are directed to figure a separate price to that class of purchaser. Under his special formula, such a packer adds to his March price the permitted increase which he figured for his wholesaler or retailer customers (in the proper retail units), if he has such customers. If he sells only to the consumer, he adds the same "permitted increase" which the nearest comparable packer has calculated for his wholesalers or retailers. This permits packer-retailers to sell at maximums which bear the same relationship to prices charged by competing retailers as they have borne in the past.

(3) Packers also are told how to compute their customers "permitted increases" in two special situations.

Any packer who did not make any December 1941 sales now is directed to use his highest offering price during December 1941. In the absence of an offering price, the packer must go to his closest competitor—not for the December 1941 price—but for the permitted increase itself.

On the other hand, a packer who had a price during December 1941 but who has had to take the maximum price of his competitor because he made no sales during the 1941 base period, is now required to figure permitted increases on the basis of his own December 1941 price, rather than that of his competitor.

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Six manufacturers agree to cent-a-pound cut on glycerin sales to Government

A big saving to the taxpayer on glycerin, vital ingredient of ammunition and other military supplies, was effected December 7 by the OPA through a voluntary agreement with the six big manufacturers to reduce their price one cent a pound on all sales to the Government.

The companies, which produce 95 percent of the Nation's glycerin, are Armour Soap Works, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Harshaw Chemical Co., Lever Brothers, Procter & Gamble Co., and Swift & Co. The agreement was worked out in conferences between their representatives and OPA's chemicals and drugs price branch.

Sales price lists

Glycerin prices were reduced substantially as recently as October 1942 when the product was brought under Price Schedule 38. With the new reduction of one cent, the price on sales to the Government will be 17½ cents a pound in tank cars for C. P. glycerin (98 percent glycerol), 17¾ cents in carload lots of drums and 18¼ cents in less than carload lots of drums. All other grades will run 17 cents, 17¼ cents, and 17¾ cents.

Price base changed for four types of Pacific Coast hops sales

Prices on four types of hops sales were changed—December 10—by the OPA from an f. o. b. basis to a delivered basis through amendment to the hops maximum price regulation issued December 5.

The pricings thus affected: Pacific Coast regular seeded hops by grower cooperatives, or grower dealers, 43 cents a pound; Pacific Coast seedless hops by grower cooperatives, or grower dealers, 45 cents a pound; Pacific Coast regular seeded hops by a dealer, 48 cents a pound; Pacific Coast seedless hops by a dealer, 50 cents a pound. (All on hops grown previous to the 1942 crop.)

While these now are priced on a delivered basis, the other four types of sales of hops grown previous to the 1942 crop covered by Maximum Price Regulation 279 (Hops) remain on an f. o. b. basis. The changes were effected through Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, effective December 10.

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Grain storage ceilings set for Idaho warehouses

Idaho warehouses may charge a maximum price of 15¢ per ton per month for storage of grain, with thirty days free storage, and $1 per ton for handling services, the OPA ruled December 10.

These maximum charges recognize the rates set by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission in April 1942 for Northern Idaho and in June 1942 for Southern Idaho.

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CREPE PAPER—Because of duplication in listing maximum retail prices for unprinted single weight crepe paper in folds, the OPA December 8 revoked Amendment No. 47 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation. The identical provisions of the revoked amendment are contained in Amendment No. 10 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129.

No price rise for "pre-victory" rubber footwear, dealers warned

Dealers who have been reluctant to dispose of stocks of "pre-victory" lines of waterproof rubber footwear in expectation of approval of higher maximum prices were advised December 11 by the OPA that no general adjustment of such prices is in prospect.

The footwear referred to is that produced before February 11 of this year, when a "Victory Line" was established under a WPB order limiting the use of crude rubber in such items.

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Gift stocking ceilings may be marked on tags, OPA rules

Permission to mark ceiling prices and required information about quality of silk stockings on tags attached to the outside of specially wrapped Christmas gift packages of women's silk hose was granted December 10 by the OPA at the same time that it set dollars and cents prices for one type of specially dyed silk hosiery.

"Ingrain" hose defined

For "ingrain" full-fashioned silk stockings—made from yarn which is dyed in fast color before knitting—a retail ceiling of $2.35 is provided for first quality 48 gauge and higher and $1.95 for first quality 45 gauge and lower, with appropriate discounts for substandard qualities. A relatively small amount of "ingrain" hosiery is now on the market. These maximums reflect the normal price relationship between such stockings as compared with hose which are dyed after knitting, the OPA said.

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Wholesaler's ceilings hiked on men's molded clogs

The maximum wholesaler's price for men's molded clogs, a type of waterproof footwear manufactured only by Tingley Reliance Co. of Rahway, N. J., has been raised 3 cents a pair to compensate the wholesaler for freight cost, which is not paid by the company, the OPA announced December 9. At the time OPA originally set the wholesale ceiling on this item, it was assumed that the manufacturer bore the cost of freight to the wholesaler.

"Private formula" cosmetics, drugs get method for setting wholesale prices

An automatic pricing formula for new cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and proprietary drugs manufactured to the specifications of the individual buyer—known as private formula products—was issued December 10 by the OPA.

The pricing method, which is contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 282—Proprietary Drug and Cosmetic Products—is based on the manufacturer's March 1942 costs and applies to private formula products not sold by the manufacturer during March, the base pricing period of the general maximum price regulation. The pricing method is to be used only to determine the manufacturer's selling price, and will not affect the retail price levels. Retailers and wholesalers will establish their ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation. The regulation is effective December 14.

To determine direct unit cost

The regulation provides that a manufacturer, in determining his maximum price for a private formula product which he did not sell during March 1942, shall compute the unit direct cost of the product being priced. The manufacturer shall add to this cost the percentage of mark-up which was obtained on that sale of a comparable private formula product, which during the twelve months period ended March 31, 1942, was nearest in quantity to the sale of the product being priced.

In determining the unit direct cost of the new product, a manufacturer used March labor rates and March costs of materials, unless the OPA has rolled back the prices of the materials, or actual prices are lower, in which event he uses the lower prices.

Report to Washington

The order provides that prices determined according to the formula must be reported to the Washington, D. C., office of the OPA before any deliveries are made. This report must include a description of the product being priced, quantity sold, name and address of the purchaser, proposed sales price and terms of sale, a similar description of the comparable product, and an itemized statement showing the computation of the maximum price. If, within fifteen days after the report is received, the OPA modifies the maximum price as determined by the manufacturer, refunds may be required on sales and deliveries made during the fifteen-day period.

Ceilings set on bunker fuel for vessels coaling in New York Harbor

Because the increased demand in New York Harbor for coal to meet bunker fuel requirements has necessitated importation of coal from the southern fields, the OPA, December 13, acted to set maximum prices which would assure a sufficient supply for ocean-going vessels carrying war material.

The amendment (No. 4) to Regulation No. 189 allows those supplying bunker fuel in New York Harbor to vessels moving off-shore to charge as a maximum for coal from Districts Nos. 7 and 8 the maximum bunker fuel price allowed for the northern coal, plus the freight differential involved in haulage from the southern fields as against haulage from the northern fields. The amendment is effective December 18.

Two OPA industrial materials price branches consolidate

Consolidation of two branches of OPA's industrial materials price division to form a single nonferrous metals branch was announced December 10 by Deputy Administrator Galbraith, in charge of the price department.

The new branch, headed by John D. Sumner as price executive, incorporates the previously existing copper, aluminum, and ferro-alloys branch and the zinc, lead, and tin branch.

Mr. Sumner has been price executive of the zinc, lead, and tin branch for more than a year, and is on leave from the University of Buffalo, where he is professor of economics.

N. H. McDiarmid, principal administrative officer of the zinc, lead, and tin, branch before the reorganization, will serve the new branch in the same capacity.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Civilian fliers chalk up successes against subs as CAP begins second year with 65,000 enrolled in 600 squadrons

The OCD Civil Air Patrol began on December 8 its second year as the only force of nonmilitary fliers serving a warring nation. CAP now has enrolled 65,000 civilians in 48 Wings, one in each State.

600 CAP squadrons

Six hundred CAP squadrons are using more than 1,000 civilian airports in operations ranging from special missions and practice flights, without pay for time and equipment, to full-time active duty for which compensation covers only subsistence and plane maintenance. About one-third of the members are pilots, one-third student pilots, and the others radio operators, mechanics, photographers, nurses, typists, and ground crew members.

What CAP has accomplished

"In no branch of Civilian Defense have men and women given their time and skills more generously than in the Civil Air Patrol," said OCD Director Landis.

"Their activities have generally been a military secret, but it may be said that submarines spotted by coastal patrol planes have been sunk and others about to attack merchant vessels have crash-dived at the approach of our planes. Vessels in distress have been reported and hundreds of survivors of torpedoings have been rescued when their positions were radioed to shore by coastal patrol planes. Several CAP fliers have given their lives in this service of their country."

Home front duties

Members on other active-duty missions, using planes of less than the 90 horsepower required for coastal patrol work, have patrolled forests and observed fires, carried Government and war plant officials on rush trips, carried urgent shipments to war plants to prevent stoppage of production, and cooperated in aerial gunnery and searchlight practice and the training of ground troops.

While not on active duty, CAP squadrons have performed the functions of an aerial home guard. Serving without compensation, they have cooperated with local Civilian Defense officials in observation of black-outs, conducting mock air raids, and testing air-raid warning networks. In floods and tornadoes, squadrons have turned out for reconnaissance and rescue duties and the flying of medical supplies.

Has acted as supporting branch

Without the CAP as a controlling and organizing medium, it might have been necessary to ground all private aviation, not only in certain coastal areas where Army restrictions have been put in force, OCD declared. Many of the 25,000 private planes and 100,000 private pilots have thus been kept in service, supporting military and commercial aviation in war duties.

CAP cadets, recently established, will provide replacements for squadrons as CAP members leave for military service and will familiarize its members with aviation in preparation for military duty. Each squadron may sponsor a cadet group, and each CAP member may sponsor a boy or girl in the last two years of high school for membership.

A V-Home follows the air raid precautions recommended by its Local Defense Council. Are you still turning out lights or fussing with blackout makeshifts when the air raid warning sounds? This reminder of the need for real preparations was drawn for OCD by Gluyas Williams. Make your home a V-Home!

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Ceilings set on 2 lines of stirrup pumps; 2 others revised

Maximum prices for two manufacturers of stirrup pumps are established and the ceiling prices previously fixed for two others are revised in an action announced December 10 by the OPA.

The action, effective December 16, is contained in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 234—Approved Stirrup Pumps—which sets maximum prices for stirrup pumps approved by the OCD and Defense Supplies Corporation.

Firms affected

Dollars and cents ceilings established for sales at all levels of the pumps produced by the Dobbins Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and the James Graham Manufacturing Co. of Newark, Calif., are in line with prices earlier set on pumps produced by four other manufacturers.

As a result of difficulties encountered by the manufacturers in obtaining ethyl cellulose hose, the amendment revises the ceiling prices for the pumps made by the Oakes Manufacturing Co. of Tipton, Ind., and the Tennessee Stove Works of Chattanooga, Tenn.

WAR INFORMATION . . .

Nazis prepare to defend West Europe; kill hostages to control peoples

German preparations for defense of the west coast of Europe against possible United Nations landing forces, together with Nazi efforts to hold control over the people in Occupied Europe, are reported in dispatches which have reached the United Nations Information Office in New York.

Quislings learn street fighting

In Norway, the Quisling stormtroopers, whose organization is called "HIRD," are being trained in street fighting. All civilian Germans in Norway have been ordered to attend evening meetings in order to learn to handle weapons. They are to be trained as a "Military Reserve" and have received instructions as to their duties in case of internal revolt or invasion.

Norwegians have been moved from vital defense areas, and others have been made to practice the evacuation of certain territories.

The coastal zone of Holland has been declared a defense area to a depth, at points, of 35 miles. Blockhouses have been constructed, camouflaged batteries established, and the dunes mined.

On the Veluwe plateau, east of Utrecht, enormous camps have been built to receive evacuees, as it has been announced that the only people who will be allowed to remain in the defense area will be those who are needed to keep essential services going.

Belgian hostages shot

For the first time since the occupation of Belgium, the Germans have executed Belgian hostages. The German military commandant ordered eight Belgian hostages to be shot to avenge the death of the Rexist burgomaster of Charleroi, Jean Teughels.

Twenty-four more Belgians were executed for sabotage or possession of prohibited arms. Between 8,000 and 10,000 Belgian patriots are in prison for sabotage and resisting German authority.

A prohibited zone has been declared along the Belgian coast line, extending 15 miles inland. Inside this belt, inhabitants are not allowed to travel for more than 3 miles from their homes without a special permit. People living inland are not allowed to travel to the coast without a permit.

Part of the population of Ostend has already been evacuated. All buildings on the Ostend sea front and streets leading to town have been cleared, and walls have been erected at the entrances to these streets, obstructing their view toward the sea. Nests of heavy machine guns have been installed in villas facing the sea on the north side of the Rue Royale, and corners of the adjoining streets. The cellars of some of the villas on the front have been transformed into munition dumps.

Czechs, Slovaks, Greeks still resist

Fourteen Czechoslovaks were executed for sabotage or possessing arms, and 8 more were sentenced to death for similar offenses. This brings the total number of Czechoslovaks executed since the beginning of November to 63.

Several Slovak foremen have been arrested for sabotage at the Hungarian shoe factory which is producing footwear for Germany.

News of the resistance of the Greek people against the Germans, Italians, and Bulgars reaches the Greek Government in London, but with delay. A Greek laborer was shot at Thebes on October 25 for participation in an armed raid against the Axis occupation troops. A policeman and a farm laborer were shot by the Italian occupation authorities on October 15 for possessing firearms.

* * *

SOUVENIRS FROM SOLDIERS—Men in the United States armed forces abroad can now send gifts or souvenirs to the value of $50 back home duty-free. Formerly such gifts from the men overseas were subject to customs duties. The bill—signed by President Roosevelt on December 5—became law in time to save service men and their friends and relatives the payment of customs duties during the busy Christmas season.

U. S. casualties for first year of war total 58,307 men

Announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war to December 7 total 58,307 the Office of War Information reported December 7.

This total includes killed, wounded, missing, interned in neutral countries and prisoners of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and the Philippine Scouts.

Most of the Army's casualties are classified as missing and inasmuch as the majority of them were in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, most of these are presumed to be prisoners of war. Information, however, is lacking due to the absence heretofore of accurate prisoner lists from Japan.

War Department report

The War Department reported that as of December 7 the Army's casualties totaled 35,678. Of this number 2,009 (including 480 Philippine Scouts) were killed; 3,332 (including 754 Philippine Scouts) were wounded. There are 29,000 missing in the Philippines and Dutch East Indies, including 10,500 Philippine Scouts. 1,119 are missing elsewhere in action. 112 are prisoners of war, not including those missing in Philippines, and 106 are interned in neutral countries. Of the 3,332 wounded, 609 have returned to duty.

Navy Department report

The Navy Department has reported or is in the process of reporting 22,629 casualties to next of kin from December 7, 1941, to December 7, 1942. This includes:

Navy: Dead, 4,532; wounded, 1,579; missing, 8,636.

Marine Corps: Dead, 1,129; wounded, 1,413, missing, 1,926.

Coast Guard: Dead, 40; wounded, 11; missing, 119.

Merchant Marine: Dead, 482; wounded, 0; missing, 2,762.

The number of U. S. civilians interned, according to Japanese and German figures to date is 3,138.

TRANSPORTATION

More materials for street car, bus repair

Increased use of materials for repair and maintenance of street cars, trolley buses and rolling stock of urban elevated and subway systems is authorized for 1943, as compared with 1942, while production of spare parts for those purposes has been placed under regulatory control through the issuance of Limitation Order L–229 by WPB.

New rolling stock to serve the increased demands for urban transportation will be available only in small numbers because of the scarcity of materials and because car builders are mainly engaged in supplying military vehicles, ordnance material and industrial equipment for war.

Manufacturers are authorized to schedule production of replacement parts ordered by or for carriers as if the orders bore a rating of AA–2X. Beginning January 1, 1943, each carrier may acquire new materials and parts in any succeeding quarterly period in quantities proportionate to the ratio of scheduled vehicle miles for the 1943 quarter as compared with corresponding total for the similar quarter in 1942.

No carrier will be permitted to replace with a new part a similar one that is usable within reasonable limits of safety or which can be reconditioned by use of available facilities. Exception is allowed when use of a new replacement part is necessary to permit reconditioning of the old part.

Bay City-Alpena bus service coordinated to save 3,900 miles

Coordination of bus service between Bay City and Alpena, Mich., was ordered December 7 by ODT Director Eastman as a rubber and equipment conservation measure.

The order (Special Order ODT B–33) is designed to save 3,900 scheduled bus miles a month.

Balcer Brothers Motor Coach Co., Inc., was directed to operate a through service which is not to exceed two round trips daily between Bay City and East Tawas, Mich. Albert Rivet, doing business as the Huron Shore Bus Line, was directed to operate a through service which is not to exceed two round trips daily between East Tawas and Alpena, and to discontinue present duplicate service between East Tawas and Bay City. Both operators are to coordinate their service to provide connections at East Tawas.

* * *

TAXI MESSENGERS—Taxicabs may be used to deliver telegrams, cables and radio communications of an emergency nature when another medium of delivery is not available, ODT announced December 11.

Warehouse industry to get ODT manpower information

The ODT and the storage manpower committee, recently created by ODT, will distribute to the warehouse industry information designed to aid in meeting manpower shortages, it was announced December 9.

Will distribute material

The informative materials, which will be prepared by ODT and distributed throughout the industry by the committee, will include a discussion of Selective Service procedure, an explanation of War Manpower Commission organization, and suggestions for the utilization of Federal recruiting and training programs.

To help orderly withdrawal

The committee and the ODT will assist the warehouse industry in working with the Bureau of Selective Service of the War Manpower Commission toward an orderly withdrawal of workers for service in the armed forces.

The ODT also will make periodic analyses of the industry's manpower requirements and, at the suggestion of the committee, will consider cold and dry storage operations separately.

ODT will give speedy attention to commercial fuel appeals

Streamlined procedures have been set up by ODT to handle appeals from commercial operators who consider the mileage and fuel allotments provided in their Certificates of War Necessity to be inadequate, the ODT announced December 8.

Certificates of War Necessity have been issued for the bulk of the country's 5,000,000 commercial motor vehicles. However, a number of the original applications did not contain sufficient information.

In such cases, certificates were issued bearing mileage and fuel allowances designed to tide the operators over until additional information could be obtained. There was not sufficient time to obtain the necessary additional information.

All appeals will be handled by the ODT's 1942 district offices. Farmers should file their appeals through the farm transportation committees. Others should file appeals directly with the ODT district offices. These appeals may be filed immediately. The original instructions requiring that the appeals be withheld for 30 days are now canceled.

Every effort will be made to grant commercial operators as much mileage and gasoline as they need.

Operators were warned, however, to bear in mind that commercial motor vehicles will have to get along on less than half as much rubber in 1943 than they consumed in 1941. The whole purpose of the Certificates of War Necessity is to prevent a breakdown in transportation.

All appeals for adjustment of mileage and fuel allowances in the original certificates, regardless of the reasons for the appeals, will be made on the same form—CWN–5–S for operators of one or two commercial motor vehicles, CWN–5–F for operators of more than two such vehicles. Those whose original certificates have been lost or accidentally destroyed will apply for new certificates on Form CWN–2.

An arrangement has been made with OPA whereby operators who claim their allotments are inadequate may obtain temporary transport rations sufficient to continue their operations through December and January.

"Yes, I know one lawn mower gives enough scrap for six 3-inch shells."

Drawn for O. W. I.

V-288-12/15

Drawn for O. W. I.

V-291-12/15

"I used to be afraid the Government would requisition my car. Now I'm afraid they won't."

Drawn for O. W. I.

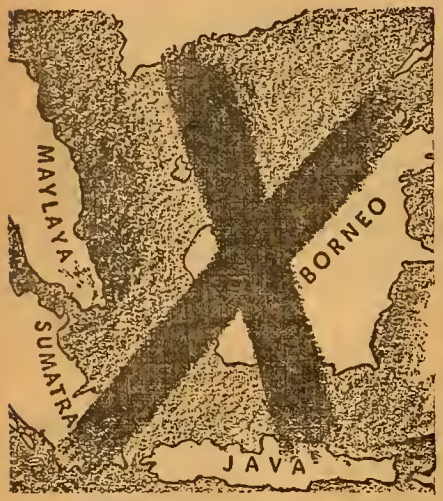
V-289-12/15

"Where were you during all that talk about changing from oil to coal?"

Drawn for O. W. I.

V-290-12/15

OPA tells what to do about this and other war shortages



X marks the spot where 90 percent of the world's rubber is produced. It was drawn there in blood by the Japs to cross out our rubber supply. Illustration is from "Take Care of Household Rubber," one of a series of leaflets prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics and issued jointly with OPA. Three others are "How to Make Your Refrigerator Last Longer," "How to Make Your Washing Machine Last Longer," and "How to Make Your Ironing Equipment Last Longer." All may be obtained by writing to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

OPA also has prepared a 24-page illustrated booklet on price control, "How You Can Help Keep Wartime Prices Down," which is available from OPA State and regional offices, and from war price and rationing boards. "Rent Control Holds Down Living Costs," another OPA leaflet, may be secured from OPA area rent offices.

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OPA puts rent control on first of new areas

Residential rents in Adams and Clay Counties, Nebraska, will be cut back to levels prevailing March 1, 1942, and brought under Federal control, the OPA announced December 10.

These two counties are the first to be brought under control as a result of President Roosevelt's Directive to Price Administrator Henderson on October 3 to take steps to extend rent control throughout the Nation.

Food prices up 40 percent since 1939

Food costs for the average family rose by 1.2 percent between October 13 and November 17, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on December 12. Most of the increase was in fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh fish, none of which are under direct control by the Office of Price Administration. These foods advanced an average of 6.6 percent and are now selling 21 percent higher than in May 1942. Food prices under direct control of the OPA advanced only 0.5 percent over the month, due to readjustment of quotations for a number of products. These include, lard, canned fruits and vegetables, canned fish, and eggs and butter. The retail cost of food is now 7.8 percent above mid-May of this year, just preceding the effective date of the general maximum price regulation.

The index of retail food costs for November 17 stood at 131.1 percent of the 1935-39 average, the highest point reached since January 1930. The cost of food is now 16 percent higher than last year at this time and has gone up 40 percent since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

Of the 51 cities included in the index, 40 reported increases and 11 showed decreases in average food costs. All cities surveyed in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific areas reported increases, while all cities surveyed in the West South Central area showed decreases because of locally lower prices for fruits and vegetables. San Francisco showed the greatest increase (3.5 percent), while Dallas and Savannah reported the largest declines (0.8 percent).

Lend-Lease needs will cut oils for soap

The amount of oils available for the manufacture of soap will be curtailed by rapidly increasing demands for edible fats and oils to feed our Allies this winter, WPB officials disclosed December 10. The facts in the situation were discussed at a meeting in Washington between officials and members of the soap and glycerin industry advisory committee of the chemicals division. The foods requirement committee has recommended that no edible fats or oils be used for soap making.

Demands for oils and fats, as well as for meat and grain, far surpass the stocks on hand. Russia considers food as important as tanks and guns, and the same is true of Great Britain.

Fat is the most concentrated form of food that can be shipped. In spite of increased production of peanuts, flaxseed, cottonseed, hogs, and soy beans, there will not be a sufficient supply of edible oils to fill the needs of Lend-Lease and manufacturers in this country as well. The current butter shortage also will drain supplies of other edible fats and oils.

All fats and oils that can be used for edible purposes should be conserved. A subcommittee is to consider means of eliminating such oils in soap manufacturing.

In regard to glycerin, the situation is growing more and more critical, but not so critical that glycerin for war purposes will have to be obtained from edible fats and oils. Glycerin will have to be conserved for war needs, however, and civilian requirements for this product will not be met if such requirements mean the using up of fats and oils needed for food.

A further factor is that increased Lend-Lease demands of a very recent date have enlarged the requirements for glycerin.

Henderson resigns as Civilian Supply chief

WPB Chairman Nelson announced December 10 the resignation of Leon Henderson as director of the Office of Civilian Supply, and the appointment of Joseph L. Weiner to succeed Mr. Henderson. Mr. Weiner has been serving as deputy director since the start of WPB.

In a letter to Mr. Nelson, Mr. Henderson stated that the increasing pressure of work within the Office of Price Administration which "has first claim on my time and energies," compelled his resignation from the Office of Civilian Supply.

In his reply, Mr. Nelson praised Mr. Henderson's achievement in helping get this country ready for war production.

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VICTORY

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In This Issue

	Page
On the Home Front	1
"Block by Block," by James Landis	3
What Economic Stabilization Means	4
War Facts	5
Manpower	6
Production	8
Rationing, Priorites, Allocations	11
The President This Week	15
Health and Welfare	16
Week of the War	16
Transportation	19
Agricolture	20
Prices	22
Housing	24
Labor	25
Maritime	25
Appointments	28
Power	28
Radio Programs	29
Motion Pictures	29
Releases of the Week	32

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On the Home Front

Civilian economy in wartime is marked by a series of jarring tremors, like the vibrations of a seismograph as it records distant earthquakes. There are earthquakes these days along the world's fighting fronts—battles and preparations for battles, vast movements of men and materials—and we feel them here at home in the form of personal discomforts and dislocations in our normal ways of living.

A case in point is the fuel situation. Many months ago—as far back as last May, and repeatedly every month since then—the Government has made known to the public that this winter would find a serious fuel shortage, especially of fuel oil, in the East coast area. Tanker losses in the Atlantic combined with obligations to our Lend-Lease allies to make this condition inevitable; what remained was to make the best of it by taking all possible precautions to relieve the emergency.

Foreseeing the many angles to the problem, the Government hastened its program for getting fuel oil to the East by other means than ships. New pipelines were laid out and existing ones extended, thousands of railroad tank cars were diverted to Eastern service, and all available inland oil transportation facilities—tank trucks, barges, Great Lakes vessels—were enlisted in the fuel oil drive. At the same time, consumers were advised as to what steps they could take to relieve their own and the general fuel situation, starting with a cut in summer fuel consumption. Mainly, they were urged to change over their oil-burning equipment to coal burners, wherever practicable, and above all, to save fuel by tightening up their living quarters before cold weather set in and to make their heating systems as efficient as possible.

A program of this magnitude, involving millions of barrels of oil, drastic changes in the normal means of transporting it, and individual action by millions of consumers, obviously requires the utmost cooperation among all parties concerned in order to be successful. How many homes have been made heat-tight and cold-proof we do not know, but the number of those who could convert to coal and have failed to do so is an indication of sizeable indifference to a very grave situation.

The Government has exerted every effort to take the edge off the fuel scarcity, and is still doing so. Control over the movement of railroad tank cars, which was instituted during the summer, has been successively tightened. Today, trains operating on through schedules straight from the oil fields to the East, are cutting down their unloading time to an average of 15 hours, and they must be returned at once to their points of origin. About 1,500 additional railroad tank cars will be released for Eastern service on completion of approximately 300 new 4,000-gallon petroleum trailer trucks for use in the Middle West, where—largely because of the tank cars already diverted to the long Eastern haul—fuel oil also is being rationed.

The fuel oil problem soon affected the other fuels—coal, natural and manufactured gas. Facilities for gas manufacture could not well be expanded because

of shortages in critical materials, but gas consumers have been urged to economize, for the situation is threatening and will grow steadily more acute. In the meanwhile, coal production was speeded, coal shipments on the Great Lakes were continued beyond the normal closing season, and recently control of coal shipments has been extended to all vessels in the Atlantic coastwise trade capable of carrying coal.

Again, consumers were warned to stock up on their winter coal supply, but in New England they have been slow to do so. As a further step in easing the fuel emergency, coal and oil heating stoves have been rationed in the fuel-oil rationing area, with first choice of coal heaters going to householders who will use the new stove to replace oil-heating equipment. The United States Army has released about 100,000 coal-burning stoves for delivery to the colder parts of the rationed States. All these measures, however, will still leave the main part of the fuel-saving program up to the consumer, who must employ every possible means of conserving reduced supplies of all fuels.

Shortages in skilled labor already are acute in one or more communities in 36 States from coast to coast. Yet these difficulties, for the most part, are localized. In a single State, war industries in certain localities may drain the local labor market of all available skills, while in others not far away there may be considerable unemployment.

Although we are moving toward increased distribution and scattering of war contracts, it is not yet feasible to give every community a war industry, nor can workers be shifted en masse from the less favored places to the centers of heavy war production. To do so would further tax the health, housing, and transportation facilities of areas already overburdened by abnormal congestion of wartime population.

What this overcrowding amounts to is shown by a Census Bureau survey of 137 metropolitan counties, completed some months ago. Between April 1, 1940, and May 1, 1942, 88 counties having war industries gained a total of 2,639,000 persons, while 43 without war industries showed a decline. The gain in population of these war-swollen communities in two years is about equal to half of the total increase in urban population of the United States in the ten years from 1930 to 1940.

Next year, the wartime demand for labor of all kinds will be felt in almost every home in the country. It is expected that by the end of 1943 about 70 percent of all persons in this country between the ages of 15 and 65 will be either in military service or working for wages, and around 20 million of these will be in war industry. To secure millions of new workers and train them for new jobs will be a stupendous undertaking—yet it must be done if we are to meet next year's production schedules. And it must be done largely through local planning, development of new sources of local labor, and the more efficient use of existing labor in all communities.

AMERINDS IN WAR. An old Indian woman wrapped in a dusty blanket walked into the general store of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and bought two war stamps. She skillfully placed them in a well-worn book, then began haggling with the storekeeper over the price of a hoe. Asked what she was going to do with the hoe, she replied, "My son fights, I work."

She is typical of American Indians, who are making important contributions to the war even at the cost of creating manpower problems on their reservations. Her son is one of 11,000 braves whom the Indians have sent to war from their small population of 400,000. Her purchase of war stamps is two drops in the flood mounting to $2,000,000 bought by Indians.

BLOCK BY BLOCK

By James M. Landis

The Block Plan, a person-to-person, face-to-face program of discussion and instruction on individual participation in civilian war activities, nationally sponsored and promoted by the United States Office of Civilian Defense, has already passed beyond the stage of blueprints and conferences. It is in action. It has already shown results in some communities which illustrate its potential possibilities as a means of real offensive action on the home front.

The key person in the Block Plan is the Block Leader, sometimes a man but more often a woman. Many American communities have chosen their own terminology—a common custom—and we find the terms "Block Captains, Block Mothers, Liberty Belles, Group Leaders," and in rural areas, "Neighborhood Leaders" bestowed upon the individual elected or appointed to this office.

The Block Plan usually operates within city blocks, or well-defined neighborhood areas in which about 500 people make their homes. One Block Leader may be given the responsibility of working in his spare time with about ten families, and he may be appointed, or elected by these families to his post. If the elective system is in use, he will have the added responsibility of living up to the faith expressed in him by his neighbors. To them he becomes the representative of all civilian war activity except that carried on by the Civilian Protective Services.

The Block Leader must be well-informed, and able to explain the vital war programs which Government agencies initiate. It is the business of the Block Leader to keep himself informed on such questions as salvage, war savings campaigns, rationing and price control, conservation programs, and any other wartime problem which faces his community and which can be attacked efficiently within the community itself. Just as the air raid warden is responsible for protective measures against enemy action in his sector, so the Block Leader is responsible for civilian understanding of and participation in the many war measures necessary for speeding the victory of the United Nations.

An efficient Block Plan rests on the assumption that the various active committees of the local Defense Council can furnish representatives in the block with adequate and prompt information which may, in turn, be transmitted by the Block Leaders to all members of the community. All of the various drives and campaigns which go to make up the total of civilian war activities cannot and need not be handled simultaneously by the Block Leaders. Quite the opposite. The rule of one-at-a-time was never more applicable than in the case of the hard-working Block Leader who must so ration his time, energy, and ability to inform himself, that he may succeed in one objective before going on to the next.

As an example of concentration on one central objective, 5,000 "Liberty Belles" in Syracuse, New York, called at virtually every home in that city on the evening of July 16, explaining the nature and the necessity for the purchase of War Savings Bonds and Stamps. With the sincerity and clarity that only face-to-face neighborly talk can bring about, each citizen considered what he could afford to put aside in War Savings Bonds or Stamps, advised the Block Leader of the sum and made his pledge in strict confidence.

In three hours that concentrated, well-planned drive put Syracuse in the top six cities of the Nation, on the basis of per capita pledges.

A week later, the Liberty Belles had an entirely different problem. They made house-to-house visits to encourage the eating of certain surplus foods in order to improve the health of the community as well as to lessen the demands on stocks of foods which had been habitual favorites. It is important to remember that foods on the "surplus" list vary with localities and seasons. The foods stressed at that particular time in the city of Syracuse were cheese, milk, and enriched flour for bread. Two local papers ran a total of 28 items about the campaign. The Liberty Belles' house-to-house canvass reached 3 out of every 10 housewives in the city. This swift, large-scale attack on a pressing problem brought results which speak for themselves. Among the housewives not visited, the purchase of cheese increased 15.9 percent, which reflected only the independent press and radio campaign. But among those visited, the purchase increased 83.6 percent. Milk purchases increased 1.4 percent among those not visited; 29.2 percent among those visited. An interesting additional fact is that, in the case of purchases of enriched flour, persons who knew vaguely of the nutrition campaign through regular channels bought 27.7 percent less flour than before, but those who were visited increased flour purchases by 14.1 percent.

The spectacular success of the Block Plan of organization, where it has been carefully set up, and where its leadership has been able, is not restricted to any section of the country nor to any type of community. In Chicago, some 18,000 Block Leaders have been elected by residents in their blocks. Under Block Leader direction are salvage wardens, consumer wardens, victory garden wardens, morale wardens, and others which have special functions. The plan allows for considerable autonomy on the part of the Block Leaders, who make their own plans for Block Meetings and rallies. Over-all projects of the city are planned by the Chicago Office of Civilian Defense and carried out by the Block Leaders. Emergency situations have tested the efficiency of the Block Leader Plan. For instance, a large apartment house caught fire, and the residents, forced out of their homes in the middle of the night, were fed and given places to stay, through the efforts of the leader of that particular block. As a byproduct of an organization set up for entirely different purposes, much suffering and illness were prevented.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, a city which is burdened with all the problems of a rapidly expanding war production center, over 6,000 homes have been visited by Block Leaders. They were prepared to discuss rationing, nutrition and salvage, informing the community accurately on these subjects. In San Diego, California, as in other cities, the Block Plan was established early in 1942, before the Office of Civilian Defense undertook the National program now well underway. There, courses have been offered on conservation, recreation, health, and propaganda. Some cities have set up one or several consumer centers where information of all kinds is available.

Through the Block Leader, civilian war programs may be tested in the ultimate laboratory where all tests of government succeed or fail—the individual home. The Block Leader can give these programs a fair chance to prove their value to the American citizen. He can carry back comments and suggestions from his fellow citizens to his local Defense Council and through it to the national planning agencies set up for the specific purpose of opening wide every avenue of energy and initiative through which may flow the strength of an aroused nation.

WHAT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION MEANS

Economics is no longer the exclusive field of college professors and advanced students. It is everybody's business and thanks to the war everybody is beginning to understand it. But there is another factor—economic stabilization. Do the people understand that; do they understand what their Government is trying to do about it? It is very necessary that they do, because without their cooperation the whole program may fail. To facilitate a general understanding of the problem and inform the people what their part in the program is, the OWI has compiled the following facts.

Economic stabilization belongs to everybody. It belongs to every man that has a dime, every man that has a want, every man that has a loaf of bread. Well, suppose we haven't got economic stabilization. What then?

Most likely: *inflation.*

Why?

There are 134 million people in the United States. All have appetites for food, for clothes, homes, radios, fur coats, kiddie banks, silk stockings, and all those things that make life so comfortable and so American. But a fighting country can't spare time, material, or machines to make most of those things. Half of our manufacturing today is for war production. In addition, we must help feed, clothe, and equip our allies in Africa, Asia, Australia, and other places. The first half our *why,* then, is *less material than we want.*

Less goods, plus more buying power, produce inflation. People with more money than they have had before will bid up prices of scarce articles. That tendency produces inflation.

This up-bidding is only the beginning of inflation. As prices rise, workers demand more pay. Manufacturers bid up wages to get men. To pay these wages, manufacturers raise prices. Farmers, losing workers to the services and to the manufacturers raise wages if they are sure they can get higher prices. If they aren't sure, they close their farms and go to work in factories. That makes farm produce scarcer. The scarcer farm produce is, the higher prices go.

In every period of inflation, wages have never kept up with prices, and pension payments, insurance returns, and interest revenue remain where they were.

Inflation is a dizzy ride. No time to take it when there's a life-and-death war on.

The Government, therefore, wants economic stabilization. It hopes to bring that about by seven controls, brakes on the inflation roller-coaster. President Roosevelt explained them to Congress last April. They are:

1. Heavy taxation to pay war costs and reduce spending by every person.
2. Price ceilings for foods, goods, and rents.
3. Stabilization of wages and salaries.
4. Stabilization of agricultural prices.
5. Increased savings through buying of war bonds.
6. Rationing of scarce goods to insure fair distribution.
7. Discouragements of the use of credit or installment buying and the encouragement of the payment of debt.

Of the seven points in stabilization, the average person is most interested in is wages and salaries.

It means that his wage or salary shall remain where it was on September 15 with certain exceptions. It means that no person shall receive a salary of more than $25,000 a year after he or she pays Federal income taxes and obtains certain allowances.

If prices stay where they are, and profits are limited by heavier taxes, there is little need for higher wages. Here is how it is being done.

The National War Labor Board has the power to control all wages and salaries except salaries paid to supervisory or professional employees not represented by unions. All other salaried employees are under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The board cannot approve increases except to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

There are some exceptions.

A man works in a small shop or business employing eight persons or less, for example. His pay can be raised without causing inflation.

Farm laborers are not required to get approval.

But, for the most part, the board has the authority to say "yes" or "no," and in most cases, it will say "no."

A man or woman can still get ahead. A worker may be promoted to a better job, and receives the higher pay which goes with his job.

A man or woman can still earn a merit raise.

An employee can get a pay raise based on length of service.

If the company has a plan for granting bonuses for greater production, the employee can earn more money that way.

Apprentices or trainees will continue to get their usual raises.

It is the general wage increase that is curbed. The raise that creates greater expenses and leads to higher prices and inflation.

Without wage and salary stabilization there would be no stopping inflation.

Why was September 15 selected as the date for stabilizing wages? Why not August 15? Or October 15? September 15 was a logical choice.

Most wages had been raised 15 percent between January 15, 1941, and September 15, 1942. Up to that time, wages had succeeded in keeping up with prices. Therefore, wages and salaries were stabilized at the September 15 date.

Does stabilization mean that wages which had not increased 15 percent since January 1941 will be frozen where they are for the duration? Not at all. The National War Labor Board has adopted a policy of considering increases in such situations, but only by groups, bargaining units, companies, or industries.

Under the board's policy, increases will be approved only in exceptional cases. Main exceptions will be wages or salaries which are so out of line with pay for comparable jobs in a plant, an industry or an area that they represent manifest injustices.

Let's look at what is coming.

Billions of dollars worth of equipment will be produced this year for our armed forces and our allies. It will go to the people in the form of wages, salaries, payments for materials, services, etc.

The total amount that will be paid for goods and services, both in war and civilian production will total 125 billion.

Only 70 billion dollars worth of civilian goods will be produced.

If people insist on spending, they will have to bid against each other for the limited supply of things available. It will be a case of many persons wanting to buy a few things. This will cause great pressure on ceiling prices. If it is continued, the ceilings may bulge. If the prices do not go up, a "black market" will probably develop.

How can we prevent it?

It is up to all the people to see that this does not happen. There is only one way to do it. Every person must slacken his or her spending as much as is humanly possible. Each person must save, salvage and do without.

There can be only one road ahead of us. As long as the war lasts, more and more shortages will develop. Each person must save as much as possible.

It is to his or her advantage to do so.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

MANPOWER

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

	Nov. 1942 [1]	Oct. 1942	Nov. 1941	Nov 1940
	(Millions of persons)			
Labor force [2]	64.6	54.0	54.1	53.7
Male	38.6	39.0	40.3	41.1
Female	16.0	15.0	13.8	12.6
Employed	52.8	52.4	50.2	46.3
Male	37.5	38.1	37.7	35.8
Female	15.3	14.3	12.5	10.5
Unemployed	1.7	1.6	3.9	7.4
Male	1.0	.9	2.6	5.3
Female	.7	.7	1.3	2.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the armed forces. Source: Census Bureau.

LABOR TURNOVER

	Oct. 1942	Sept. 1942	Oct. 1941	Oct. 1940
	(Rate per hundred employees)			
All manufacturing industries:				
Accessions	8.69	9.15	4.87	5.52
Total separations	7.91	8.10	4.13	3.23
Voluntary	4.65	5.19	2.11	1.31
Discharges	.45	.44	.28	.19
Lay-offs	.78	.68	1.41	1.53
Miscellaneous [1]	2.03	1.79	.33	.20
Voluntary separations in selected industries:				
Aircraft	4.41	4.72	2.73	2.34
Shipbuilding	5.39	6.66	2.70	1.38
Machine tools	3.64	3.87	1.93	1.53

[1] Includes military separations, deaths, and retirements. Source: BLS.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

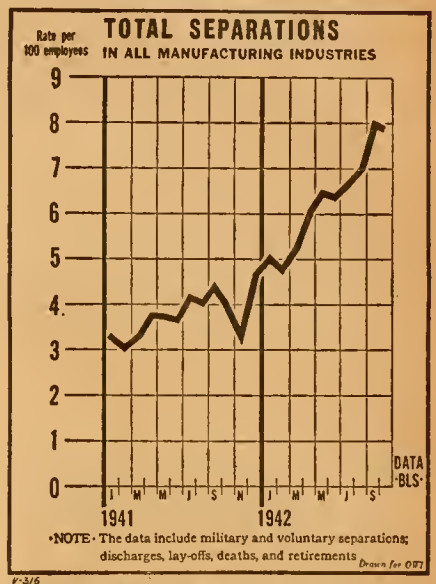
Industrial classification [1]	Number of committees Dec. 1, 1942 [2]	Percent increase from Nov. 1, 1942	Number of employees represented Dec. 1, 1942
Total	1,817	4.1	3,582,322
Aircraft	97	3.2	362,879
Ships	94	2.2	701,472
Guns and ordnance	306	1.3	667,392
Tanks	21	10.5	56,002
Machine tools	79	10.8	83,867
Engines	53	None	237,749
Communication	44	None	119,305
Iron and steel	233	4.0	477,546
Synthetic products [3]	115	4.5	138,476
Nonferrous metals [4]	77	5.5	72,112
Mines other than nonferrous	353	6.3	198,513
All others	345	6.5	467,010

[1] Based on major type of contract held by plant. [2] Although there are a number of subcommittees in a plant, the coverage here is based on the central committee; in other words, one committee to a plant. [3] Includes rubber, glass, paper, industrial chemicals. [4] Includes mining and smelting operations. Source: War Production Drive.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

	Sept. 1942	Aug. 1942	Sept. 1941	Sept. 1940
	(Thousands of persons)			
Total all agencies [1]	2,649	2,451	1,488	1,059
War Department	1,076	1,009	398	159
Navy Department	519	501	255	143

[1] Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Source: Civil Service Commission.



PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

	Oct. 1942	Jan. 1942
	(November 1941=100)	
Munitions production	p 382	163
War construction	p 256	114
Total war output	p 314	136

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Oct. 31. 1942:	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$14,626
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion	13,551
Privately financed:	
War housing scheduled	1,183
Industrial facilities expansion as measured by 10,794 Certificates of Necessity approved	3,593

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

November 1942:	
Number of ships	80
Tonnage (deadweight tons)	874,000

FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

	Authorized war program	Expenditures
	(Billions of dollars)	
Cumulative from June 1940:		
Nov. 30, 1942	p $237.9	$61.8
June 30, 1941	37.1	6.8

WAR EXPENDITURES

	Nov. 1942	June 1941
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$6,112	$899
Number of days	25	25
Daily rate	244.5	36.0

For additional information on Production Data see VICTORY, Dec. 8, p. 13; for Financial Data see the December 15 issue, page 13.

p Preliminary.

MANPOWER . . .

MANPOWER NEEDS

The War Manpower Commission is faced with steadily increasing labor shortages and confronted with the problem of recruiting a total armed force and industrial army of 63,200,000 by the end of 1943 or early in 1944. This is undoubtedly the biggest personnel job that has ever been undertaken.

The Commission expects that by the end of next year 9,700,000 citizens will be in the armed forces, 20,000,000 in war industry, 19,600,000 in civilian industry, 7,900,000 in year-round farm work, and the remainder in miscellaneous occupations. Additional millions will be needed seasonally in the various agricultural areas.

Millions of workers, forsaking the habits of a lifetime, must be recruited from nonwar industry and minority groups and among handicapped persons, married women, students, and older persons who would not normally be engaged in any occupation.

Out of 270 industrial areas surveyed 102 are now afflicted with shortages, 77 anticipate shortages, and 91 have a surplus of labor. The areas comprise every city of 50,000 or more and smaller cities where 5,000 or more workers must be added to meet peak production demands.

Although the highly industrialized cities of the Northeast and the Pacific Coast are the hardest hit, the shortage area includes one or more communities in 36 States from New York to California and from Michigan to Arkansas.

In the anticipated shortage category, New York tops the list with 14 communities, Pennsylvania is second with 11, and Ohio and Indiana follow with 5 each. Texas has 8 cities and towns which are looking for work. There are 6 surplus areas each in Illinois and North Carolina, and 5 in Massachusetts.

The WMC draws the conclusion from such figures that manpower is a local problem, or a network of local problems, that cannot be solved on a national basis.

BRITISH WOMEN WAR WORKERS. Highlights of the British use of womanpower in wartime, gathered by the British Information Services, in answer to inquiries resulting from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion that this country should study carefully the British experience in recruiting women, is contained in an OWI report. Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she believed drafting of women, as in England, would be unnecessary here.

Of the 17,250,000 British women between 14 and 65, about 8,000,000 were doing full-time war industry jobs last June, OWI reported. All women from 18 to 45 have been registered, and the single women and widows without children, between 20 and 30, are subject to draft into the armed services. This group totals 1,620,000. So far only the 20–24 age-group have been called.

Women have the same rights with regard to conscientious objection as men and the right to appeal for deferment on hardship grounds, which may include domestic responsibilities, such as the care of parents, or children.

Each of the appeal boards, which in England handles both war industry and armed forces' needs, includes at least one woman. Employers have the same right to appeal for the deferment of service of a key woman as they have in the case of a man.

Women, like men, are controlled under the "Essential Work Orders," and women between 18 and 30 are under a special order which makes it an offense for women of these ages (with some exceptions) to be engaged for employment except through the Government employment exchanges, or an approved agency.

Women as well as men are accepted for war training, and trainees of 19 and over are paid weekly wages during training on a scale not far below the ordinary level of earnings. Young men of 16 to 18 and girls of 18 and over are accepted for training away from home, and girls under 18 for training in their home areas. They all receive adequate allowances covering maintenance, lodging, travel, etc.

The British Ministry of Labor has taken many important steps to improve conditions both inside and outside the factories through its Welfare Department. Transferred workers are given their fares and settling-in allowances; housing conditions are attended to, nurseries provided for working mothers, canteens are obligatory in most factories. Within the factories themselves, the new labor-management committees are improving production both by drawing attention to working problems, and by making practical suggestions for greater efficiency.

WOMEN WORKERS. Nearly 40 women are now employed as wartime ordnance workers at the David W. Taylor Model Basin, where the Bureau of Ships does a great deal of its laboratory work. Newcomers of about 1 month's standing are already doing jobs normally expected from a regular apprentice after more than a year's training.

The Taylor Basin, located near Washington, D. C., at Carderock, Md., turned to the wives and relatives of its men employees to replace younger apprentices leaving for Army and Navy service. So far, women have been put to work in the machine shop, where they are learning tool room procedure, milling machine operations, and instrument production under the guidance of James R. McRae and his staff of skilled machinists, and in the model room where they are making drafting room models of every kind of naval vessel from tank lighters to heavy cruisers. Most of them have homes to tend, and children to care for; yet they have come to work without any interest in the money they may earn and perfectly willing to do their housework after their day at the Model Basin. One woman with three children, who now spends her days at a milling machine, signed the papers releasing her husband to join the Army.

COMMISSION REORGANIZED

Streamlining organization of the War Manpower Commission, Chairman McNutt has placed the many divisions, offices and services which have been added to the Commission in recent months under full control of five operating divisions. In addition to the Bureau of Selective Service, originally announced, these bureaus are: Bureau of Placement, Bureau of Training, Bureau of Labor Utilization, and Bureau of Program Planning and Control.

The Office of the Executive Director has been strengthened, and under the new set-up the Executive Director will be the general manager in charge of all administration and operations in Washington and in the field. He will have two assistant executive directors, one of whom will have general responsibilities and the other will be in charge of field management.

At the same time Mr. McNutt issued instructions for all Washington offices to make a study of their operations in order to cut down the volume of paper work and the number of reports required from

the field, and to determine how much additional authority could be delegated to the regional offices and from regional to local offices.

Mr, McNutt announced the following staff:

In the office of the chairman, Fowler V. Harper will continue as deputy chairman. Arthur S. Fleming will continue as presiding officer of the Management-Labor Committee.

In the office of the executive director, the following appointments were announced:

Acting executive director, Arthur S. Flemming.

Acting assistant executive directors, Robert M. Barnett (general and personnel) and Byron C. Mitchell (field management).

Budget and Administrative Planning Service, Leonard A'Hearn, chief.

Administrative Services, Harold S. Dotterer, chief.

General Counsel, Barnard C. Gavit. Associate General Counsel, Lt. Col. Edward F. Shattuck.

Information Service, Philip S. Broughton, director of information.

Chiefs of the operating bureaus are as follows:

For the Bureau of Selective Service, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has already been announced as director. For the Bureau of Program Planning and Review, William Haber is director; for the Bureau of Training, Dr. W. W. Charters is acting director; for the Bureau of Placement, Glen E. Brockway is in charge. No director is announced for the Bureau of Labor Utilization; in the meantime Brig. Gen. William C. Rose will continue as chief of the manning table division in this bureau.

Major responsibilities of the operating divisions are:

The Bureau of Selective Service will operate as heretofore along the lines prescribed by the Selective Service Act. It will coordinate its activities with the Placement Services and other offices of the War Manpower Commission.

The Bureau of Placement will have responsibility for industrial employment, agricultural employment, the placement of professional and scientific manpower, and employment in Government services.

The Bureau of Training will be responsible for professional and technical training, vocational training, the National Youth Administration, the training-within-industry program, and apprentice training.

The Bureau of Program Planning and Review will be responsible for all reports and research, compilation and relation of labor market data, and relations with war agencies. It will coordinate the statistical activities of the Commission and maintain technical consulting service.

The detailed organization of the Bureau of Labor Utilization has not been completed. It now includes the Manning Table Division and is expected to include analyses of in-plant employment problems.

REGISTRATION. Every citizen of the United States, and every alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen who is between the ages of 18 and 19 must register for Selective Service as directed by the President. An alien who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States also must register if he has been in the United States for more than three months, unless he has an official document showing that he is within one of the few exceptions provided by law and stating that he is not required to register.

Any alien who entered the United States in a manner prescribed by its laws and does not intend to become a resident may stay in the United States for a period of three months from the date of his entry without registering. If however, an alien plans to stay longer he must register or immediately file a request with a local Selective Service board to determine his residence. When such a request is filed, the local board will determine whether he is "a male person residing in the United States," within the meaning of the Selective Service law and such determination may be appealed direct to the Director of Selective Service within ten days.

The dates of registration are:

December 11 to 17, inclusive. — Those who were born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after August 31, 1934;

December 18 to 24, inclusive.—Those who were born on or after September 1, 1924, but not after October 31, 1924;

December 26 to 31, inclusive.—Those who were born on or after November 1, 1924, but not after December 31, 1924.

Those who were born on or after January 1, 1925, shall be registered on the day they attain the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth; provided, that if such anniversary falls on a Sunday or legal holiday, their registration shall take place on the day following that is not a Sunday or legal holiday.

SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, until February 1, 1943, will obtain recruits among Selective Service registrants who volunteer for these services, Selective Service Director Hershey has announced. By that date, the announcement said, "it is anticipated that procedure will be established so that calls may be levied for all branches of the armed forces, under the President's Executive Order of December 5, which terminated enlistment of men from 18 to 38 years of age." The former requirement that volunteers under 21 must furnish their local draft board with written consent of parents is being removed, and local boards are being instructed to approve application for voluntary induction, if the registrant has not been deferred in the usual process of classification. Registrants volunteering for immediate induction into the Army will be forwarded to Army induction stations as soon as possible, the report said. The new directive also stated the armed forces are free to enlist persons not in the 18–38 category.

LABOR TRAINING. WMC Chairman McNutt said thousands of workers are now contributing to the war effort at better wages because months ago they enrolled in Government-sponsored free vocational courses. Present enrollments in these pre-employment courses—160,000—show, however, that the public is still largely unaware of the great need for war workers, and even in localities where labor shortages exist, enrollments have not yet reached the high points which should be attained. At least 320,000 to 500,000 persons should be receiving this training now, he stated. Peak registration for the pre-employment courses was reached in July this year, with an enrollment of 198,472. Mr. McNutt said 160,000 persons are now registered for supplementary training, and prospects are that this figure will appreciably increase within the next few months.

JOBS FOR WOMEN. The need of Government and of private industry for women workers and the opportunities for their training and employment are described in WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN, a pamphlet recently put out by the Office of War Information's Magazine Section.

The pamphlet is intended as a "guide to indicate some of the employment avenues opening to women, some of the typical jobs in them, and some of the sources of further information."

If you wish to volunteer for unpaid patriotic work, go to your Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

For opportunities to work for pay in war industries or in the essential civilian services, consult your nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

For work in Government, follow Civil Service announcements through your local post office.

The pamphlet describes the U. S. Employment Service and the War Training Program. It lists typical essential industries and tells how women fit into

them. It tells of the needs and opportunities for women in business and the professions. It explains the work of the United States Civil Service Commission and lists the types of jobs open to women in the Federal service, including the tremendous scope of jobs filled by the Regional Civil Service offices in war munitions plants and navy yards and depots. qualifications for admission to the women's auxiliaries to the armed services, as well as the opportunities and the pay offered, also are given.

EDUCATION. Five basic pre-induction training courses designed to supply men with fundamental knowledge of specialized Army occupations has been prepared by the War Department and the United States Office of Education and distributed to schools throughout the Nation, the War Department has announced.

The courses, covering the fundamentals of electricity, radio, shopwork, machines and automotive mechanics, have been sent to principals and headmasters of approximately 50,000 public, private and parochial high schools, and to city, town and county superintendents of schools. They have three objectives.

1. To contribute substantially to the flow of trained manpower to the Army.

2. To help reduce existing critical shortages in men qualified for training in certain Army occupations.

3. To help free the resources of the Army for specialized technical military training.

In the foreword to each outline the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, wrote:

The courses are designed not only for students of predraft age, but for those students of draft age or others who expect to be called into the service in the near future. Although they may not be able to complete the entire course, they could get some helpful knowledge of the subject.

PRODUCTION . . .

PRODUCTION IN 1943. WPB Chairman Nelson, in a report on the progress of production in this country's first year of war, said the over-all war program in 1943 will have to be intensified to do a "better than $90,000,000,000 war job." He said the United States is making as many combat weapons today as the entire Axis, and the United Nations together are turning out twice as many weapons as the enemy. But he said that "we cannot win a war simply by equalling or even outproducing our enemies."

Production for war alone in 1943 will have to equal the value of all the goods and services produced by the Nation in its years of greatest prosperity, the report said. "If the vast and ambitious synthetic rubber program is completely successful, and if the tires now on the road are carefully preserved, the United States will have defeated the rubber shortage by this time next year. If not, the rubber shortage in terms of civilian transportation breakdown and a rubber-starved military machine may have defeated the United States," the report said. The conversion of industry to war production ceased to be an important concern of the WPB by the fall of 1942 because "it was either achieved or well on the way to achievement."

Military supplies

The dollar value of military supplies acquired for the Army in 1942, including all munitions and equipment, will amount to $25,000,000,000, as against $5,000,000,000 worth acquired in 1941 and $1,000,000,000 in 1940, Under Secretary of War Patterson stated on December 16. Munitions, exclusive of aircraft, acquired by the Army this year will amount to $11,000,000,000, representing 90 percent of expressed requirements for United

V-305 *The little man who wasn't there - THAT'S WHO!*

States forces and Allies. Mr. Patterson said the Nation's success in building up mass production of war weapons from peacetime civilian industries is shown by the following wartime production figures: more than 23,000 tanks; more than 3,000 90-mm. antiaircraft guns; 9,000 40-mm. antiaircraft guns; more than 300,000 .50-caliber machine guns; and more than 500,000 machine guns of all types. "Explosive and shell loading plants were brought into production on schedule, and our ammunition lines are daily turning out great quantities of ammunition," he said. "Small arms ammunition is being produced at a rate in excess of 1,000,000,000 rounds a month."

STEEL FOR UNITED NATIONS. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada have created a Combined Steel Committee, to recommend means of increasing steel output and obtaining the most efficient posible use of steel in the 1943 combined war production program. The committee, appointed by the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board, will consider the steel production and munitions-making facilities of the three nations as a single unit; it will assemble information on iron ore and scrap, iron and steel production, and iron and steel requirements of the United Nations; recommend means of increasing steel production, improving distribution, and limiting uses in the United Nations; recommend unified systems of definitions and terminology; undertake special inquiries as directed by either Board; and recommend actions necessary to adjust supplies and requirements to each other.

H. G. Batcheller, chief of the WPB's Iron and Steel Division, will be chairman of the committee. He will be assisted by Geoffrey Crowther (United Kingdom), Combined Production and Resources Board; M. O. Heller (United States), Office of Program, vice chairman, WPB; Maj. E. W. Senior (United Kingdom), British Ministry of Production; Douglas Campbell (United Kingdom), Combined Raw Materials Board; Paul Homan (United States), Combined Raw Materials Board; and D. B. Collyer (Canada), Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply.

STRUCTURAL STEEL. The trend in structural steel production clearly indicates that the construction phase of the war program is nearing completion as far as steel is concerned, Hiland G. Batcheller, director of the steel division, said December 19.

Mr. Batcheller pointed out that production of structural shapes and sheet piling reached a high point in July 1942 at 481,814 net tons. It has declined steadily since. Production in November was 379,056 net tons and it is anticipated that December output will total less than 350,000 net tons.

Steel sheet piling, which reached a peak of 25,224 net tons in December 1941, declined to 3,074 net tons in November 1942 indicating that the use of steel for improvements to dock and harbor facilities and similar work is nearing the vanishing point.

Shipments of wide-flange beams, used almost entirely for construction work, reached a peak of 144,926 net tons in October 1941. Shipments in November 1942, aggregated only 77,679 net tons.

Standard structural shapes have been much more steady than sheet piling or wide-flange beams because standard shapes are used for shipbuilding as well as construction work. This item reached its high point in July 1942, when 334,505 net tons were shipped. November output was 298,303 net tons.

The steel which no longer is being made into construction products is being used in the production of steel products vitally needed in the war effort, and WPB will not approve use of structural steel unless it is directly necessary in the war program.

CARBON STEEL made in electric furnaces has been placed under controls because of the shortage of electric furnace capacity. Producers of alloy iron and alloy steel and producers of electric furnace carbon steel now must submit their melting and delivery schedules to WPB for approval. Producers may not melt or deliver alloy iron, alloy steel, or electric furnace steel before such approval is granted by WPB.

A new order also was issued establishing control of the production of carbon and alloy tool steels. Under this order, producers of all tool steels must submit their melting and delivery schedules for the approval of WPB. The order is expected to effect considerable conservation of scarce alloying elements such as molybdenum, tungsten, and vanadium, as a result of maximum limitations which are placed on the alloy content of high-speed (alloy-tool) steel.

In addition, the order restricts monthly production of certain high molybdenum type steels to 30 percent of the monthly average tonnages melted during the second quarter of 1942. Delivery of these tool steels is limited to 75 percent of the same base period in the fourth quarter of 1942, and to 35 percent in the first quarter next year.

CUTTING RED TAPE. Industrial executives who feel that they are receiving WPB questionnaires which they believe cannot be answered are invited to bring their troubles to James Clay Woodson, appointed as "Industry Advocate" within the WPB December 19.

Mr. Woodson will examine the questionnaire forms and balance the need for the requested data against the burden upon business concerns. He will consult with business men, to see that their points of view are fully considered. When he finds that questionnaires burden industry more than they help the war program, he will so inform the office of survey standards within the WPB, of which he will be a member. This office has the power to veto proposed questionnaire forms.

Mr. Woodson also will review the applicability of questionnaires already sent out. In this task, he will succeed Joseph I. Lubin, chairman of the committee of data requests from industry.

Mr. Woodson was chosen for the task after consultation with the advisory committee on Government questionnaires. He has had twenty-five years' experience as an engineer and manufacturer. It was the feeling both of the trade association executives and of the WPB that a man with operating experience is best able to judge the difficulties that concerns face in compiling information.

MACHINE TOOLS. The entire munitions program, with its clouds of bombing and fighting planes, its processions of tanks, its ships, cannon, rifles, and even bullets, rests upon the power-driven machines which can work metal. These are the machine tools that make machines. Without them, the bomber with its 45,000 different parts, the tank with 40,000 parts and most other fighting equipment of the armed forces could be produced only in small quantities.

Although total machine tool production in 1942 is about fifteen times greater than it was in the decade which preceded 1939, demand has been so great that a backlog of more than $1,000,000,000 of unfilled orders has developed. At the present rate of production unfilled orders will take almost seven months, on the average, to complete, and as they are filled new orders will be received.

ALARM CLOCKS. Lazybones who miss the bus in the morning because they can't buy an alarm clock may be awakened early next year by a "Victory" model in a non-metal case and with the least possible amount of copper and brass, if plans discussed by WPB consumers dur-

able goods division officials and the nonjeweled clock and watch industry advisory committee mature.

THE BUREAU OF MINES in the wartorn 1942 fiscal year did these things according to Director Sayer's annual report:

Discovered and explored millions of tons of strategic, critical, and essential domestic minerals Developed metallurgical processes to speed the mine-to-metal cycle. Increased helium production threefold. Utilized increasingly American coals for producing heat, power, and chemicals. Expanded a program to promote safety and efficiency in the mineral industries. Studied over 1,600 deposits of war minerals and launched 96 exploration projects in 25 States for 31 different minerals.

Determined that large quantities of manganese, chromium, magnesium, and aluminum can be obtained from domestic minerals. Tested processes for beneficiating ores containing antimony, copper, iron, mercury, nickel, tungsten, and zinc. Submitted long-range programs for domestic aluminum and manganese to WPB.

Trained tens of thousands of persons in first aid, accident prevention and mine rescue, and conducted scores of safety meetings, contests and demonstrations. Inspected hundreds of coal mines and offered recommendations for improving health and safety. Investigated facilities at mines, quarries and metallurgical, coke, and cement plants and advised operators how to guard against subversive activities and maintain production for war. Licensed many thousands of persons or firms who manufacture, sell, distribute or handle non-military explosives and inspected explosives-storage magazines,

STRATEGIC MATERIALS IMPORTS. The WPB, in order to tighten import control of strategic materials, announced a revision of the General Imports Order, effective December 28. The revised order eliminates the exemption in favor of importations of Lists I and II materials under existing contracts. Previously, shipments on contracts which were already in existence on the date of inclusion of a commodity on List I or II were permitted without WPB authorization. The restrictions on processing or disposal of List I materials, once imported, are not changed by the revised order. List II or III materials, once imported, may be sold or processed without restriction by M-63. These materials are subject to any applicable provisions of other WPB restrictive orders and regulations.

CAMERA ENTHUSIASTS face a shortage of film both for snapshots and amateur movies. WPB has cut production 50 percent below 1941 output because of the heavy milltary demand for films and the raw materials from which film stocks are made. At the same time, manufacture of films for professional use and of 35 mm. motion-picture film was ordered reduced 24 percent below 1941 output. Though the curtailment will affect newspapers, magazines, and professional photographers, manufacturers have assured that they will have first call on what film is produced. The reduction will affect Hollywood only slightly, since the availability of film for producing motion pictures already has been cut by the allocation system established in a previous order.

ASBESTOS TEXTILES. The WPB has issued an order "intended to eliminate as far as practicable the use of asbestos textiles in nonessential items, and to reserve it for use in the manufacture of Navy cable and safety clothing for the Army, Navy and essential industry." Approximately 750,000 pounds of asbestos textiles will be saved by the order.

The order prohibits any manufacturer, after December 14, from putting into process any asbestos textiles to make any item listed on List A. The manufacturer, however, may continue until February 1 the processing of any asbestos textile in process now.

Two items, laminated plastics and mechanical packing or gasket material, are grouped together in List B of the order. The manufacturer is prohibited after the governing date from putting into process for them any asbestos textile for a grade containing a greater percentage of asbestos than the underwriter's grade. The governing date for the mechanical packing or gasket material is December 14, and for the plastics 60 days from this date.

AUTO INDUSTRY. Shipments of war goods from plants of the automobile industry reached $577,621,000 in September, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous month.

These figures, released December 18 by R. L. Vaniman, director of WPB's automotive division, are derived from reports on 400 plants owned by 7 major automobile manufacturers, 11 truck firms and 115 parts producers, representing approximately 68 percent of the entire industry.

The number of wage earners in the 400 automobile plants in October was 676,181, an increase of 2.5 percent over September, and an increase of 33.1 percent over last February. Females now represent 13.5 percent of all wage earners and the number employed was 16.0 percent higher in October than September.

CANNED FOODS. Under Secretary of War Patterson said in a letter to the National Canners Association that "as a result of outstanding work of the canning industry of the United States and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska during the calendar year 1942, the total pack was increased from approximately 236,000,000 cases in 1941 to more than 300,000,000 cases in 1942. This record making production is not only providing direct and vital contribution to the armed forces of the United States and our Allies but is also providing the reserves of food that are becoming extremely important to our civilian population.

SCRAP IRON. WPB Chairman Nelson has asked RFC through its Metals Reserve Co. to purchase within the next 30 days 35,000 tons of prepared iron and steel scrap in the West Coast region. There is a relative abundance of scrap in the Pacific area, and the request is intended to provide definite means for removing accumulated scrap from dealers' yards so dealers can improve and accelerate their operations. The scrap so purchased is to be sold only under the direction of the WPB at prices within the ceilings established by the OPA.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT. The Board issued an interpretation to make clear that the exemption from distribution control of general industrial equipment for certain repair and maintenance purposes does not apply to spare parts for new equipment. Equipment is considered "new" when it has not been delivered to a person acquiring it for use. The interpretation states "the exemption is intended to provide for the repair and maintenance of any existing equipment which has been delivered for use, including equipment delivered prior to the issuance of the order."

TORPEDO BOMBERS, lots of them, will roll off assembly lines 6 months sooner because the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation has turned over one of its large Allentown, Pa., plants, eminently suited for conversion into an aircraft factory, to Vultee Aircraft Inc., who will make the planes. Thus extensive expansion of Vultee facilities is unnecessary.

RATIONING, PRIORITIES, ALLOCATIONS . . .

MEAT DELIVERIES. To meet local meat shortages over the holidays, Price Administrator Henderson authorized packers to begin deliveries of 1943 meat quotas on December 20. Under the order, packers can deliver between December 20 and January 1 up to 10 percent of their 1943 first-quarter quotas, such deliveries to be deducted from next year's quotas. The order, issued at the direction of Food Administrator Wickard, also provides for further reductions in civilian meat deliveries during the first quarter of next year compared with last-quarter 1942 quotas. Secretary Wickard said sharply increased military and Lend-Lease needs for meat make the cuts necessary. The result is expected to be a reduction in average per capita meat supply of about five ounces a week.

In this connection, Secretary Wickard explained that while estimates early last fall were for a total of 6½ billion pounds for the armed services and Lend-Lease during entire year 1943, the latest requirements indicate that more than 2 billion pounds will be needed for the first quarter. Should the need continue at this rate for the year, the total would run from 1½ billion to 2 billion pounds above the earlier estimates.

United States armed forces take most of the meat required for war purposes. We have exported under Lend-Lease no lamb or mutton, and less than one percent of our total production of beef and veal. Lend-Lease exports of pork have been running at about 13 percent of total U. S. production.

The order will enable immediate resumption of operations by any packing plants that have been closed because their current quarter quotas were exhausted. It will also permit increases in deliveries by those packers whose recent kills have been restricted because their current quarter quotas were running out ahead of time.

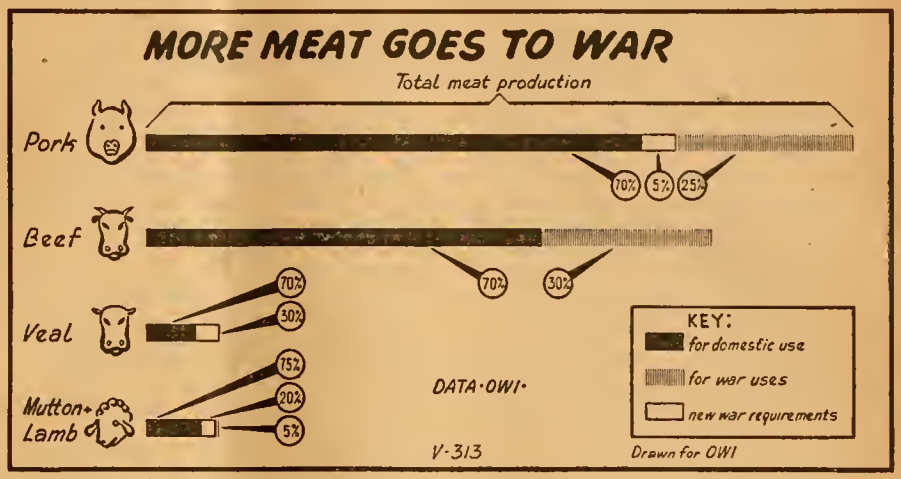
Slaughterers will be limited by the action to the following percentages of their deliveries to civilians during the *first* quarter of 1941:

	Percent
Beef	70
Pork	70
Veal	70
Lamb and mutton	75

Quotas for the current quarter, which represent percentages of deliveries during the *fourth* quarter of 1941, compare with the new quotas as follows:

	Percent
Beef	[1] 70
Pork	75
Veal	100
Lamb and mutton	95

[1] Originally 80, but cut November 9.



It is expected that the total cut in civilian quotas will result in a reduction of the per capita meat supply of only around 5 ounces a week. This does not take into consideration the large supply of poultry to be available. It was also pointed out that although the cuts on deliveries of veal and lamb and mutton are large, they represent a relatively minor portion of the total meat supply. Veal, lamb, and mutton represent only about 10 percent of the total meat supply, while beef represents about 40 percent and pork 50 percent.

Only slaughterers killing more than 500,000 pounds per quarter are subject to specific percentage quotas under the OPA meat restriction order. The small, or "nonquota," slaughterers are simply prohibited from delivering more than 100 percent of their civilian deliveries during the corresponding period of 1941. Few, if any, of the "nonquota" slaughterers are Federally inspected—a primary requirement for selling meat to the Government.

To distribute the new reduced quotas equitably throughout the coming quarter, slaughterers were ordered, in effect, to allocate their civilian deliveries on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis. This applies to both "quota" and "nonquota" slaughterers.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED. To free transportation facilities for vital materials, the WPB restricted the importation of the following less essential Commodities from Canada, Guatemala, Mexico, and El Salvador: canary seed, chicle, molasses, and oil cake and meal (except coconut, copra, soybean, or linseed). These commodities may not now be imported without specific WPB authorization.

THE RATION BOOK BLUES. The final date for obtaining War Ration Book One has been extended from December 15 to January 15, 1943.

OPA Deputy Administrator Paul M. O'Leary said:

"Weather conditions, transportation problems, and heavy work loads at many Board offices all contributed to the difficulty of finishing registration by December 15, the deadline originally set, and an extension of time was needed."

However, possession of this ration book will now be necessary to obtain War Ration Book Two at a future date. Since Book Two may be used to ration any commodity, OPA urges everyone who has not already done so, to register promptly for Book One.

STOVES. To establish conformity between WPB preference rating regulations or limitation orders and the newly announced stove rationing program of OPA, two WPB orders have been amended so that in localities where rationing of coal and oil heating stoves will be effective, WPB preference ratings and limitation orders will cease to be applicable to sales and deliveries of such equipment to persons who are eligible to buy stoves on OPA rationing certificates.

The amended order provides that no person may sell or deliver to an ultimate consumer any plumbing or heating equipment the transfer of which is subject to a ration order issued by the OPA.

RANGES. The owner of a gas range who moves into a house wired for an electric range, or the owner of an electric range who moves into a house piped for gas, is permitted to have a utility company change the service to suit.

GAS RATIONING. For 60 hours at the end of last week and the beginning of this week, 8,400,000 motorists up and down the East Coast were left without any means of obtaining gasoline.

The order went into effect Friday noon, when OPA directed all retail filling station operators in the District of Columbia and the 17 Eastern States of District 1 not to honor gas ration coupons except T coupons for commercial vehicles or one coupon of any class for emergency use.

At his press conference the same day, President Roosevelt explained the order was a temporary measure necessitated by a hurry-up gasoline order from North Africa, which could be filled faster by shipping motor fuel directly from the East Coast than by shipping it from Texas.

Saturday afternoon OPA Administrator Henderson called in the press and announced the ban on gasoline sales would be lifted as of 12:01 a. m., Monday, December 21. Mr. Henderson said B and C ration coupons would be cut from 4 to 3 gallons at the same time, and the value of A coupons—previously cut from 4 to 3 gallons in 16 States—would remain at 3 gallons. A coupons in West Virginia were cut to 3 gallons also.

WPB Chairman Nelson announced approval of a program for construction of barges, towboats, tugs, and terminal facilities to increase petroleum deliveries from Texas to the East Coast by 150,000 barrels daily.

RUBBER BOOT AND WORK SHOE manufacturers can file simplified reports with the Office of Price Administration.

The changes, authorized in Amendment No. 6 to Ration Order No. 6—Men's Rubber Boots and Rubber Work Shoes Rationing Regulations—are now effective.

Changes in the reporting requirements follow:

1. Retailers no longer are required to submit to OPA written reports of each month's sales of rationed rubber footwear. All that is necessary is for the retailer to fill in his name and address on rationing certificates he has received from customers, and mail to OPA directors of the States in which the certificates were issued. This must be done in the first ten days of the month after the sales are made.

2. Retailers, manufacturers and intermediate distributors are relieved of a previous requirement to make monthly reports to OPA of sales to buyers who are permitted by the regulations to make purchases without giving a rationing certificate to the seller.

3. Manufacturers no longer need file monthly reports showing their shipments of rationed rubber footwear by States.

4. A convenient form has been provided on which manufacturers can fill in data which they were previously required to submit in a detailed written report.

BETTER FUEL-OIL DISTRIBUTION. Householders residing in the 30 oil-rationed Eastern and Middle Western States were assured that fuel oil and mileage rationing programs would permit sufficiently frequent retail deliveries of fuel oil this winter to provide customers with their share of limited supplies.

In a joint statement, Price Administrator Henderson and ODT Director Eastman, explained the precautions they have taken cooperatively to assure consumers fuel oil rations.

"Householders will have no difficulty in obtaining their share of the limited fuel oil supply, and suppliers will be able to make all necessary deliveries," they said, "if consumers and suppliers will cooperate."

Explaining that their respective programs had been carefully dovetailed, Mr. Eastman and Mr. Henderson said that the following steps were taken:

A simple procedure has been set up for the permanent adjustment of any truck allotments which may prove inadequate. Pending this adjustment, the operator can obtain a temporary motor transport ration simply by applying to his local war price and rationing board which will be issued without delay.

The program generally obviates the delivery of small amounts of fuel oil. The arrangements take this form: The overlap in dates, especially designed to prevent an accumulation of orders at the end of a period, makes coupons for Period 1, for example, valid for purchases during a portion of Period 2. Thus, a consumer with 50 gallons of his Period 1 ration still unused at the end of the period may use these coupons together with coupons for Period 2 in buying a larger delivery during the initial weeks of Period 2.

TRUCKS. A total of 1,874 trucks, trailers, and miscellaneous vehicles was released under the truck rationing program during the week ended December 12, the WPB automotive division announced. Civilian users and holders of Government Exemption Permits received 377 light, 1,175 medium and 207 heavy trucks, 110 trailers and 5 miscellaneous vehicles.

TYPEWRITERS. To give the Treasury Procurement Division—sole agency for renting and buying typewriters for the Government—ample time in which to purchase rental typewriters needed by various Government departments, the deadline for recall of post-1934 model standard typewriters now on rental to Government agencies has been extended 1 month to January 15.

FATS AND OILS. Important changes in General Preference Order M-71, which governs the use and distribution of fats and oils, were made December 18 by WPB. The most important change was the broadening of quota restriction exemptions in the export field.

Prior to the amended order, the 200 million pounds of fats and oils exported annually to Canada, and the 170 million pounds exported to other countries were exempt from quota restrictions. This remains in effect, but in addition provision is made that a supplier may ship the quota of fats and oils he is allowed even if they are incorporated in finished products. However, permission to ship such products may be granted only when export licenses are issued by the Board of Economic Warfare.

The amended order also makes clear that fats and oils used in the manufacture of non-detergent soap are exempt from quota restrictions. This was done because practically all such soap is used for necessary industrial purposes.

SOFT PLYWOOD. All sales, shipments and deliveries of softwood plywood through wholesale and retail channels are prohibited after December 20, 1942, except upon orders rated AA-5 or higher, under the provisions of Limitation Order L-150-a, issued by WPB Director General for Operations.

Wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers or other persons who market and distribute softwood plywood to the wholesale and retail trade in the regular course of their business will be subject to the order.

The order does not apply to the primary producer of softwood plywood, but it does include any distribution warehouse, wholesale branch, or retail establishment controlled by a primary producer.

COAL AND OIL HEATING STOVES for private dwellings in the 30 States where fuel oil rationing is imposed, were rationed by OPA beginning December 18, under an emergency request from the War Production Board.

The program, which virtually suspends sales of oil heaters in the 30 States, but makes coal heaters freely available to those householders who wish to convert from oil to coal, has two main objectives:

First, to stimulate further the conservation of fuel oil; and

Second, to assure that domestic coal-burning heating stoves made from iron and steel recently diverted for this purpose shall go only into the hands of those who should have them.

New cooking stoves, new stoves designed to burn wood exclusively, and used stoves are not affected by the emergency rationing order.

Householders who will use the new stoves to replace oil-fired heating equipment are merely required to obtain a purchase certificate from their local War Price and Rationing Board and surrender their unused and unexpired fuel oil ration coupons.

Other eligibles are: persons who need a stove to heat essential living or working space which is at present not heated, who have not disposed of usable heating equipment within 60 days prior to the date of application.

Persons whose present coal-burning equipment is damaged or worn beyond repair must provide the Board with a statement to that effect.

Persons who are eligible under the fuel oil rationing regulations for an auxiliary ration of 350 gallons or more of oil, and who will use coal-burning equipment instead.

"This is a unique rationing program," Price Administrator Henderson said. "Instead of asking the public to refrain from buying or limiting its purchases severely, we are making coal heaters available to everyone who can use one and who is eligible under the program."

AGAVE FIBER AND CORDAGE are now permitted to be used for amended version of Order M–84 WPB announced December 16. These uses include:

Wheel rope for steering equipment of sailing vessels; spinning lines for operation of oil and gas wells; drilling cables for drilling water wells; scaling rope used in mines; grapnel cordage used in laying cables; governor ropes for elevators, 5/8 inch through 1 inch in diameter; lifeboat falls used for raising or lowering lifeboats.

The amended order M–84 also permits unrestricted sale of lariat rope used on cattle ranches which was in process or on hand on September 25.

Agave cordage can be sold as drop hammer rope on a rating of A–1–a or higher, and a similar rating is required for purchase of agave cordage used in construction, maintenance and repair operations.

The order prohibits agave fiber for baler twine used in baling straw for production of strawboard, but a producer may make other kinds of baler twine with agave fiber so long as his production next year does not exceed 110 percent of his total sales of baler twine during 1942, minus inventory of baler twine on hand at the close of business on December 31, 1942.

The order adds several grades of agave fiber to the list of fibers prohibited in the production of binder twine.

BRITISH POINT RATIONING

British housewives have learned to welcome point rationing and many Britons call rationing "fair shares," according to advices to OWI from the British Food Ministry.

This opinion is voiced, too, by Americans who have visited the British Isles and have seen the people living under wartime rationing controls. Experience has shown the people that only through rationing can they get their fair share of the things that are available.

Point rationing, which will come to every American some time early in 1943 when War Ration Book Two is distributed, has been used in Great Britain since May 1941, when clothing was put under the point system. Although clothes rationing is not contemplated at present in the United States, Americans can get a good picture of point rationing in operation from the British experience.

British shoppers are free to choose anything and any style they like; the only restriction is the points allowance, which was originally set at 66 points a year and is now 51 points a year.

When he goes to his clothier's to buy a new suit, a Briton has to think about two prices, the cash price and the point price. Whether he can afford the cash price depends on his pocketbook; whether he can afford the point price depends on how many stamps he has left in his Ration Book. Buying a suit takes more than half of his clothing allowance, for a jacket takes 13 points and woolen trousers take 11. That adds up to 24 points of the 51 allowed each year. If he insists on a vest, too, he must surrender 13 more points.

The British wife comes out slightly better under the point values on her clothes. She parts with five points for shoes, two points less than men's shoes. She can buy a wool dress with 11 points and can get a sleeveless cotton number with only six points.

British shoppers quickly found that buying under point rationing is very simple to understand and even simpler to do. Many of them discovered that it helped them plan their budgets, because they have to plan even more carefully when they spend an allowance of points than when they spend money alone. They can borrow money when they get into a tight financial spot, but they can't borrow points.

ASCORBIC ACID (Vitamin C) was placed under allocation control. Present production does not meet current estimated requirements. There will be sufficient Vitamin C, however, for essential civilian use.

RESTAURANT PATRONS. Sugar and coffee rationing regulations both require a consumer to surrender his War Ration Book One to the owner or manager of a restaurant, boarding house, or similar eating place in which he arranges to eat 14 or more meals a week. This amended rule by OPA removes an inconsistency under previous regulations requiring surrender of sugar coupons for 12 consecutive meals, while 14 meals were set in the coffee regulations.

The new amendment also requires the proprietor of the eating place to return War Ration Book One to the owner temporarily so that the owner may obtain War Ration Book Two when issued early in 1943. The order is effective December 21.

WIRE EQUIPMENT. To permit greater use of reconditioned equipment in the wire communications industry, both as a means to save critical materials and to provide additional supplies of serviceable equipment, several minor revisions of Limitation Order L–148 have been announced by WPB.

The modified order substitutes an A–1–a preference rating instead of the A–7 minimum rating previously authorized for use by telephone and telegraph companies in obtaining new and used equipment for plant and lines. This action will not directly affect civilian use of telephones.

Provisions of the order affecting the sale, lease, or transfer of wire communications equipment are broadened so that manufacturers may now purchase and accept delivery of such materials from an operator or other person, without a preference rating, for the purpose of reconditioning used and defective equipment and parts.

Substantial quantities of second-hand equipment have been accumulated by operating companies which, if reconditioned and restored to use, would add appreciably to the capacity of existing facilities.

STOVES. Taking pity on a people in colder parts of the fuel rationed areas, WPB Civilian Supply has arranged with the Army for the release of about 100,000 coal-burning stoves, and has directed OPA to ration them so that they will get to those who need them most. These stoves are in addition to some 300,000 others to be made available to civilians from increased stove production. About 15,000 of the stoves released by the Army are already on their way, and the remaining 85,000 will come off production lines this month. These stoves will be replaced for the Army from later deliveries.

CHEMICALS FOR CIVILIANS. Additional December allocation of chemicals to civilian industry, including copper chemicals, furnace type carbon black, phenolic resins, and para phenyl phenol resins, were announced December 15 by the WPB chemicals division. These allocations, which do not include military needs, follow:

Copper chemicals—No restrictions were placed on end use. Inventories were held to a 30-day level. Furnace type carbon black—Requests for material for rubber compounding were granted in full. For use in inks and paints, minor quantities were allocated to specific users to give them a chance to make necessary adjustments to another type of black in their operations. Phenolic resins—(1) Specialties—Requests for material for the following uses were filled in full: bonding and impregnation, resin for use with rubber, synthetic rubber, pitch or asphalt in moulded articles, and thread sealing compounds. Requests for material for the following uses were granted in part: abrasive (80 percent), friction material (84 percent), lamp and tube basing (57 percent), paint and lacquer bristle setting (99 percent), impregnation of solenoids and other electrical windings (70 percent), casting impregnation (95 percent), binding of composition cork (71 percent). (2) Molding compounds—The following uses were granted in full: food closures printing plates, Granted in part: industrial power and light (84 percent), medical equipment and supplies, scientific instrument parts (69 percent), civilian electrical apparatus; closures other than food, wine and liquor (85 percent), industrial equipment (70 percent), agricultural equipment (61 percent), health and sanitation (29 percent), replacement for civilian (domestic) appliances (72 percent), textile, rayon equipment and parts (68 percent), replacement parts for automotive use (89 percent). Denied were request for material for amusement articles, ashtrays, and for wine and liquor closures. Phenolic resin already had been removed from civilian buttons and none was granted for this purpose. (3) Laminates—Requests for material for safety helmets were granted in full. Requests for material for electrical insulating parts were granted up to (98 percent). Other uses filled in part were: mechanical and structural uses (57 percent), phenolic gears, gear blanks, sheet material for use in gears (55 percent), corrosion resistant parts (49 percent), and heat insulation (53 percent). Requests for material for decorative purposes had already been denied in the past, and no such requests were made this month. Para phenyl phenol resins—The following civilian requests were filled in part: electrical equipment, switch boards, circuit breakers (40 percent), containers, paper liners for bottle caps (1 percent), and coated abrasives (10 percent). The following civilian requests were denied: road building equipment, refrigerators, inks, communications, laboratory equipment and experimental work.

SULFAMIC ACID. Approximately 500 pounds of sulfamic acid and its derivatives are needed monthly by testing, analytical, control, educational and research laboratories. Under the terms of a new order issued by the WPB, 5 pounds per person per month of these materials may be distributed without application by the laboratory to WPB, but no producer or distributor is allowed to deliver more than 100 pounds during any 1 month. It is estimated that less than half of 1 percent of the total production will be used under the exemption.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE FUEL. To make it as easy as possible for commercial motor vehicle operators to seek adjustments in their mileage and fuel allotments, ODT is sending its field men into approximately 500 cities and towns in which field offices are not already established.

The ODT representatives will make their headquarters in local chambers of commerce and will be available during the next few weeks. Requests for adjustments in CWN allotments should be made promptly, since temporary transport rations will not be issued after January 31.

The ODT is deploying its field force for the convenience of operators who wish personal interviews but who do not live near to any of the 142 regular ODT district offices. Operators can determine when ODT representatives will be in their vicinity by checking with their local chambers of commerce, or watching for local announcements.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT. Production of commercial laundry and dry cleaning equipment for the Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease, and the War Shipping Administration and bag-loading plants without specific WPB authorization was prohibited by the Board. At the same time, Order L-91 was amended to require that the Army and Navy inform the WPB in advance of all proposed purchases of commercial laundry and dry cleaning machinery in order that WPB may be kept informed of all new production.

BRASSIERES. Production of brassieres and bandeaux made of scrap elastic material is no longer restricted by the WPB. Originally they were limited to a monthly production of 75 percent of the average monthly output in the 3-month period ending March 31, 1941.

The amended order also encourages the use of scrap elastic fabric in manufacture of hose supporters and garter belts by permitting the use of scrap in hose supporters in any amount, and also by allowing a maximum of 16 square inches of scrap per garment for gores and closures in garter belts.

New elastic fabric used in garter belts had previously been restricted to 10 linear inches per garment, but in line with the effort to encourage the use of scrap this restriction has been tightened to permit only the use of elastic fabric not exceeding 1¼ inches in width.

To conserve both elastic fabric and steel, the amended order also restricts the number of hose supporters on any garment to a total of four.

Surgical type combinations are brought under provisions of the order.

INDUSTRIAL DATA CHANGES

Additional controls by the Bureau of the Budget on requests for statistical data by Federal departments and agencies from business and industry will become effective January 1, 1943, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, assured business men.

Director Smith revealed the contents of a letter he had received from Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, together with his reply. "There is no disagreement between Government and business leaders," Director Smith wrote concerning the desirability of reducing paperwork to a minimum.

"After January 1, 1943, with certain exceptions to be noted, every authorized Federal form which calls for data or information will bear a Budget Bureau approval number and may carry an expiration date, in accordance with a regulation issued August 31, 1942," Director Smith wrote, adding that whenever a form is received after January 1, 1943, without an approval number, there is a fair presumption that the form has not been reviewed and the request has not been authorized.

"The Bureau of the Budget has recognized that the continuation of many normal data requests, and the added requirements of emergency data requests brought about by such necessary wartime activities as materials control, rationing, economic stabilization, price controls and other, have imposed a heavy burden on industry, especially at a time when manpower is scarce. To the extent that this burden is necessary, it must be regarded as incident to the other burdens which war imposes," Director Smith wrote.

Mr. Johnston said in his letter:

"Business men will feel encouraged that developments, undertaken some time ago, will have the effect of alleviating what has hitherto been regarded as an annoying burden, which has become so serious as to interfere with activities essential to the conduct of the war.

"It would be helpful, in this connection to issue a positive affirmation of the Budget Bureau's policies regarding statistical forms, and the steps it has taken to control their distribution. Widest publicity given to the procedures that have been established will instill confidence in the belief that the Government's requests for data will be effectively controlled."

THE PRESIDENT THIS WEEK . . .

December 15: In connection with the opening of radio-photo service between the United States and China, sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek that the United States, including Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, was honored by the visit of Madame Chiang.

December 15: Signed a bill equalizing the precedence rights of officers of the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps who have been called to active duty with the regular Army.

Approved a bill granting travel allowances of 5 cents a mile to men discharged from the armed services, payments to be made on the basis of mileage between induction stations and points where the selectees report for service.

Released a letter to OES Director Byrnes: "In the event of any disagreement arising between the Secretary (of Agriculture) and any officer or agency of the Government in the administration of the provision of the (food) Order, such disagreements shall be submitted to me or my agent for final decision. In addition to your duties as Economic Stabilization Director, I wish you would also serve as my agent with respect to the above."

Told his regular Tuesday afternoon press conference that the scheduled raising of an Army of 7,500,000 by the end of 1943 would not seriously harm the domestic economy, adding that he thought such a proposition would be unpopular in the midst of a very serious war. Challenged the idea that the planned size of the American army will have to be reduced if it is to be properly equipped.

Conferred with members of a committee which he had named on December 11 to formulate a Nation-wide policy on the occupational deferment of Federal employees: Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Ordway Tead, of Harper & Bros., New York City, and Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Chairman Bellamy said the committee hoped to report its findings to Mr. Roosevelt in about a month.

December 16: Acknowledge the support of the people of North Africa to the Allied cause, and release Admiral Darlan's declaration of intention on the future of French North Africa, as made to Gen. Eisenhower. Admiral Darlan said that in leading North and West Africa against Germany and Italy and into the ranks of the United Nations, he seeks no assistance or support for any personal ambitions, that his sole purpose is to save French Africa, help free France, and then "retire to private life with a hope that the future leaders of France may be selected by the French people themselves and by no one else." Darlan pointed out that already he has granted amnesty to all persons against whom action has been taken because of their sympathy with the Allies, restored to their proper ranks all French officers who had been suspended because they rendered aid to the Allies, released all United Nations prisoners and internees, taken steps to stop persecution of Jews, placed armed forces in the field under Gen. Henri Honore Giraud to fight beside the Allies, and has made available to the Allies all post and airfield facilities, transportation and communications systems, and public and private buildings, wherever a military need exists.

December 17: Proclaimed Tuesday, January 12, 1943, as Farm Mobilization Day, asking farmers to meet on that day with Agriculture Department representatives, State officials, farm organizations, and others concerned, to discuss ways and means of insuring maximum 1943 production of vital foods on every farm in the country. Praising farmers for record harvests in the past three years, Mr. Roosevelt said during the coming year the Nation will rely, even more than before, on the unstinting efforts of farmers to do their part toward victory. Farm Mobilization Day, he said, should be "a symbol of free America; a symbol of the might and productivity of our Nation; and a symbol of our unalterable determination to put to full use our agricultural resources, as well as our other resources, in the achievement of complete victory."

December 19: Told a press conference that the gasoline freeze on the East Coast was a temporary action brought about by a hurry-up order from North Africa for gasoline.

Signed a bill authorized the minting of 3-cent pieces, and a bill authorizing the establishment of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of improved ways of mining, preparing, and utilizing hard coal.

Signed legislation providing for the appointment of a three-man commission to settle a series of disputes between American nationals and the Mexican Government arising out of Mexico's expropriation of U. S. owned lands in that country. The three commissioners, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, will receive annual salaries of $10,000 each.

Signed a bill permitting appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves of persons with slight physical defects if the appointees will waive retirement benefits based on the disabilities. The legislation provides, however, that the retirement benefit may be granted if the service results in unusual aggravation of the disability. The measure also applies to present members of the Reserves on an inactive status.

WAR CHRISTMAS. From Army posts and warships, thousands of men will be heading home for Christmas, to be the heroes of family celebrations. Commanders of army camps are allowing up to 10 percent of their personnel to have furloughs; the distances to be travelled will be considered in determining the length of the furlough. Many Navy men, too, will be getting leaves if their commanding officers find it possible to arrange them.

Those who do not get home will receive plenty of mail and gifts. The Post Office Department, anticipating the heaviest mail in its history, says that already nearly six billion stamps of all denominations have been distributed to postmasters all over the country, an increase of nearly 300 million over last year's peak record.

One of the most popular gifts this season will be war bonds. The Treasury Department states that as of December 9th the sales of the $25 people's bonds are up nearly 40 percent over November sales.

Throughout the land no community trees will light up village greens or city squares because of dim-out regulations. It is estimated that the national elimination of holiday outdoor lighting will save enough electricity to supply a city of 50,000 with light and power sufficient for a whole year.

Food for Christmas dinners will be plentiful. There will be shortages of meat in some areas, but there should be an adequate supply of poultry. Practically everything eaten at the holiday meal, including the fruit cake and plum pudding, will have price ceilings. Among the exceptions will be fresh fruits and vegetables.

The tightened economy will not prevent that old standby, the Christmas tree, from being present this year. WPB has put no restrictions on the production and marketing of the trees.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

NURSES. To obtain an accurate and complete record of available nurse power, the U. S. Public Health Service is launching a national survey of graduate, registered nurses the first week in January. Return postcards, which will be sent to every nurse, requesting information as to her availability for service, carry the following statement from Manpower Chairman McNutt.

"The nursing shortage is urgent, both at home and on the fighting front. Today there is only one place for the graduate registered nurse to be—that is on active nursing duty.

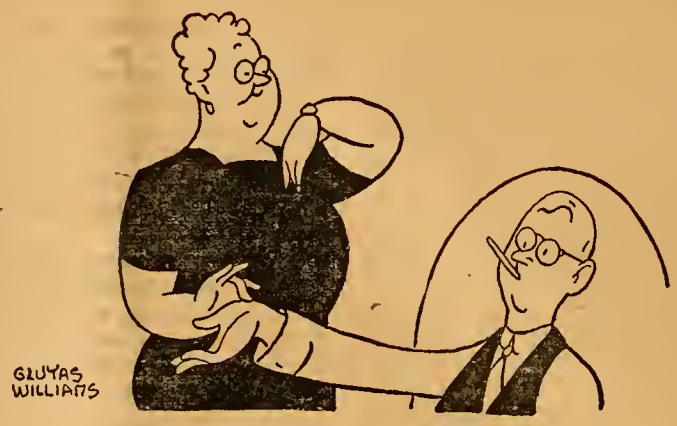
"That means all nurses. Whether married or single; whether eligible for service with the armed forces or retired. Lives may depend on how quickly you respond to this call."

The U. S. Public Health Service has appointed State agents for the inventory in the States and the District of Columbia.

Completed questionnaires will be retained in local areas, and tabulations of data for each State will be sent to the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C. State and local nursing councils for war service will thus be able to analyze their nursing resources, discover inequalities in distribution, list nurses available for military service and those holding strategic civilian positions essential to the war effort, and plan for the use of auxiliary workers and part time nursing service. It will also help to locate inactive nurses who would be available for emergency call.

Nationally, the data obtained will make possible an estimate of the total nursing resources of the country for both military and civilian services, the ratio of nurses to population and the number of student nurses needed to meet anticipated demands. It will have an important bearing on the planning needed for the equitable distribution of nurses according to regional and other needs.

Pearl McIver, chief nursing consultant of the U. S. Public Health Service, is administering the survey.



A V-Home conserves health. Your family's health is precious—and valuable to the Nation. Guard it carefully as part of your duty as a participant in this total war. Conservation is one element of the Office of Civilian Defense V-Home pledge. Ask your Air Raid Warden or Block Leader about the other four. Make yours a V-Home!

NAVY WOUNDED. Speedy evacuation of the wounded to fully staffed, well-equipped hospitals, sulfa drugs, blood plasma, tetanus toxoid and, far from least, the efficiency and fortitude of doctors and hospital corpsmen—these were given the major share of credit December 15 for the low mortality rate among Navy wounded in the Solomons campaign.

"From a medical standpoint, the situation is definitely encouraging," reported Rear Admiral William Chambers, Medical Corps, United States Navy, who has just returned from an extensive tour of inspection in the South and Southwest Pacific.

In his 36-day trip, made entirely by air, Rear Admiral Chambers visited dressing stations on Guadalcanal, saw Marines under medical and surgical treatment at base hospitals in the New Hebrides, and viewed all types of activity at the modernly equipped hospitals which the Navy has erected in New Zealand.

INFANT DEATH RATE. Only six nations—Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, and Switzerland—had a lower infant death rate than the U. S. in 1940, the Census Bureau reported. Infant deaths in this counntry numbered 110,984 in 1940, or a rate of 47 for each 1,000 live births. The rates for the first five other countries ranged between 37 and 39, while the Switzerland rate was 46.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

The program for utilizing college and university facilities to give specialized training to young men in the armed services was announced jointly by Secretaries Stimson and Knox. Mr. Stimson said the program would go far toward temporarily destroying liberal education in America so far as the able-bodied men of college age are concerned, but would not have a permanently bad effect. Mr. Knox thinks it is an attempt to preserve liberal education during the war, as preference would be given to smaller not-so-richly-endowed colleges whose existence might be threatened by the war.

MANPOWER. By the end of 1943 or early in 1944, according to WMC estimates, there will be 9,700,000 Americans in the armed forces, 20,000,000 in war industry, 19,600,000 in civilian industry, and 7,900,000 in year-round farm work. In addition, millions will be needed seasonally in the various agricultural areas. In November 52,800,000 people were employed and 1,700,000 unemployed. The Department of Agriculture said that 7,272,000 family workers and 2,279 hired hands were working on farms on December 1.

THE WAR FRONT. Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, said there is no reason for Americans to be disheartened about the Allies' progress in North Africa, as it was natural for the drive to slow down after its initial start. From

(*Continued on page 30*)

LOUDEST NOISE MACHINE GOES TO NAVY

The Office of Civilian Defense announced recently that it has transferred to the Navy Department its demonstration model of the Bell Victory Siren, believed to be the loudest noise machine in the world.

Gives "howling" performance on tour

In the 6 months since the test and demonstration model was delivered to OCD by Bell Laboratories, it has been almost constantly "on tour" and has given its howling performance for the benefit of mayors, defense councils, aldermen, and other officials of about 40 cities where demonstrations were requested in connection with establishment of public air-raid warning systems.

Since warning systems now are well established in most metropolitan areas, need for the demonstration model has passed. The siren has been transferred to the Navy Department, at its request, and the truck on which it was mounted has been returned to the Department of the Interior, from which it was borrowed.

The Victory Siren was developed by the Bell Laboratories through a contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

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Radio makers allowed to supply parts for home sets

Radio manufacturers may supply replacement parts for home receiving sets under conditions set forth in Interpretation No. 1 of General Limitation Order L–183—provided that this distribution business is completely segregated from the business of production itself.

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Kearney to succeed Overlock as Chicago area regional director

Resignation of Joseph Overlock as WPB regional director in the Chicago area was announced December 3 by WPB Chairman Nelson. Mr. Overlock is returning to his position as vice president of the Continental-Illinois National Bank. A. T. Kearney, chief deputy director in Chicago, was named to succeed Mr. Overlock. The Chicago Regional office has charge of WPB activities in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Alcohol in toiletries cut to 50 percent of base period use

To save an additional million gallons of ethyl alcohol per year for military production, use of alcohol in toiletries and cosmetics, shoe polishes, candy glazes, and deodorant sprays (nonbody) will be limited to 50 percent of the amount used in a base period by General Preference Order M–30 as amended by the WPB.

The amended order limits quarterly consumption of alcohol to 50 percent of consumption in the comparable quarter in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. For the month of December 1942 use of alcohol was limited to 50 percent of the amount used in December 1940 and total fourth quarter consumption may not exceed 70 percent of consumption in the corresponding quarter in the base period.

Considered interchangeable

For the purposes of this restriction all toiletries and cosmetics are considered to be interchangeable so that quantities of alcohol permitted for one product may be used in another similar product. Thus, a person making perfume and toilet water can use his entire alcohol quota for perfume if he so chooses.

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Half million more women factory workers in first year of war

The number of woman factory wage earners increased by more than a half million during the first year of war, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported December 13. This did not include office and other clerical employees, saleswomen, officials, technical and supervisory personnel.

Women in durable goods industries

"Although well over nine-tenths of the increase in factory wage employment was in the durable goods industries, which traditionally employ relatively few women, female employment increased by 20 percent as compared with an increase of 9 percent for men," Miss Perkins said.

"The durable goods industries, primarily devoted to war production, absorbed about four-fifths of the year's increase in female factory employment. The transportation equipment group led with a gain of 175,000 women—almost entirely due to increased hiring in aircraft plants. Before Pearl Harbor only about 1 in 100 wage earners was a woman; today, it is 1 in 10. Large increases in female wage employment were also reported by the machinery industries (106,000) and by plants manufacturing iron and steel and their products (76,000).

"In the nondurable goods industries, the number of women employed increased by 110,000—largely in ammunition and explosive plants—while the number of men decreased by 34,000. To some extent, this reflects the hiring of women to replace men who have shifted to the higher-paid heavy war industries or entered the armed forces."

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Liquor prices set to nearest 5 or 10 cents after adding taxes

Seventeen States selling liquor and wines were given permission by OPA December 1 to figure in Federal taxes before rounding off ceiling prices to the nearest 5 or 10 cents.

The so-called "monopoly States" previously had been allowed to pass on the new Federal taxes which went into effect November 1. The action merely allows addition of the new taxes *before* rounding the sales price out in order to eliminate the odd cents in the selling price. The amendments were effective December 7.

The 17 States are Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

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Retail ceilings on crepe paper to take cut January 17

Retail stores may sell 9-foot folds of single weight, unprinted crepe paper for 10 cents each until January 17, 1943, as result of action taken November 2 by the OPA. After January 17 the maximum retail price will be nine cents a roll.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 47 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 of the general maximum price regulation.

The new measure is in line with OPA's policy of meeting reductions in quantity or quality with a proportionate reduction in price. Many retail stores sold 10-foot folds for 10 cents during March, the base price period of the general maximum price regulation. Since then, however, the size of the folds was reduced one-tenth, partly to meet higher costs and partly as a conservation effort.

EAST INDIAN SCOUTS OUTWIT ROMMEL

From New Delhi via the India Information Office in Washington last week came the story of two intrepid Indian soldiers in the Western Desert who crawled on their stomachs through an enemy mine field, disguised themselves as Arabs, and subsisted sometimes on nothing but grass to bring to the Eighth Army valuable sketches and diagrams which they had made.

Taken prisoner at Tobruk and brought back with 300 other Indian troops to work for the Germans at Matruh, the two soldiers—both Mahsuds—chose for their escape a night when the R. A. F. boys were crashing bombs all around and enemy sentries were trembling in their trenches.

Their first attempt, made in company with other Indian troops, was not successful. There was a mine field near the cage, and one of the mines exploded, killing one soldier and wounding two others. It was only after he knew his companions were in the hospital that Naik Mohammad Abbas, accompanied by Naik Mir Alam Khan, made his second bid for freedom. Working silently with wirecutters, they cut a gap in the wire surrounding the cage.

Their journey to freedom took 10 days. Mohammad Abbas had taken the intelligence course, and his sketches and diagrams of enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps, supply routes, and waterpoints later earned him the congratulations of the General.

They found a deserted tent, and from this fashioned garments similar to those worn by wandering Arabs. They resolved to put their disguises to the test and approached the first German soldier they met with a request for food. Grudgingly the German gave them a few scraps.

The worst hazard had yet to be faced. A large enemy mine field lay directly in their path. For the longest 24 hours of their lives, they moved forward inch by inch, crawling on their stomachs and testing each piece of ground. Barring their way to freedom was another and even larger mine field. They decided on the most daring act of all. Naik Mir Alam Khan pretended he had had an accident and started howling with pain. The German sentries put up with the howls for a time and then bundled both men into a lorry and drove them through a gap in the mine field.

ISLAM CULTURE FOR DOUGHBOYS. Thousands of American boys campaigning in North Africa probably will be experts in Moslem culture when they return home. An illustrated booklet, A Pocket Guide to North Africa, prepared by the Services of Supply's special service division has been given to each soldier which says that the North Africans can help or hinder us, and therefore it is important to win their friendship. One of the surest means toward that end is respect for the religion of Islam, the faith of these peoples. "Avoid discussions of religion," the Guide counsels.

Our armed forces are strictly warned about their conduct toward the veiled Moslem women. Serious injury, if not death at the hands of Moslem men may result if these few rules in regard to their womenfolk are not obeyed: Never stare at one. Never jostle her in a crowd. Never speak to her in public. Never try to remove the veil.

When dining with a Moslem host, adopt his table manners and—always with your right hand—dip into the tasty, fluffy grain dish called kuskus, leaving something in the bowl for the women and children who will be served later. Accept three cups of mint-flavored sweetened tea but never a fourth. Be generous with your cigarettes, much appreciated. When you shop, bargain for all you're worth, but politely. Try to learn to talk to the North Africans in Arabic (the guide provides a glossary); they will like you for it no matter how poorly you pronounce it. When you are about to enter a house or yard, call out to the women "Taghattu!" which means: "Cover up!"

Shake hands gently with North Africans. Never strike one; while no bruisers, they're handy with knives. Never give Moslems alcoholic drinks nor pork. Don't bring a dog into the house. Remember that a people whose customs and conduct differ from your own are not to be regarded as queer.

We are campaigning on historic ground, the guide reminds. Here Rome destroyed Carthage, and Napoleon met defeat. More, this is High Barbary where our Navy under Preble and Decatur defeated the pirate rulers who were raiding our ships—the "shores of Tripoli" the Marines proudly sing of in their hymn. Here William Eaton's scratch army of Americans and natives marched across the desert to capture the Libyan fortress of Derna in 1805.

COLLEGES GO TO WAR

A broad program for utilizing college and university facilities to give specialized training to young men in the armed services was announced jointly by Secretaries of War and Navy Stimson and Knox. WMC Chairman McNutt, after consultation with Secretaries Stimson and Knox, will prescribe the rules and regulations under which institutions will be selected, and a joint committee consisting of representatives of the armed services and the WMC will make the actual selection. Institutions will be chosen on the basis of their facilities and will, under contract with the Army and the Navy, furnish instruction in prescribed courses and furnish necessary housing and messing facilities. Qualified young men detailed to these institutions will be on active duty, in uniform, with regular service pay and subject to general military discipline. A questionnaire on staffs and facilities has already been sent to all the higher educational institutions in the country.

Local Selective Service Boards have been authorized to grant temporary deferment for college and university students and instructors in certain medical, engineering, and other technical fields, and to enlarge previous deferment provisions. Those deferred until the end of the academic term in progress on March 1, 1943—include: medical, dental, veterinary; premedical, predental, and preveterinary students who have had one year of study; graduate students in engineering; undergraduate engineering students who have had one year of study; and undergraduate and graduate students specializing in chemistry, physics, or bacteriology and within two years of completion. Full-time instructors and part-time instructors also devoting the balance of their time to study in any of the above curricula will be deferred until July 1, 1943, or until otherwise directed by the WMC. Mr. McNutt advised all male university and college students to remain in school until called for military service, adding that 18- and 19-year-olds should not hesitate to enroll to begin college training.

Secretary Stimson said that this program temporarily would go far toward destroying liberal education in America so far as the able-bodied men of college age are concerned, but would not have a permanently bad effect. "The immediate necessity," he said, "is to win this war, and unless we do that there is no hope for liberal education in this country." Our soldiers must be trained for the immediate task ahead, and this program is designed for that purpose alone.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

PETROLEUM. In order to meet civilian needs and growing military requirements for petroleum and petroleum products, ODT Director Eastman set as the "minimum goal" the daily delivery to the East of 900,000 barrels, as against the current volume of approximately 750,000 barrels.

General order ODT 7—Revised, issued effective December 12, requires that both loaded and empty cars in Eastern service move almost exclusively in symbol trains, operated on through schedules and ODT-specified through routes. Today approximately 70 percent of that traffic moves in symbol trains. It is now proposed to step this figure up to at least 95 percent.

The order is designed to pare the average over-all turn-around time of tank cars in Eastern petroleum service from the present 20 days to 15 days. Average round-trip distance traveled by the cars moving this traffic is approximately 3,600 miles.

MOTOR TRANSPORT. Otto S. Beyer, Director of the ODT transport personnel division, announced special labor-management committees will be appointed in the following 25 "critical" cities to survey labor shortages and potential labor reservoirs in the motor transport industry: Akron, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Hartford, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Minneapolis, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle. Purpose of the surveys is to devise ways and means to utilize completely truck driver manpower sources within each city in order to avoid bringing new people into these critical localities where housing and other facilities are already overburdened. The committees will be made up of three representatives of the trucking companies in each city and three from the city locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Committee members may call upon local WMC representatives for aid and advice, Mr. Beyer said.

NEW ENGLAND COAL. ODT Director Eastman tightened and extended controls on vessels operating in the Atlantic coastwise coal traffic in a move to "meet any spot shortages of coal which may develop in New England." Approximately 50 percent of the colliers formerly engaged in the New England coal traffic have been diverted to other war services. The new general order extends the ODT permit system; "requires competing water carriers in the Atlantic coastwise coal traffic to devise and submit for approval plans for joint action or outright pooling of facilities and equipment or show cause why they fail to take such action"; and "asserts the ODT's authority to direct any vessel which is capable of carrying coal and which is operating in the Atlantic coastwide coal trade to be operated in any manner, between any points or ports, and under the lease or rent of any person, which the ODT may designate."

HOLIDAY TRAVEL. To take care of increased holiday travel by service men on furlough, Mr. Eastman authorized the Nation's rail carriers to operate special trains or extra sections during that period. The permit also allows the carriers to include passenger cars during the 5-week holiday period in any train operated primarily for transportation of mail or express.

CONVENTION TRAVEL. In response to requests for the attitude of the ODT on the holding of conventions involving intercity travel, Mr. Eastman said meetings and conventions that will not contribute "in an important way to winning of the war" should be abandoned. Individual associations must make their own decisions, he said.

CHRISTMAS DELIVERIES. A general permit was issued by Mr. Eastman to allow carriers engaged in local delivery service to make one additional delivery on December 24. Carriers making this extra delivery, however, may not make any deliveries on Christmas Day.

TRANSPORTATION ZONES. The field agencies of the Transportation Corps, Services of Supply, have been consolidated into Transportation Zones corresponding to the nine Service Commands, the War Department announced, and each zone is subdivided into Transportation Districts. Zone and District Transportation Officers will exercise general supervision over all transportation matters which are not part of the responsibility of Defense Commands.

CONSERVATION

MATCHES. Save your matches. Requirements of our armed forces have increased, and we must export matches to countries where they are scarce. Borrow a light from a neighbor.

A match is a small item, but we normally use up more than 500 billion a year. It requires 70 to 80 million board feet of lumber annually to provide the splints for their production, and the tiny steel staples that hold the book match together consume 500 tons of steel.

Match manufacturers and WPB are considering:

Reducing the length of the stitch a quarter of an inch, to save 20 percent of the steel wire, or about 100 tons annually.

Reduction of the length of wooden matches by a quarter of an inch, saves about 7 million board feet of wood.

Elimination of all "frills" on book matches, saves varnish and lacquer finishes.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS. The WPB Conservation Division has approved a twelve-point zinc-saving program adopted by the Advertising Club of Washington, adding that if this program is followed by all newspaper artists, advertising copywriters, and production men, it will constitute a significant contribution to the war effort. The measures recommended by the program include prohibitions on border cuts, art borders, screened type, hand lettering, blown-up type and waste areas, and such measures as standardized signatures and trade-marks, efficient filing of cuts, standard-size reductions, and the use of mats from mat services or newspapers. WPB said the program could be put into immediate operation throughout the entire United States.

URUGUAY'S WOOL has been included among purchase arrangements by the United States to aid the economies of the other Americas in face of wartime disruption of trade and to build up stock piles of basic commodities. The arrangement calls for purchase of the unsold portion of the 1941–42 wool clip and of a substantial portion of the 1942–43 clip.

Like coffee in Brazilian economy, wool has been Uruguay's chief export and source of foreign exchange.

(Continued on page 26)

AGRICULTURE . . .

ALABAMA FARMER HONORED. Curtis Haraway, a 33-year-old Alabama farmer has the distinction of being the first borrower from FSA who has repaid his loan solely out of farm income. He paid back in four years, from the earnings from his crops and livestock, a 40-year Government loan for the purchase of his farm. The deed to the 171-acre farm in Limestone county was presented to him in a special ceremony by Senator Bankhead of Alabama at Athens on December 18.

Local civic organizations sponsored the ceremony. Senator Bankhead is co-author with Marvin Jones, former representative from Texas, of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which authorized the Farm Security Administration to make a limited number of loans each year to help tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers to buy family-type farms of their own.

Out of more than 29,000 families to receive farm ownership loans since the Act was passed in 1937, a number of others have finished paying for their farms, but those in the paid-up group have benefited from income other than that from normal farm production.

Haraway's loan totaled $3,012, of which $2,300 was for the farm and the remainder for needed repairs and improvements. He originally came on the FSA program in 1936 when he received a rehabilitation loan. The young farm owner attributes his progress to following a plan of diversified farming instead of relying on the South's main crop, cotton, as his single source of cash income.

ALCOHOL. A three-way program to increase the production of industrial alcohol for war uses was announced by the Department of Agriculture. The Commodity Credit Corporation, flour millers, and distillers will cooperate, and Government-owned wheat will be sold to flour millers for manufacture into granular flour for sale to distillers. Details of the program were worked out by CCC officials and members of an advisory committee of the flour milling industry appointed by the Millers National Federation.

Preliminary experiments have shown that granular flour (a free-flouring, hard wheat flour) yields more alcohol than either corn or corn-wheat mixtures; also production of granular flour will utilize grinding facilities of millers instead of requiring new installations by distillers. Contracts for the sale of Government-owned wheat during the first quarter of 1943 are now being offered to millers by the CCC—in some instances at 84 cents per bushel, in others at 82 cents per bushel, in still others at prices to be adjusted for feed values at mills. The price of wheat to millers is f. o. b. the nearest rail sidings available to mills. The granular flour would be sold by the mills to distillers at $32.14 per ton of 2,000 pounds in bulk, plus 56 cents per ton packing charge if packed in bags supplied by distillers f. o. b. the nearest rail sidings available to distillers.

Officials expect that under this program 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of Government-owned wheat will be used during the first quarter of 1943, with the quantity increasing during succeeding quarters until as much as 50,000,000 bushels (possibly more) may be used in this way for the manufacture of industrial alcohol in 1943.

COTTON QUOTAS VOTE. Farmers voted overwhelmingly to continue operation of the quota program for the 1943–44 season, unofficial but nearly complete returns from the Nation-wide cotton marketing quota referendum indicated.

With 675,826 votes tabulated, 86.4 percent had voted in favor of retaining marketing quotas. Agriculture Department officials said the remaining votes which had not yet been reported from the 19 cotton-producing States could not alter the final outcome. A two-thirds majority is required for approval.

Of the 675,826 votes tabulated, 583,590, or 86.4 percent, were in favor of quotas, while 92,236, or 13.6 percent, were opposed.

Cotton marketing quotas have been in effect for the past five years. Last year, complete returns showed that 840,881 farmers voted, with a favorable percentage of 93.9.

COTTON CROP. Unofficial but nearly complete returns from the Nation-wide cotton marketing quota referendum December 12 indicate that farmers voted overwhelmingly in favor of continuing operation of the quota program for the 1943–44 season, the Department of Agriculture reported. Of the 675,826 votes tabulated, 86.4 percent voted in favor of retaining marketing quotas, and, although a two-thirds majority is required for approval, the remaining votes—which have not yet been reported—could not alter the final outcome. Cotton marketing quotas have been in effect for the past 5 years. Last year, complete returns showed that 840,881 farmers voted, with a favorable percentage of 93.9.

BURLEY TOBACCO. The Agriculture Department announced purchasing quotas for Burley tobacco based on allocations of the 1942 crop will be established in the immediate future by the Food Distribution Administration. This procedure is necessary to eliminate the uncertainty as to character and volume of purchases now existing on the auction markets in the Burley district. Efforts will be made through cooperation with trade groups to work out a satisfactory solution to present difficulties in time for reopening the markets immediately following the holidays. Procedures will make full use of the auction marketing system and of the customary dealer-manufacturer relationships. Burley markets are expected to close for the holidays not later than December 22. Production of Burley tobacco in 1942 amounted to less than 340,000,000 pounds, whereas consumption in the year ending October 1 was approximately 381,000,000 pounds.

EGGS. Machinery to insure a market for farmers in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia who have expanded egg production to meet wartime requirements will again be available in 1943 through the Food Distribution Administration, the Agriculture Department announced. The marketing program, to operate during the months of heaviest production and to continue as long as is necessary in 1943, is designed to: (1) provide price supports needed to encourage adequate egg production; (2) facilitate the acquisition of eggs to meet Government requirements; and (3) encourage better marketing methods in the Southern States. The Food Distribution Administration will buy the eggs at announced prices in lots as small as 10 cases. Qualified dealers who have contracted with the FDA will purchase the eggs from producers at the designated prices and then assemble them in 10-case lots if they are to be delivered to the Administration.

FATS AND OILS. The advisory committee of the edible oil refining industry recommended that permits for commercial export of cottonseed oil and peanut oil should be denied, and export of lard

restricted to half of the total exports of fats and oils. Suggesting that no permits should be required for the shipment of fats and oils in tank cars, a subcommittee appointed to study the tank car situation presented evidence that substantially more oil was handled this fall with 30 percent fewer tank cars. Competition over a period of years has resulted in each refiner buying oil supplies in the territories nearest the refinery, with consideration for types and qualities.

DEHYDRATED RICE PUDDING. The latest addition to the list of dehydrated foods for troops overseas is rice pudding, the War Department announces. In its concentrated form the pudding is a mixture of precooked rice, processed raisins, sugar, salt, spices and vanilla flavoring, in proper proportions. It requires only the addition of water and cooking to convert it into a tasty dessert. The rice is precooked until it contains not more than 10-percent moisture. When water is added it returns to its original grain character and produces a pudding that looks and tastes like ordinary grain rice.

COPPER CHEMICALS. A program to assure an adequate supply of copper chemicals for all essential agricultural needs during the coming year was discussed at the initial meeting of the copper fungicide manufacturers industry advisory committee of the WPB chemicals division December 17 in Washington. The discussion included both the industry production schedules and requirements of copper metal, and a program to insure equitable distribution. Steps are being taken to encourage use of lower grade copper scrap in the production of copper sulfate in order to reduce the drain on the supply of copper metal.

CATTLE RANGES FOR TROOPS. More than 3,500,000 acres of public lands in Federal grazing districts in 10 Western States were withdrawn for military usage during the year, according to the annual report of the Grazing Service. This makes a total of 8,500,000 acres of range land devoted to that purpose by the Grazing Service.

"To supply land for bombing and gunnery needs with the least disturbance in the range livestock industry, alternate periods of grazing and military use were arranged in many States to allow utilization of the land for grazing at certain seasons of the year, and as practice target ranges for the balance of the year," Director R. H. Rutledge reported.

POULTRY PRICES RISE. To encourage poultry men to meet the Agriculture Department's 1943 production goals of 4,000,000,000 pounds of chickens and 560,000,000 pounds of turkeys, the OPA established specific dollars and cents wholesale ceilings on all types of domestic fowl at levels slightly higher than those which generally prevail at this time of year. The new prices reflect a return to the producer of approximately 115 to 120 percent of parity.

PRICES ADVANCE. Sharp advances in wholesale prices for grains, cotton, peanuts, seeds, and certain fruits and vegetables brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series up 0.4 percent during the week ended December 12. At 100.5 percent of the 1926 average, the index stands at the highest level reached in more than 16 years. The Bureau reported average prices for farm products rose 1.3 percent during the week to the highest point since July 1925. The index for farm products has risen nearly 21 percent in the past year and is 12 percent higher than for the year 1926.

BUMPER CROPS. Agriculture's final report on 1942 production set the corn crop at 3,175,154,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 981,327,000 bushels. The Department said final reports indicated total production of all crops was 14 percent higher than last year and 12 percent higher than 1937, the banner year of the past. According to the Crop Reporting Board, winter wheat totaled 703,253,000 bushels and spring wheat, 278,074,000 bushels.

BEANS, BEANS, BEANS! Beans and more beans is what the civilian population of the United States will be served in the period between January 18 and January 23, if housewives conform to the *Victory Food* program of the Department of Agriculture. With a record production in 1942 this country has the largest supplies of dry, edible beans in its history. Beans are a valuable protein food that can be used in place of meat to give a balanced diet. More frequent use of beans in the months to come will help to conserve meats and other protein food so much needed by the Army, Navy, our allies.

MEAT FREEZING. A new method of quick freezing of beef which takes only 6 hours instead of the usual 8 days was demonstrated recently in Argentina.

In the new quick freezing process, the meat is sucked into molds by a special vacuum. Then it is sent to the freezing rooms where it is kept in a brine spray tank for 6 hours. It is then loosened from the molds by steam and prepared for shipping. The new process reduces the amount of shipping space required by 40 percent.

MILK PRICES. Prices paid by dealers to producers of milk for fluid consumption continue to rise and for December will be at the highest level reported for any month during 21 years of record.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS

The first packing center for prisoners of war parcels, which will have an initial capacity of 100,000 packages a month, will be opened in January by the American Red Cross in Philadelphia, Chairman Norman Davis announced December 17.

The parcels, containing 11 pounds of food, tobacco, and soap will be for distribution to American and other United Nations prisoners of war and civilians held by the enemy.

The American Red Cross has leased a three story building in Philadelphia with 30,000 feet of floor space. In this building supplies for the standard parcel will be warehoused, and an assembly line will be installed.

Volunteers will be recruited to pack the parcels, and 60 to 70 women will work on a shift.

Contents of the parcels are selected by nutritionists to supplement rations provided by the country in which prisoners are confined. The parcel to be packed in Philadelphia will contain the following:

One tin whole, powdered milk; 1 package American cheese; 16-ounce tin oleomargarine fortified with vitamin A; 12-ounce tin pork luncheon; 12-ounce tin corned beef; 6-ounce tin liver pate; 8-ounce tin salmon; 16-ounce package dried prunes; 4-ounce tin orange concentrate; 7-ounce package biscuits; 2 bars chocolate; 8-ounce package sugar; 4-ounce tin nescafe; ¼-ounce package black pepper; 2 bars hard white soap; 4 packages cigarettes.

Prisoners of war parcels, similar to those packed in Philadelphia, have been purchased by the American Red Cross for more than a year, and 1,004,000 have been shipped for distribution to American military prisoners and civilian internees in enemy countries, and also to United Nations prisoners and civilians.

TELEGRAMS. "Happy birthday" telegrams are discontinued after December 22.

PRICES . . .

A TRAINING PROGRAM ON PRICE CONTROL to develop OPA executives who will be able to replace trained men called to the armed services has been launched by OPA. Six hundred members of the price department have enrolled for the course which began December 1 and will continue through March. The "school," organized on the request of Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith, is under direction of Seymour E. Harris, director of the Export-Import Price Control Office of OPA. Subjects covered in the course include accounting and statistical technique, dollars and cents ceilings, freezes, base period prices, etc. In conjunction with the school is a price manual being prepared for use by the employees of the OPA.

A BITUMINOUS producer whose maximum price for coal delivered by truck is lower than his standard price for such deliveries in October 1941 may be eligible for price increases approximating the amount of the difference, OPA ruled in an amendment to Regulation No. 120. It said in this new adjustment category it "takes cognizance of certain discrepancies in the maximum applicable to producers and dealers hauling coal by truck." Adjustments bringing ceiling prices of the two classifications into more equitable relationship will not increase the existing retail maximum price level, for in most cases dealer prices are generally higher than those allowed producers moving coal under the regulation.

The Office revoked a regulatory provision permitting its State officers to make adjustments in ceiling prices for firewood. The announcement said the eight regional offices recently were given power to deal with local shortages generally, and they can handle problems of adequate supplies of firewood on a broader and administratively more practicable basis. The action was effective December 22.

HAND LAUNDRIES. Initiating a policy of "area pricing" for certain service trades, designed to simplify pricing methods and aid enforcement, the OPA fixed ceiling prices for hand laundries in eastern Massachusetts. The order established ceilings—permitting a slight price increase—for more than 500 small hand laundries, mostly Chinese-owned, in cities and towns of seven eastern Massachusetts counties, including the Boston area.

SAUSAGES. An OPA order, effective December 19, sets specific price ceilings on sausage products sold to war procurement agencies. The maximum prices named reflect the average prices which buyers for the armed forces have been paying for the past month, and the sausage products covered are: frankfurters with hog casings, frankfurters with sheep casings, skinless frankfurters, and bologna.

SERVICE PARTS. A garage man who sells a farm tractor gasket, or any other service man who sells a commodity in connection with a service, can now charge no more for the gasket or commodity than the ceiling price fixed by a specific regulation, as though the part were sold over the counter by itself. For the service itself, the seller may still charge the same additional fee that he charged in March 1942. This revision to the services regulation is contained in an amendment issued by OPA December 13. Formerly, the seller could include in his fee for the service whatever price he charged for the part during March 1942, regardless of the maximum price set by any other regulation for the part.

STAINLESS STEEL DRUMS which manufacturers can no longer use because of war regulations have been placed under ceiling prices. The maximum price for 55-gallon drums such as are used in the soft-drink industry, has been fixed at $35. The order was effective December 19.

CLOTHING. In order to aid manufacturers of women's, girls' and children's clothing to determine whether they shall establish ceiling prices for certain styles of apparel they have in stocks or in process of manufacture under the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 287, its predecessor Regulation 153, or the general maximum price regulation, the OPA outlined various applicable situations.

For example, a manufacturer has 100 dresses in his stock room which he manufactured before December 15, 1942. These garments may be sold at the original ceiling prices. Any garments manufactured, or in the process of manufacture before that date, may be sold at ceilings established before December 15. A garment in the process of manufacture is defined as one which has reached the cutting stage.

In further explanation, OPA uses the example of a manufacturer who receives an order for winter dresses "similar" to a style which he delivered in March 1942. These garments must be priced under Maximum Price Regulation 287, since they were originally priced on the same or similar provision of the general maximum price regulation.

On the other hand, another manufacturer selling fur-trimmed winter coats which are recuts and reorders of styles manufactured for sale in the 1942 fall and winter season may ask prices as of November 1942. Such recut styles may be delivered at these prices up to (but not including) February 1, 1942, OPA states.

RICE, BEANS, DRIED FRUITS. Adjustments in established margins on rice, dried fruit, and dry edible beans at some—but not all—wholesale and retail levels were authorized December 2 by the Office of Price Administration to cover added costs of packaging and abnormal transportation charges.

These increases in margins will allow a slight price rise in some retail stores, but the long-run effect will be to assure housewives of supplies from low-price, low-margin outlets.

TISSUE PAPER. Standard provisions of OPA price regulations setting forth penalties to which violators are subject have been written into Maximum Price Regulation No. 266—Certain Tissue Paper Products.

This addition corrects an inadvertent omission and is effective December 24.

LIVING COSTS of city families rose 0.7 percent between October 15 and November 15, 1942, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported December 19. Most of the increase was due to the rise in food costs, particularly those not under OPA control, to higher charges for personal and professional services, and to the new excise taxes effective on November 1. These taxes, on cigarettes, cigars, telephone calls, and railroad fares, resulted in an increase of 0.1 percent out of the total increase of 0.7 percent in living costs.

DATES. Pitted domestic dates sold in bulk were brought under a specified dollars and cents ceiling December 14 at prices in line with those previously established for packaged pitted domestic dates, under Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 243.

OPA HELPS BOWLERS. Bowling charges for the Nation's 16,000,000 bowlers were reduced below current levels, with maximum prices based on September 1941 charges plus an allowance for recent cost increases. The ceiling represents a national average reduction of 1 cent for every three games of league bowling and ½ cent a game for open bowling. Maximum charges for billiards and pool were fixed at March 1942 levels.

CLOTH FOR WAACS. The OPA set an emergency price ceiling, effective immediately, for Army procurement of combed cotton broadcloth for the WAAC's and Army nurses' uniforms. The price is 19 cents per yard for 37-inch, 136 x 60, 4.00 to 4.20 combed broadcloth when sold pursuant to Army Invitation No. 669–43 Philadelphia Negotiated 161. Any contracts taken at or below 19 cents per yard pursuant to this invitation "will not be cut across in subsequent price action," OPA said.

IMPORTS. Importers who sell to middlemen as well as to manufacturers may add increases in total "landed costs" to their ceiling prices. Middlemen, in turn, when selling to manufacturers, may add the increases they pay importers, and no more. But manufacturers may not use the increased prices they must pay importers and middlemen as a basis to petition for increases in ceiling prices for finished products. So ruled OPA December 15.

BANANAS. To enable banana wholesalers to liquidate their inventories purchased before the original effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 285, OPA, December 18, postponed the effective date of the banana regulation as it applies to wholesalers until December 28. Until that date price control on bananas at wholesale will continue at the slightly higher individual seller's March ceilings under the general maximum price regulation.

CREAM. A half pint of cream now costs about a cent more. OPA authorized the increase December 14, as well as proportionate increases at wholesale, to halt any abnormal diversion of butterfat from cream to butter, both of which are made from butterfat. The reason for the increase lies in the rise in the cost of butter and butterfat from March to October, which added about 25 cents per gallon to the cost of cream having 23 percent butterfat. Intended to compensate in part for this rise in production costs, the increase is only about one cent, because at the same time OPA required a reduction in price to reflect the reduction in butterfat content of fluid cream, which WPB recently restricted to a maximum of 19 percent.

WOOL WASTE. Deliveries of raw and processed wool waste materials under contracts entered into before November 17, 1942, may be made for 60 days after that date at original contract prices, OPA announced December 18.

JOBS AND CIVIL SERVICE . . .

Listed positions are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For complete list of 125 Federal positions, check Form 2279 in first- or second-class post offices.

Persons interested should obtain announcements and applications from Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at first- or second-class post offices, from Commission Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with Commission's Washington office.

No written examinations, no maximum age limit unless specifically stated.

Applications are not desired from persons already using their highest skills in war work. War Manpower restrictions on Federal appointment are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

NEWLY ANNOUNCED:

CONTROL SPECIALISTS, $2,000 to $6,500, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND OTHER WAR AGENCIES.

Needed: Men whose industrial production or engineering experience demonstrates their ability to determine material needs of manufacturers, schedule production, follow up production to insure flow of critical materials according to plan.

Specialized fields: (1) Materials Control—nonferrous metals, alloy steel, carbon steel, plastics, rubber, construction materials, etc. (2) Production Control—(a) metal fabrication and machinery production; (b) electrical and communications equipment; (c) transportation equipment, such as aircraft, floating equipment, and railroad motive power and rolling stock.

See: Announcement 279 (1942).

STUDENT DIETITIANS, $420 (less a deduction of $330 per year for subsistence and quarters). ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Needed: Women with appropriate college courses in dietetics. Applicants must pass a written test.

See: Announcement 278 (1942).

URGENTLY NEEDED:

STENOGRAPHERS, JUNIOR, $1,440.

TYPISTS, JUNIOR AND SENIOR, $1,260 to $1,440.

Eligibles who will accept appointment in Washington, D. C., particularly needed. Written test required.

See: Commission's Local Secretary in first- or second-class post offices, Regional Director in Regional Headquarters' cities, or Information Office in Washington, D. C.

CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS, JUNIOR, $1,440 (written test).

See: Announcement 241 (1942).

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN, $1,440 to $2,600.

See: Announcement 174 of 1941 and amendments.

JUNIOR CHEMISTS, $2,000.

CHEMICAL AIDS, $1,800.

See: Announcement 274 (1942).

BLUEPRINT OPERATORS, $1,260 and $1,440.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS, $1,260 and $1,440.

See: Announcement 108 of 1941 and amendment.

ENGINEERS, $2,600 to $6,500.

See: Announcement 173 of 1941 and amendments.

METALLURGISTS, $2,600 to $5,600.

METALLURGISTS, JUNIOR, $2,000.

See: Announcements 238 and 254.

INSPECTORS, SHIP CONSTRUCTION, $2,000 to $2,600.

Specialized fields: Electrical installations, mechanical equipment, wood and steel hulls.

See: Announcement 82 of 1941 and amendment.

INSPECTORS, DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROTECTIVE SERVICE, $2,600 to $5,600.

Needed: Men with industrial inspectional or engineering experience to aid in prevention of avoidable delays in production of defense materials.

See: Announcement 180 of 1941 and amendment.

PRODUCTION SPECIALISTS. The U. S. Civil Service Commission announced it is beginning a Nation-wide search for production specialists to administer WPB's new Controlled Materials Plan. Needed are persons with industrial or engineering experience in the fields of copper, aluminum, carbon steel, and alloy steel; in machine tool and machinery production; in electrical and communications equipment; in transportation equipment such as aircraft, ships, railroad motive power, and rolling stock; in engineering materials such as plastics, rubber, and construction materials. Under the plan, these persons will be appointed to WPB, War, Navy, and other war agencies to assist in the allotment of critical materials going into military and essential civilian supplies and equipment.

Head specialists will receive $6,500 a year; others, $4,600 to $5,600 a year; and many positions will be filled at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,800 a year. Applications with the title "Production or Materials Control Specialist" inserted must be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, and will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met.

HOUSING . . .

RENTS. The Nation's rent index, which rose rapidly in the months immediately following the full throttle on war production early in 1941, dropped with equal rapidity as OPA brought critical industrial centers under legal rent control, survey figures released December 18 by the rent department demonstrate.

Four months from the date OPA issued its first maximum rent regulations—June 1, 1942—the rent index for wage earners in 34 large cities dropped from its Spring '42 high to the level prevailing at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

The figures released by the OPA rent department show the effects of 5 months of legal rent control in 25 cities on the national index. However, of the 25 cities, 5 of them have been controlled since June 1 of this year; 11 more were added on July 1; 5 came under control August 1; 3 on September 1, and 1 on October 1.

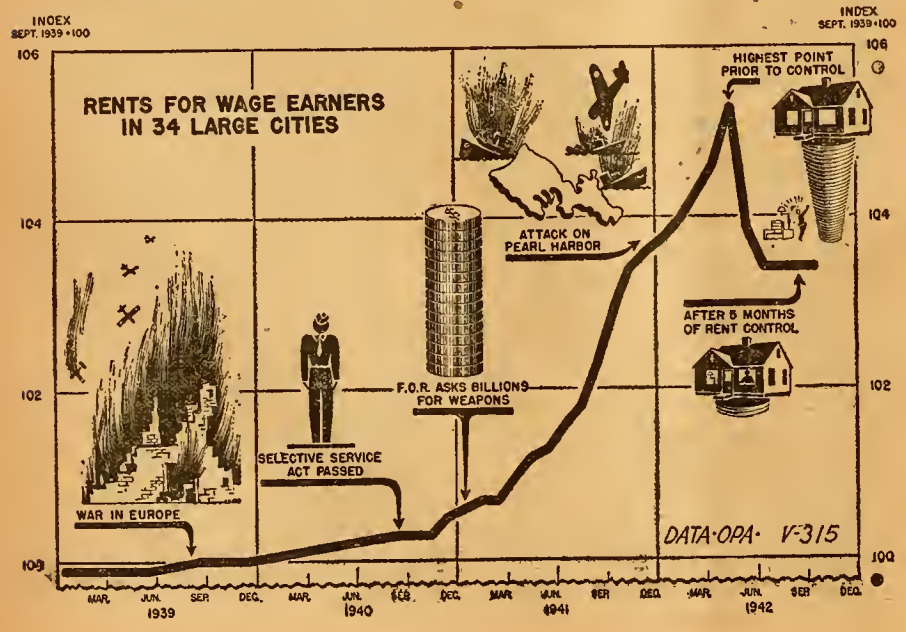
Since October 15, all cities used in the BLS survey with the exceptions of New York and Scranton, Pa., have been brought under Federal control.

Contributing most toward bending the rent-index line downward are four cities which show declines ranging from 9.5 to 15.4 points. With September 1939 equal to 100.0, the rent index for Mobile, Ala., rose to 126.0 in March 1942 and was cut back 15.4 points in four months to 110.6 by October 1942. In the same 4 months, the rent index for Seattle, Wash., which hit a high of 115.0 by April 1942 was dropped 12.2 points to 102.8. Norfolk, Va., touched a high of 117.5 in March 1942 and was dropped 10.6 points to 106.9. The Birmingham, Ala., rent index stood at 117.7 in April 1942 and declined 9.5 points to 108.2.

The four cities were among the first brought under legal control on June 1, 1942. All have April 1, 1941, as their maximum rent date.

One reason for these swift and sharp drops in the index, OPA pointed out, is that reductions in rents are made automatically by tenants on first payment of their rent after the effective date of maximum rent regulations. As a rule, announcement that OPA intends going into a defense rental area is made 2 weeks before the first of the month when the regulations are to be made effective. Tenants are told that on paying their next month's rent, they are to cut their rent back automatically to what it was on the freeze date, with certain exceptions.

WAR HOUSING. A joint declaration of policy, applying to all war housing publicly and privately financed, was announced by WPB Chairman Nelson and NHA Administrator Blandford. The new policy was agreed upon after existing policies had been reviewed in the light of shortages of critical materials used for all construction and formalizes certain changes already observed by the WPB and NHA—particularly as regards conservation of materials and occupancy of war housing by in-migrant war workers.



Privately financed conversion of houses and buildings to create additional accommodations for war workers and their families will be granted the same high priority ratings given for publicly financed conversion projects, the National Housing Agency announced December 20.

At the same time, NHA Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., revealed that steps have been taken to clear up misunderstandings concerning the rents which can be charged for privately converted units. Property owners will be permitted to take into consideration capital expenditures, and the Office of Price Administration has agreed to give prior opinions on the rents to be charged before the conversion projects are started.

THE NEW "WAR HOUSING MANUAL" is available free at all field offices of WPB and FHA and at most financial institutions. The manual includes a new "War Housing Critical List" which establishes maximum materials allowances for war housing construction, the "Housing Utility Allowances," as amended to August 25, 1942, and presents in a general way a digest of procedures and requirements covering the filing and processing of applications for war housing.

POST-WAR HOME BUILDING. Sharp revival in privately financed homebuilding during the post-war period is anticipated by many bankers active in the home mortgage field, according to a survey of banking opinion on the post-war home financing outlook appearing in the current issue of the Insured Mortgage Portfolio, official publication of the Federal Housing Administration.

While the existence of numerous problems in the home financing field is conceded, most of the statements contributed to the survey indicate a belief that a large volume of housing construction will be one of the principal means of bridging the transition between a wartime and a peacetime economy so as to maintain maximum employment and industrial activity, and to advance the national standard of living after the war is won.

Emphasis is put upon new technological developments in materials and methods of construction.

RENTS. Four basic principles of rent control were enunciated by Price Administrator Henderson in denying three protests against maximum rent regulations in Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

LABOR . . .

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD. The War Labor Board last week unanimously decided it had no power to issue orders governing disputes between State and city governments and their employees in New York, Newark, and Omaha municipal cases. A probationary grant of maintenance of membership, revokable if the union fails to eliminate strikes in the plant, was incorporated into a War Labor Board decision last week.

The Board also took two steps toward decentralization to speed administrative action: it established a Trucking Commission with power to decide all labor disputes and to rule on wage and salary adjustments in the trucking industry; it delegated to its regional directors authority to pass on bonus payments in cases which require Board approval, and it delegated to certain Government agencies authority over wage and salary adjustments in their respective departments.

Professor Howard Meyerhoff, of Smith College, was appointed chairman of the Trucking Commission. Industry member Landis O'Brien, executive vice president of the CCC Highway Express Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and labor member Frank Tobin, research director of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, will be paid officials of the WLB.

BONUSES. To speed action so that Christmas bonuses can be issued Christmas week, the NWLB gave to its 10 regional directors the power to pass on bonus payments. Previously such payments required NWLB approval. The Board also amended its General Order No. 10 to permit employers to give bonuses without its approval to workers entering the armed forces.

Bonus approval delegated to regions. In order to speed rulings on bonus payments, which are often granted during the Christmas week, the Board last week announced it had delegated to its regional directors power of final decision in cases where approval was requested.

Regional directors were given this authority with instructions to approve bonus increases only in exceptional cases where nonpayment "would be grossly inequitable and would result in a manifest injustice."

The Board's General Order No. 10 permits bonus payments without WLB approval under certain circumstances. If the bonus is a fixed amount the total paid during the current bonus year must not exceed the total paid employees for like work during the preceding bonus year. If it is computed on a percentage, incentive, or similar basis the rate and method of computation may not be changed during the current bonus year unless they yield no more than they did during the preceding year.

WAGE INCREASES. A wage increase of 5 cents an hour was approved by the NWLB for employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., in Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, La Porte (Ind.), and Boston. The wage rise, designed to eliminate inequalities, will affect about 20,000 employees. Increases averaging 7.8 cents an hour for about 500 employees at the Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., were also approved. No general wage increases had been given these employees since January 1941. The Board approved an agreement between the American Viscose Corporation and the Textile Workers of America (CIO), involving approximately 20,000 employees in eight plants in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wilmington, Del., as well as an agreement between the Liggett Spring & Axle Co. plant at Gary, Ind., and the United Steel Workers of America (CIO).

NWLB REFUSES SICK SERVICES. The NWLB announced sick and hospital service plans for employees will not be instituted by Board directives in the absence of special employment hazards. Such issues are subjects for collective bargaining rather than Board rulings, the NWLB said.

MARITIME . . .

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING DELEGATION. A delegation of British shipbuilding trade union officials have begun a 4-week study of shipbuilding techniques in merchant and naval shipyards in the United States and Canada.

They came here at the invitation of the Labor Departments of the United States and Canadian Governments and the leading shipbuilding unions of this country and Canada. Their visit follows closely after a similar tour of North American shipyards made by a management delegation representing the principal shipyards of the United Kingdom.

The delegation will study especially American welding techniques which have contributed substantially to the speeding up of ship production in this country. In the United States, more than 70 percent of a ship is put together by welding, whereas in the United Kingdom riveting is still widely used.

The members of the British delegation are:

H. S. Ratcliffe, Industrial Commissioner, Ministry of Labor; T. McKinney, D. Torrance and T. Peel, of the Boiler Makers' Society; L. Mitchell and G. F. Cook of the Shipwrights' Association; R. Prain of the Electric Trades Union, and W. Softley of the Plumbers', Glaziers' and Domestic Engineers' Union.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION on December 10 issued the first volume of decisions in proceedings conducted by the United States Shipping Board for the period November 14, 1919–July 6, 1933, by the Shipping Board Bureau of the Department of Commerce March 2, 1934–October 22, 1936, and by the United States Maritime Commission from October 31, 1936, to and including November 23, 1938. A second publication in similar volume form and containing Maritime Commission decisions in subsequent regulatory cases is in the course of preparation. Copies are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a price of $1.75 each.

SHIPBUILDING. The Maritime Commission reported American shipyards continued to turn out Liberty ships in an increasing number and in a shorter time during the month of November. The Commission announced that 68 Liberty ships, a new monthly high for this type of vessel, averaged only 56 days from keel-laying to delivery. The November average is an improvement of 10 days over the October figures. Liberty ships are now constructed in one-fourth the time that was necessary to produce them last January when the program was started. At that time the average was 241.3 days from keel-laying to completion.

BUY WAR BONDS

CONSERVATION

(*Continued from page 19*)

BALSA. To supply this increasing need for balsa, the Board of Economic Warfare, cooperating with the War Production Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board, has undertaken to stimulate production in Ecuador, Central America and Colombia.

Next year, it is expected, balsa wood output in Ecuador will be several times the prewar production. Normally Ecuador has provided most of the world's requirements.

Additional drying kilns are being supplied to the other Americas to aid in the expansion of production.

Today thousands of sailors whose lives have been saved by balsa rafts, life preservers, and other safety devices at sea can understand why the Spaniards named the tree "balsa" (the Spanish word for raft) in recognition of its buoyant qualities. In this war balsa has found its most useful role in life preservers.

SILOS. Brazilian Minister of Agriculture Apolonio Sales has ordered the purchase of 500 demountable silos for use in storing foodstuffs in northern Brazil.

This is part of an agreement recently entered into with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to improve food supplies in the strategic areas of northern Brazil.

Under this program, the Institute, organized by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is providing funds and technicians to work with Brazilian agricultural authorities. Agriculture experts are being sent to northern Brazil to encourage local production of vegetables, dairying and other quick means of expanding food supply.

Thousands of additional workers and their families are expected to enter the Amazon region to increase the collection of wild rubber and other tropical materials for the United States market. This raises problems of food supply and health services to protect the workers. Both problems now are being tackled by Brazilian and United States authorities.

CAR SHARING. More than 200 companies writing almost all automobile liabilty insurance in the United States have assured protection for policyholders who participate in car-sharing plans. Executives of these companies informed OPA Administrator Henderson that policy provisions precluding coverage where a vehicle is used in carrying persons for a charge, will *not* apply to cars operated in connection with car-sharing clubs.

SOUTH AMERICAN METALS. Tremendous war demand for metals in the United States has offset loss of markets outside the hemisphere for copper, lead, nitrates and similar materials. Mexico and the West Coast countries—Peru, Bolivia, Chile—benefit mainly by the demand for metals.

For the longer range, the Americas to the south have the prospect of important new industries by producing materials now in demand, such as rubber, fibers and metals.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVICE TO FISHERMEN

Don't waste any of your catch—see that it is used for food by someone, the Fish and Wildlife Service urges the Nation's sports fishermen—particularly the salt-water sportsmen. Although there will not be as many sports fishermen wetting lines next season, those who will be able to fish should start now planning ways by which they can add their surplus catches to the national food supply.

This is in line with the example set by hunters who probably will add about 135,000,000 pounds of meat by the end of 1942 to the Nation's dwindling supply, while enjoying their recreation.

Because the salvaging of such a perishable food product as fish cannot be handled like scrap rubber or metals, special arrangements must be made in advance. The principal agencies capable of undertaking such a job are the firms and individuals handling fish commercially. Fish buyers are located in places where the fish are landed. Most catches however, will consist of relatively small quantities of a variety of species, some of which are not in public demand, consequently dealers can hardly be expected to take care of job lots of fish which cannot be marketed through the regular channels.

The Service suggests, therefore, that long-shore communities undertake the handling of these fish as a part of their war salvage program.

SOLDIERS FEAST ON XMAS. American soldiers at home and overseas will feast like the Cratchits on Christmas. Throughout the Nation in mess halls festive with Christmas trees, lighted, decorated, and tinseled, soldiers will dig into this mouth-watering menu:

BREAKFAST

Oranges — Dry cereal — Fresh milk
Hot cakes — Bacon
Toast — Butter — Syrup
Coffee

DINNER

Fresh Fruit Cup
Cream of Celery Soup
Roast Young Turkey
Dressing and Giblet Gravy
Cranberry Orange Relish
Celery — Olives — Mixed Pickles
Radish Roses
Snowflake Potatoes
Green Beans — Tomatoes
Corn pudding
Hearts of Lettuce — Russian Dressing
Hot Rolls — Butter
Mince Pie — Pumpkin Pie
Ice Cream — Spice Cake
Grapes — Oranges — Apples
Mixed Nuts — Mints — Hard Candy
Black Coffee

SUPPER

Cold Sliced Turkey
Potato Cakes — Cranberry Sauce
Bread — Butter
Spice Cake — Cocoa

Troops overseas will eat the same food, except for a few relishes and side dishes which are not easily obtainable. Turkeys, shipped well in advance, already are in the hands of practically all overseas companies. Altogether, 5,000,000 pounds of turkey are being supplied.

HEARING-AID DEVICES. Because a serious shortage of batteries for hearing-aid devices exists, the WPB has standardized the type of these batteries. It is hoped that the shortage, resulting from military demand for all types of dry cell batteries, will be relieved in the next 2 or 3 months.

The order which takes effect March 1, 1943, also permits interchangeability of batteries for vacuum tube type instruments.

Until May 31, 1943, 30-volt batteries may be produced with terminals not otherwise permitted by the order to allow liquidation of inventories of finished parts now on hand, and enable manufacturers of hearing-aid devices using such batteries to convert their products to the use of the standard type.

PICTORIAL RECORDS NEEDED. The Office of Strategic Services has renewed its plea for certain types of snapshots, films, postcards, and photos taken by American tourists during their peacetime travels in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Far East. Pictorial mementos already submitted have yielded valuable information for tactical war planning. The types of material wanted include: aerial views, industrial installations, airfields, highways, docks, harbors, coastlines, beaches, canals, and rivers. Before submitting material, people should apply to Col. L. E. Norris, Strategic Phots, Box 46, Station G, New York City, for a questionnaire form.

Women's groups further American unity

Thirty-one national women's organizations, with a combined membership of more than 20,000,000, are constructively contributing to the furtherance of closer relations between the Americas, the Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs has announced.

With the purpose of bringing about closer relations between the people of the United States and other Americans, the women's organizations are raising money for scholarships for youths of the United States in other American republics and are publishing information about materials available and literature on inter-American subjects. In addition they are entertaining visitors from other American republics, and supporting legislation designed to further closer relations between the two Americas.

Other projects cover the promotion of correspondence with groups or individuals residing in the other American republics, participation in or arrangement of radio broadcasts, campaigns for the instruction of Spanish and Portuguese in the public schools, award of special prizes or trophies to further interest in inter-American affairs, and cooperation with other groups in community projects.

Included in the group of organizations in the United States are:

Girl Scouts, Inc.; American Association of University Women; American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs; American Federation of Teachers; American Home Economics Association; American Legion Auxiliary; Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc.; Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; General Federation of Women's Clubs; International Association of Altrusa Clubs, Inc.; National Association of College Women; National Association of Colored Women, Inc.; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Council of Catholic Women; National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.; National Council of Negro Women; National Council of Women of the United States; National Education Association of the United States; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National League of Women Voters; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; National Women's Trade Union League of America; Quota Club International, Inc.; The Associated Country Women of the World (United States Liaison Committee); The Garden Club of America; the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America; United Council of Church Women; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Inc., and Zonta International.

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Blanket insurance for fishermen

To provide more readily available protection for crew members aboard fishing vessels, the War Shipping Administration recently announced an alternative plan whereby blanket insurance policies covering the entire crew may be issued to vessel owners.

The WSA is not discontinuing the individual basis, it was emphasized, but is prepared to provide insurance either on the individual basis or the blanket basis.

A revised form of policy has been prepared and will be distributed upon request. The WSA announcement is contained in General Bulletin No. 5, Supplement No. 1 issued in accordance with provisions of General Order No. 6.

* * *

LABOR DISPUTES. Secretary of Labor Perkins certified to the NWLB the following disputes: Eicor Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; American Smelting & Refinging Co., Alton, Ill.; Phelps Dodge Corporation plants at Morenci, Ajo, Bisbee, Douglas, Jerome, and Clarkdale, Ariz.; and American Sugar Refining Co., Baltimore, Md.

The U. S. Conciliation Service reported settlement of the following disputes: Aluminum Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa.; American Metal Products, Detroit, Mich.; Reliance Mfg. Co., Michigan City, Ind.; and U. S. Rubber Co., Detroit, Mich.

* * *

THE DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION was given the same status as other war procurement agencies in Office of Price Administration Services Regulation as of December 24.

300 tank trailers ordered, to relieve East's oil shortage

The manufacture of 300 semitrailer petroleum tanks to help relieve the oil shortage in eastern States is provided for in Supplementary Limitation Order L-1-G as amended December 10 by WPB.

Each semitrailer to be manufactured will hold about 4,000 gallons, and transport more oil per pound of steel and rubber and require less manpower than any other type of vehicle available for general use.

For short hauls in Middle West

Officials of the WPB automotive division and transportation experts agree that the use of these 300 trailer tanks for short hauling in the Middle West will release about 1,500 railroad tank cars for the long haul to the eastern seaboard.

Weiner denies reports U. S. will limit food movements

Joseph L. Weiner, director of the Office of Civilian Supply, December 11 denied published reports from Los Angeles that the Government plans to limit the movement of food in the United States to 500 miles or that it may be necessary to eliminate many of the larger stores in order to concentrate sales in smaller establishments.

The press reports attributed the remarks to Roland S. Vaile, chief of the consumers goods division of the Office of Civilian Supply, in a talk before a businessmen's conference in Los Angeles.

"I did not see a copy of the speech and knew nothing about it until a press dispatch was shown to me," Mr. Weiner said. "There may have been some misunderstanding, because no such action as that reported in the press dispatch is being considered by the Office of Civilian Supply, or so far as I know, any other agency of the Government."

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New uses for tin, terneplate

Several new uses for tin plate and terneplate will be permitted under Conservation Order M-21-e as amended December 11 by the WPB.

The new permitted uses are: Component parts for internal combustion engines including cooling, fuel, and lubricating systems—(but only where the need for corrosion-resistant or solderable parts makes the use of less essential material impractical) electrical equipment parts requiring solderable coatings; gas mask canisters; safety cans for inflammable liquids; vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers; wick holders for oil stoves (replacement only); and heat exchangers.

New permitted uses for tin plate are maple syrup evaporators, and linings of drying chambers for milk and egg dehydration.

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Ickes praises oil industry

Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes expressed himself as being heartily in accord with the petroleum industry war council's recent recommendation urging all oil companies to adopt a 10 percent payroll savings plan to buy War Bonds. Mr. Ickes said: "Knowing how well the petroleum industry has heretofore cooperated in the war program, I expect to see it in the vanguard of United States industries meeting the Treasury's goal.

APPOINTMENTS

SENATOR JOSH LEE of Oklahoma was nominated by President Roosevelt as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and OSWALD RYAN of Indiana was nominated for reappointment. Senator Lee will fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Board member George Baker, who was serving as vice chairman of the CAB.

ERNEST W. PITTMAN, as chairman of the new American Rubber Mission to the Soviet Union.

H. L. GEORGE, of Portland, Oreg., as senior consultant on problems relating to hardware distributors, distributors division, WPB, and N. FIELD OZBURN, as senior consultant on problems relating to wholesale automotive equipment.

ARTHUR V. WIEBEL, who has served as executive consultant to the WPB steel division for the past year, has resigned to return to his position as assistant vice president of the United States Steel Corporation of Delaware.

SUMNER T. PIKE, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as special advisor to OPA Administrator Henderson on petroleum matters for the next few months, and director of OPA's Fuel Price Division in place of Dr. George W. Stocking, who has resigned.

DAN F. BYRNES, president of the Byr Kay Company, Delavan, Wis., as chief of the knitted outerwear section of the knit goods branch, in the textile clothing, and leather division of WPB.

JESSE W. LANGFORD, Martinsville, Ind., as Director of the safety bureau of CAB. He succeeds Jerome Lederer, resigned.

COMMITTEES

BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS

Government presiding officer—Philip T. Williams, chief, bolt, nut, screw and screw machinery production section.

Members:

R. D. Baker, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. R. Batty, Standard Nut & Bolt Co., Valley Falls, R. I.; C. L. Brackett, National Machine Products Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. B. Ireland, Wolverine Bolt Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Jones, Buffalo Bolt Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.; J. C. Miller, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Newpher, National Screw & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Meyer Paper, Lewis Bolt & Nut Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. E. Smith, Vulcan Rivet & Bolt Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.; R. J. Whelan, Ohio Nut & Bolt Co., Berea, Ohio.

POWER SWITCHING EQUIPMENT

Government presiding officer—G. L. Carlisle, power division.

Members:

R. E. Anderson, Delta Star Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Harz, Electric Power Equipment Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. A. Menard, General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Steinmayer, Line Material Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. M. McCauley, Railway & Industrial Eng. Co., Greensburg, Pa.; P. T. Warren, Royal Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Mitchell, Southern States Equipment Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Bowie Switch Co., San Francisco, Calif.

AIRPORT LIGHTING

Government presiding officer—A. A. Fox of the building materials division.

Members:

A. H. Clarke, Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. C. Huerkamp, Westinghouse Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Kamin, Neon Products, Inc., Lima, Ohio; Dan Killigrew, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; Huey Long, Lights, Inc., Alhambra, Calif.; J. B. Rhodes, American Gas Accumulator Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; E. A. Sipp, Pyle National Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Spaugh, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; F. C. Stafford, Adams & Westlake Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Dale H. Swanson, Line Material Co., E. Stroudsburg, Pa.; Leo H. Trimpe, Aerolights Corporation, Alhambra, Calif.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

Government presiding officer—Rob B. Peterson, woodworking machinery section, general industrial equipment division.

Members:

R. W. Burns, James L. Taylor Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. A. Cary, Walker-Turner Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J.; Alvin Haas, Yates American Machine Co., Beloit, Wis.; H. C. Hamlin, Morgan Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; R. E. Johnson, Mereen-Johnson Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Maltitz, The Plycor Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Merritt, Merritt Engineering & Sales Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y.; W. B. Turner, Turner Machinery Co., San Francisco, Calif.

INDUSTRIAL HAND TRUCKS

Government presiding officer — Graeme Darling, general industrial equipment division.

Members:

A. M. Barrett, president, Barrett-Cravens Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. L. Gambill, vice president, Globe Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Glass, general manager, Wellington Machine Co., Wellington, Ohio; F. L. Johnson, sales manager, George P. Clark Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.; W. M. Whalen, general sales manager, Trucson Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. H. Klumb, president, West Bend Equipment Corporation, West Bend, Wis.; A. L. Lewis, president, Lewis-Shepard Co., Watertown, Mass.; S. E. Race, sales manager, Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich.; J. F. Thomas, president, Thomas Truck & Caster, Keokuk, Iowa.

CARDED YARNS

Government Presiding Officer—E. N. Brower, of the textile, clothing & leather division.

Members:

William N. Banks, president, Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.; H. L. Battle, treasurer, Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.; J. A. Cooper, president, Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; Philip Dana, treasurer, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Maine; R. L. Harris, secretary, Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro N. C.; J. A. Moore, treasurer, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.; Scott Russell, president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; A. Alex Shuford, treasurer, A. A. Shuford Mill Company, Hickory, N. C.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS, SWITCHGEAR

Government presiding officer—G. L. Carlisle, Power Division.

Members:

R. J. Neagle, Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Fairman, Jr., General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; L. E. Rieck, I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. S. Thompson, Pacific Electric Mfg. Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; W. R. Swoish, Roller-Smith Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; J. B. MacNeil, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

POWER

HYDROELECTRIC POWER has gained more than 400,000 kilowatts (43 percent) or enough to take care of a city of a million people, according to the annual report, December 14, of the Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page. Large gains were also cited in water storage capacity and in food production. The storage capacity of reservoirs on reclamation projects rose 29 percent owing to completion of new dams, and crop values on lands supplied with irrigation water by reclamation works during the 1941 growing season jumped 35 percent.

The year's gain in hydro power raised the total installed capacity in 28 electric plants on 17 reclamation projects in 11 Western States to nearly 1½ million kilowatts. Three big new generators were installed in the Grand Coulee Dam power plant on the Columbia River in Washington; increasing total capacity to more than a third of a million kilowatts. At Boulder Dam in Arizona-Nevada on the Colorado River another big generator was installed, raising the total number of generators in operation to 10, the largest array of hydro power ever synchronized into action under one roof, with a total capacity of more than three quarters of a million kilowatts.

New generators will soon be added at Boulder, Parker (on the Colorado River below Boulder), and Grand Coulee Dams which will add another 400,000 kilowatts within 8 months, raising the total capacity of power plants on reclamation projects to nearly 2 million kilowatts. By May 1944, capacity is expected to reach nearly 2½ million kilowatts.

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AND
What They Do

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MOTION PICTURES

War films for war use—16 mm. sound pictures giving the American people a broader understanding of the war and a clearer recognition of their war-time responsibilities — are now available through the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information. The films may be obtained from 175 established educational and commercial film agencies throughout the country. There is no rental charge, but distributors may make a service charge of 50 cents on the first subject and 25 cents on each additional subject in a single shipment.

They are available to service clubs, farmer organizations, war workers, neighborhood gatherings, high schools, and all kinds of clubs and other organizations.

The following films are available and four or five new subjects are added each month:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Frederic March.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

WESTERN FRONT (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

WINNING YOUR WINGS (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (3 minutes). KEEP 'EM ROLLING (3 minutes). CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG (3 minutes). Song shorts sung "off screen" against backgrounds of appropriate action scenes.

RADIO PROGRAMS

"COMMAND PERFORMANCE." From 11 P.M. to midnight Christmas Eve over all four major networks, "Command Performance," the Army's weekly shortwave program to troops overseas, will feature a galaxy of performers requested by service men—Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Kay Kyser, Dorothy Lamour, Al Newman and his orchestra, Dinah Shore, Ginny Sims, Red Skelton, Ethel Waters. OWI Director Elmer Davis will open the broadcast from Washington. This will be the first time the program has been made available to listeners in the United States.

Following is a listing of radio programs for the week.

Thursday, December 24—6:30-6:45 PM, EWT-CBS—"100,000,000 Questions"—Leon Henderson answers questions on rationing, price and rent control, etc.

Saturday, December 26—12:15-12:30 PM, EWT—NBC—"Consumer Time"—Department of Agriculture program on food news for consumers.

Saturday, December 26—6-6:30 PM, EWT—Mutual—"I Hear America Singing"—sponsored by the Federal Security Administration, with information concerning the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, etc.

Saturday, December 26—8:30-9:30 PM, EWT—Blue—"Over Here"—Treasury program with all-star cast.

Sunday, December 27—11-11:30 AM, EWT—Blue—"Soldiers of Production"—War Production program with news from the factories of America.

Sunday, December 27—12:15-12:30 PM, EWT—CBS—"Womanpower"—Program on women's participation in the war.

Sunday, December 27—2:30-3 PM, EWT—Blue—"Show of Yesterday and Today"—War Manpower Commission program with news on manpower mobilization.

Sunday, December 27—3:30-4:30 PM, EWT—NBC—"The Army Hour"—The Army, with pick-ups from at home and overseas.

Sunday, December 27—10:30-11 PM—Mutual—"This Is Our Enemy"—Stories which illustrate the nature of our enemy.

Monday, December 28—10:30-11 PM, EWT—NBC—Address by Vice President Wallace on anniversary of birth of Woodrow Wilson.

Tuesday, December 29—12-12:15 PM, EWT—Blue—"Children In Wartime"—Department of Labor program on the problems concerned with caring for children under the stress of wartime.

Tuesday, December 29—2:30-3 PM, EWT—Blue—"Victory Hour"—War program devoted to the youth of high-school age and the contributions they can make to the war.

Wednesday, December 30—7-7:25 PM, EWT—Blue—"What Is Your War Job?" A program of information for the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Employment Service.

FINANCE

TREASURY DEPOSITARIES. Secretary Morgenthau announced December 14 that during the past month additions to the Treasury's list of Special Depositaries throughout the country and increases in the qualifications of depositaries previously designated have brought to $8,429,017,164 the total amount that may be held at any one time by banks and trust companies in behalf of the Government.

In order to keep the funds raised by sale of Government securities in the communities where raised until actually needed to meet Government payments, the Secretary asked the Federal Reserve Banks to circularize the banks in their districts with a view to having them qualify for use of the "War Loan Accounts" as Special Depositaries. Those taking advantage of this method of participating in Treasury financing are thus able to retain the proceeds of the sales of securities subscribed for their own account and those of their customers until called by the Tresaury.

MONEY ORDERS TO AEF. The Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department announced that remitances of United States postal money orders to members of the armed forces abroad are permissible, provided they are sent through the Army Post Office, Naval, or other service mails.

Such money orders may be purchased at any United States post office by executing regular money-order applications. The Army and Navy have made special facilities available to servicemen for realizing cash on money orders in every part of the world in which our forces are located.

NAVY WAR BOND BUYING. Navy personnel—civilian and military—invested a total of $13,181,282.50 in war bonds during the month of November. Navy personnel now has invested a total of $88,764,914.35 in war bonds since the inauguration of the Navy's war bond campaign in October 1941.

RELEASES

(*Continued from page 32*)

PUBLIC LANDS. Department of Interior. OWI-959.

TANK CAR OIL TO EAST 30,959 BBLS. DAILY. OWI-978.

NON-TELEPHONIC SERVICES BAN. OWI-980.

SOMMERVELL URGES UTMOST OIL SAVINGS. OWI-984.

AVAILABLE OIL IN VARIOUS AREAS SET FORTH. OWI-985.

STRATTON RESIGNS AS DISTRIBUTION REVIEW HEAD. WPB-2249. See page 28.

STOP WORK ORDERS ISSUED ON 2 TVA UNITS. WPB-2256.

BARGES, TUGS TO BE BUILT TO SPEED OIL MOVEMENT. WPB-2257.

TIRE RETREADING RESTRICTIONS EXPENDED. WPB-2258.

GIBBS NAMED AS SHIPBUILDING COORDINATOR. WPB-2259. See page 28.

AUTO INDUSTRY'S WAR GOODS UP 7.5% IN SEPTEMBER. WPB-2260. See page 10.

EQUIPMENT DELIVERY SCHEDULE CHANGED. WPB. T-1402.

THREE SUSPENSION ORDERS AMENDED. T-1420.

OIL PRODUCTION MEASURES TO BE STUDIED. T-1421.

GLYNN APPOINTED CHIEF WPB SECTION. T-1422. See page 28.

STOVE RATIONING PROGRAM AMENDED. WPB. T-1423. See page 12.

NEW YORK FIRM PENALIZED BY WPB. T-1424.

COPPER CHEMICALS PROGRAM DISCUSSED. WPB. T-1425. See page 21.

RENT INDEX DROPS. OPA-1285.

RENT INDEX STORY CORRECTED. OPA-1304.

METAL JOINING MACHINES UNDER CONTROL. OPA-1315.

BRITISH WOMEN WELCOME RATIONING. OPA-1321. See page 13.

CRESYLIC ACID ORDER AMENDED. OPA-1323.

CEILING PRICES SET FOR CHICORY. OPA-1326.

CEILINGS SET FOR DOMESTIC BIRDS. OPA-1332.

ALL EXCEPT "T" CARDS SUSPENDED. OPA-1336.

FIBER TUBES, CANS REGULATED. OPA-T-409.

STORED BEEF CUTS RELEASED BY OPA. OPA-T-419.

WOOL WASTE DELIVERY DATE EXTENDED. OPA-T-420. See page 23.

BANANA REGULATION DATE POSTPONED. OPA-T-421. See page 23.

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL FIELDS TEMPORARILY DEFERRED. WMC. PM-4230.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY PROGRAM DISCUSSED. PM-4231.

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NORTH AFRICAN MISSION.

An economic mission has been sent to French North Africa to aid Robert Murphy, Chief Civil Affairs Officer on the staff of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the OWI reported. The mission—consisting of Paul Culbertson and Donald Hiss of the State Department; Morris S. Rosenthal and Harold W. Starr, BEW; Lloyd Cutler and Livingstone Short, Office of Lend-Lease Administration; Josiah DuBois, Treasury Department; and Arnold A. Garthoff, Agriculture Department—will take part with U. S. and United Kingdom representatives already on the scene in surveying French North African requirements for non-military supplies from the U. S. and other United Nations sources.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(*Continued from page 16*)

the beginning of the North African campaign through December 12, U. S. fliers destroyed 70 Axis aircraft and damaged 43, at a cost of 35 American planes lost and eight missing. Communiques throughout the last week have reported another 11 Axis planes downed, another 10 destroyed, and 100 Axis soldiers killed and scores taken prisoner. U. S. losses of the week were set at there planes lost and one missing.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, after reporting the capture of Buna by Allied troops, opened a heavy new attack today on the Japanese beachhead at Buna Mission. On Friday, December 18, U. S. submarines, operating in Pacific and Far Eastern waters, sank seven more Japanese ships—one large tanker, one large cargo ship, one medium-sized tanker, two medium-sized cargo ships, one medium-sized transport and one trawler. From Guadalcanal came reports that U. S. fliers subjected the Munda area of New Georgia Island to numerous damaging attacks, and the week's action reported one Japanese destroyer sunk, one set afire and probably sunk, one damaged, one destroyer or cruiser damaged, eight planes downed and one destroyed. In this action the U. S. lost one motor torpedo boat and one plane, and one plane is reported missing.

THE COST OF LIVING. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 wholesale price series now stands at the highest level in more than 16 years. The index for farm products has risen nearly 21 percent in the past year and is now 12 percent higher than for the year 1926, and the index of retail food costs on November 17 stood at the highest point reached since January 1930, having advanced 40 percent since the outbreak of war in Europe. Survey figures from the OPA Rent Department demonstrate that the nation's rent index, which skyrocketed in 1941 and early 1942, has dropped fast since the OPA brought critical industrial centers under legal rent control. Four months after OPA issued its first maximum rent regulation in June 1942, the rent index for wage earners in 34 large cities had dropped from its spring 1942 high to the level prevailing at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Final reports on 1942 agricultural production set the total corn crop at 3,175,154,000 bushels and the total wheat crop at 981,327,000 bushels, with total production of all crops 14 percent higher than in 1941.

FARM MOBILIZATION DAY

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO FARMERS

The people of this country may well be grateful that for 3 successive years the farmers of the United States have given us record harvests. Every pound of food finds use in wartime. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines require large supplies of food both in this country and abroad, and these 3 record-smashing years of farm production will mean much for victory.

Farmers may justly be proud of the production record of agriculture. They have achieved this record in spite of many handicaps, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude. Although they have produced much this year, the Nation will require even more of them during the year that is now before us. In full realization of the many difficulties affecting farm production during wartime, the people of this Nation place reliance on the zeal, devotion, and unstinting efforts of farmers to do their part toward ultimate victory.

Food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns, and planes. As the power of our enemies decreases, the importance of the food resources of the United Nations increases. With this thought in mind, we must further mobilize our resources for the production of food:

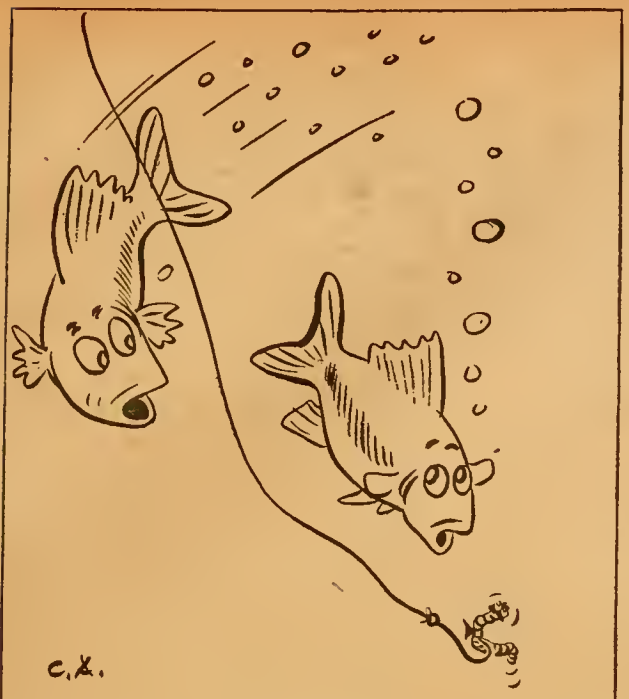
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, January 12, 1943, as Farm Mobilization Day; and ask that on that day the farmers of this country gather, wherever possible, with Department of Agriculture representatives, Extension Service agents, vocational teachers, State officials, farm organizations, and others concerned, in order to discuss ways and means of insuring for the year 1943 the maximum production of vital foods upon every farm in this country.

I should like Farm Mobilization Day to be a symbol of a free America; a symbol of the might and productivity of our Nation; and a symbol of our unalterable determination to put to full use our agricultural resources, as well as our other resources, in the achievement of complete victory.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



Don't touch it! He's supposed to be making tanks with the rest of the boys.

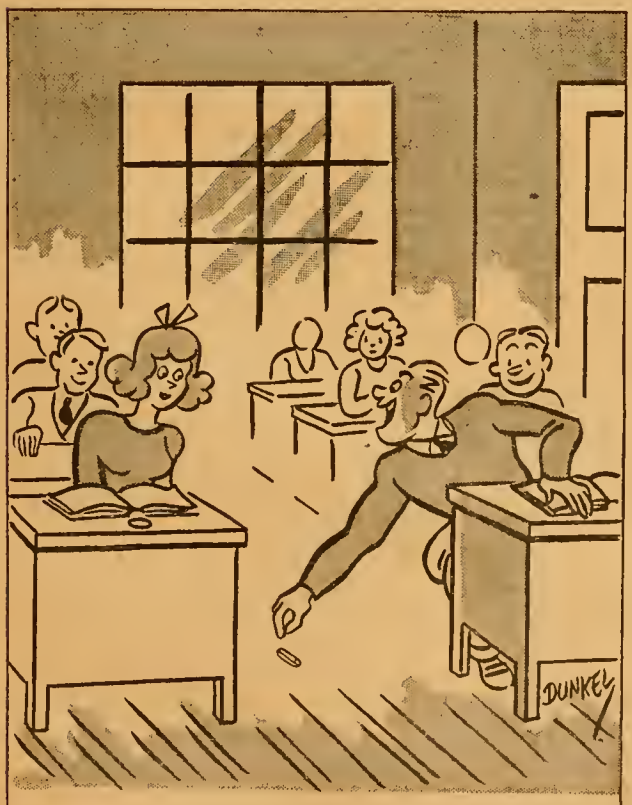
Drawn for Office of War Information

V-303-12/22

These are the only trousers in the place with cuffs.

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-298-12/22



"All right, baby, if you're so smart, we'll give your eraser to the scrap drive."

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-299-12/22

"The Bascoms are certainly doing their bit."

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-301-12/22

RELEASES

Copies of these press releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. They may also be obtained at Room 1501, Social Security Building, 4th Street and Independence Avenue SW.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS, a summary of the week. OWI–941.

17,250,000 BRITISH WOMEN HOLD WAR JOBS. OWI–903. See page 6.

GAIN IN HYDROELECTRIC CAPACITY. OWI–916. See page 12.

BIDS FOR TUG CONSTRUCTION ANNOUNCED. OWI–943.

OWI RELEASE CORRECTED. In OWI–941 War substitute for Paragraph Seven on page 1: Government expenditures for war purposes during October were $5,722,000,000, an increase of 4.8 percent over the September figure of $5,458,000,000. OWI–946.

COAL-BURNING STOVES RELEASED FOR NORTH. WPB–2208.

WAR HOUSING MANUAL NOW AVAILABLE. WPB–2229. See page 24.

COPPER REGULATION EXPLAINED BY WPB. War Production Board. WPB–2241.

RENT CONTROLS EXPLAINED. OPA–1266.

MARCH BANANA PRICES REDUCED. OPA–1276.

GARMENT MAKERS' MARK-UPS CONTROLLED. OPA–1277.

CHANGES MADE IN SOUP REGULATION. OPA–1278.

GROCERY PRODUCTS PRICES ADJUSTED. OPA–1279.

GREEN COFFEE REGULATIONS AMENDED. OPA–1281.

ENGLISH YARN EXEMPTED FROM RPS. OPA–1283.

BULK DATES SALES UNDER CONTROL. Effective December 19. OPA–1287.

OPA INCREASES PRICE OF CREAM. OPA–1314. See page 23.

COTTON GOODS ORDER AMENDED. OPA–1320.

PRICES FIXED FOR MINE, RAILROAD TIMBER. OPA–T–390.

CEILING SET FOR STEEL DRUMS. OPA–T–401.

TYPEWRITER RECALL DATE EXTENDED. OPA–T–407. See page 12.

ESSENTIAL ASBESTOS TEXTILES ASSURED. T–1396. See page 10.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING TRADE-UNION OFFICIALS VISIT U. S. OWI–939.

EXTRA PANTS MAY NOW BE OBTAINED. T–1387.

BOOK PUBLISHERS DISCUSS PAPER CURTAILMENT. T–1388.

SERUMS PRODUCERS DENIED PRIORITIES. T–1389.

CARBON STEEL BROUGHT UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL. T–1391. See page 9.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT ORDER INTERPRETED. T–1396. See page 10.

1,874 VEHICLES RELEASED WEEK OF DECEMBER 12. T–1398. See page 12.

Bureau of Mines Report. Interior. OWI–915. See page 10.

Combined Steel Committee Created. OWI–944. See page 9.

Soft Coal to East Off 352 Carloads. OWI–952.

Vultee to Build Navy Torpedo Bombers. WPB–2235. See page 10.

Joint War Housing Policy Announced. WBP–2242. See page 24.

WPB Urges Match Savings. WPB–2243. See page 19.

Jeffers Appoints Rubber Mission to USSR. WPB–2244.

Purchase of West Coast Iron Scrap Urged. WPB–2245. See page 10.

Hearing Device Batteries Standardized. WPB–2247. See page 26.

Direct-Fire Furnace Production Halted. T–1397.

Release on Repair Parts Limitations Corrected. WPB T–1399.

Industry Committee Discusses Shellac. WPB T–1400.

Edible Oil Export Restrictions Recommended. WPB T–1401. See page 22.

Pulp and Paper Problems Discussed. WPB T–1403.

Central American Imports Limited. WPB T–1404. See page 11.

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) Under Allocation Control. WPB T–1405. See page 13.

Civilian Chemicals Allocations. WPB T–1406. See page 14.

Brassiere, Bandeaux Restrictions Removed. WPB T–1408. See page 14.

Relaying, Girder Rail Maximums Set. OPA–1286.

Sugar Stamp 10 (5 Pounds) Valid December 16. OPA–1289.

Ration Books Surrendered for 14 Meals. OPA–1291. See page 25.

Rent Control Principles Stated. OPA–1300. See page 24.

Laundry Ruling Begins "Area Pricing." OPA–1302.

Auto Underwriters Aid on Car-Sharing. OPA–1305. See page 26.

Second-Hand Bag Price Listings. OPA–1307.

Standard Labeling To Be Compulsory. OPA–1312.

Fuel Oil Rationing Amendment. OPA–1318.

Heat Stove Rationing Begins. OPA–1324. See page 13.

Imported Commodities Rules Revised. OPA–T–399. See page 10.

Stored Anthracite. OPA–T–403.

Damaged Commodities. OPA–T–404.

Tighten Coastal Coal Traffic Control. ODT. PM–4222. See page 19.

One Extra Xmas Delivery Permitted. PM–4223. See page 19.

Halt to Nonessential Meetings Urged. PM–4224. See page 19.

1,000,000 Fewer New Construction Workers for '43. OWI–947.

National Parks Gather 6,473,855 Pounds of Scrap. National Park Service. OWI–955.

Xmas, Arrangements for Services. OWI–958. See page 15.

Geological Survey Makes Annual Report. Interior. OWI–961.

Saga of Two East Indian Soldiers. OWI–967. See page 18.

V-3/2

Army Needs Tourists Foreign Snapshots. OWI–969. See page 26.

Economic Mission to French N. Africa. OWI–970. See page 30.

Public to Hear Army's Xmas Eve Broadcast. OWI–972. See page 29.

Ickes States Gas Shortage Facts. OWI–975.

OWI To Issue Bimonthly Magazine. OWI–976.

Strategic Materials Import Control Tightened. WPB–2246. See page 10.

"War Production in 1942" Pamphlet Out. WPB–2251.

Zinc Conservation Ideas Approved. WPB–2252. See page 19.

Smaller War Plants Biweekly Report. WPB–2253.

Can Enamel Conservation Orders Revoked. WPB. T–1412.

Aviation Gas' Sulfuric Acid Needs Discussed. WPB. T–1414.

Used Machine Price Clarified. WPB. T–1417.

Firm Penalized. WPB. T–1418.

Simplification of Women's Hosiery. WPB. T–1419.

Rationing Facts Outlined by OPA. OPA–1297.

Bowling Charges Reduced. OPA–1308. See page 23.

Effort Made to Ease Meat Shortage. OPA–1331.

Ration Book Deadline Postponed. OPA–1334. See page 11.

Bituminous Price Order Amended. OPA–T–406. See page 22.

Domestic Coal Paice Established. OPA–T–411.

ODT To Make Laboa Survey. PM–4227. See page 19.

McNutt Streamlines WMC Organization. PM–4228. See page 6.

Conserving Transportation. ODT. PM–4229. See page 19.

Oil Industry War Bond Plan Endorsed. OWI–930.

Broadcast Urges Truck Conservation. OWI–964.

Liberty Ship Building at New High in November. Maritime Commission. OWI–964. See page 25.

Householders Reassured on Fuel Oil. OWI–965. See page 12.

Steel Co. Praised for Pipe-Line Aid. OWI–966.

Machine Tool Situation Explained. WPB–2240. See page 9.

Camera Film Production Cut. WPB–2248. See page 10.

Gas, Electric Lines for Home Ranges Approved. WPB–2250. See page 11.

Laundry Machines for War Agencies Limited. WPB. T–1407. See page 14.

Wiebel Resigns as Steel Division Consultant. WPB. T–1409. See page 12.

New Uses for Agave Fiber, Cordage Permitted. WPB. T–1410. See page 13.

Electrical Tubing, Conduit Production Cut. WPB. T–1411.

Sausage Maximums for War Agencies Set. OPA–1299. See page 22.

Virginia Dairy Granted Price Increase. OPA–1313.

Pike Replaces Stocking as OPA Aide. OPA–1327. See page 12.

Rubber Shoe Makers' Reports Simplified. OPA–T–408.

Women's Clothing Pricing Clarified. OPA–T–410. See page 22.

Vocational Courses Raised Wages, Says McNutt. WMC. PM–4221. See page 7.

Marine Services To Take Volunteers to Feb. 1. WMC. PM–4225. See page 7.

ODT Sending Out 500 Field Men. PM–4226. See page 19.

Parker Dam Plant in Operation. Bureau of Reclamation. OWI–954.

Coal Program Making Progress, Says Ickes, OWI–956.

OWI Pamphlet Describes Women's War Jobs. OWI–957. See page 7.

(Continued on page 30)

JAN 4 1943

VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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UNITED NATIONS PACT

Next week—January 6—will mark the first anniversary of the United Nations' declaration. Lest we forget the great principles of the FOUR FREEDOMS for which the millions in all of these nations are fighting we are publishing them once more. They are:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION — EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

FREEDOM OF EVERY PERSON TO WORSHIP GOD IN HIS OWN WAY — EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

FREEDOM FROM WANT—WHICH, TRANSLATED INTO WORLD TERMS, MEANS ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDINGS WHICH WILL SECURE TO EVERY NATION A HEALTHY PEACETIME LIFE FOR ITS INHABITANTS—EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR—WHICH TRANSLATED INTO WORLD TERMS MEANS A WORLD-WIDE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS TO SUCH A POINT AND IN SUCH THOROUGH FASHION THAT NO NATION WILL BE IN A POSITION TO COMMIT AN ACT OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION AGAINST ANY NEIGHBOR — EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

Next week VICTORY will tell the story of what a United Nations pact could have meant if it had been entered into before the Nazis launched their attack against Poland.

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AXIS FERRETS WAR PLANS FROM BITS AND PIECES

Note.—The following article on the security of war information showing how the enemy makes use of "bits and pieces" to spy out United Nations' war plans has been prepared by OWI.

The Axis powers have added a new weapon to the arsenal of espionage by forging a system of "bits and pieces" to ferret out war plans of the United Nations. The system consists of gathering bits of gossip from hundreds of unrelated and mostly innocent sources and piecing them together into a mosaic which points to an unmistakable line of military action. It already has been employed with telling effect against Allied lives and matériel.

The game works something like this: In Los Angeles a stenographer tells her girl friend: "My brother Joe is going across next Tuesday—he's a paratrooper, you know." In Des Moines, a machinist remarks to his brother-in-law: "We got a rush order for 50 assault boats to be shipped out next week." In Trenton, a wholesale produce merchant says to a retailer: "Just sold 500 crates of fresh vegetables to the Navy—something's up." In Brooklyn, a tipsy steward whispers to his bartender: "Sailing at midnight, pal. on the northern route."

Innocent and unwary tongues pass those fragmentary scraps of information along to others and eventually they reach the ear of an enemy agent. He transmits them to the Axis espionage headquarters where they are indexed, sifted, checked, and woven into a readable pattern. From this and other data gathered in more routine ways the spy chiefs deduce that American forces and their allies are mobilizing an expedition to carve out a beachhead on Axis-held territory. The word is flashed to the high command and the wheels begin to turn.

Weeks later an Axis broadcaster crows: "A heavy enemy air and naval force attempting a full-scale invasion of the coast line has been repelled with heavy loss of life and shipping." A brief American communique admits: "A reconnaissance action in force has suffered an initial setback but is re-forming for another attack." The Los Angeles stenographer's mother gets a War Department telegram addressed to "Next of Kin." The Des Moines machinist is informed that his brother is a prisoner of war. The tipsy steward doesn't live to tell another tale. The public wonders if something is wrong in Washington.

That is a fiction, of course. But it is the sort of thing that can happen if those on the home front do not guard their tongues. The only safety lies in resisting the impulse to gossip about work, about relatives in uniform, or any matter of military security. Even the most trivial scrap of information may fill out a missing space in a jigsaw puzzle under the "bits and pieces" system.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has pointed out that these are the key words in the enemy's unceasing search for information: WHERE? . . . Are our soldiers, ships, and planes?" "HOW . . . Are our men going overseas?" "WHEN . . . Are they going?" "HOW MANY . . . Are going?" "WHAT KIND . . . Of training is the soldier getting?" "WHAT ARE THEY DOING . . . The war workers in your home town?"

No one wants to stifle legitimate discussion of the war—its progress and its

(*Continued on page 2*)

WHY RATION OIL?

We fight this war far from home. We lost battles; the war moved closer. Now we win some. It is touch and go. A tank more or less on the desert, a plane over the beach, is the difference between victory and defeat.

Tanks, planes run on oil. We have plenty of oil in the United States. But oil is no good unless it is where you need it. We know that when we are colder. The soldier knows it better when his tank is stalled and somebody is shooting at him. We have to get oil to him. The oil ships that once served us at home now carry great oceans of oil that thin to a trickle at the fighting fronts.

But if we are frozen and ill and the plants don't make guns, the soldier has nothing to fight for or with. Every place in the country has got to have enough oil to keep people well and plants running. So some railroad cars that used to serve the country farther west are bringing oil eastward. This will mean less oil coming into the parts of the country these cars used to serve. It means that much of what we may seem to be a supply of oil in these parts is only oil in transit, just as some of the limited oil that reaches the East is oil in transit to Africa. It means also that as long as we have the means to prevent it, no part of the country will be forced to see its people die, its war plants idle for lack of oil.

WHAT DID RATIONING HAVE TO DO WITH THIS? The answer is, nothing. Nothing at all. These facts are dictated by military necessity, nobody has any intention of rejecting military needs, and this would be true whether or not we rationed oil. *But this had plenty to do with rationing.* So little oil is left in the area from Nebraska to Maine that if everybody scrambled for it, many would get none at all, simply because they were poorer, or busier, or slower to hoard, or farther from the dealer. Some people would then freeze to death. We do not desire that any of us should freeze to death. Therefore we ration the oil we have.

AXIS FERRETS

(Continued from page 1)

aims—but all Americans should observe a few simple rules in casual conversation: If you hear it from someone—don't repeat it. If you see it yourself—keep it to yourself. But if you read it in a reputable publication or hear it on the radio you can pass it on. Stop and think before you talk, because careless talk costs lives.

YOUNG MAN WITH A PURPOSE!

UNITED NATIONS STAMP

As a tribute to the unity with which the liberty-loving nations of the world are marching toward victory over aggressors, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has announced that he has authorized the issuance of a new 2-cent "United Nations" stamp.

"It was felt that a new issue stressing an outstanding wartime theme would be well worthwhile because of its psychological effect on the public," Postmaster General Walker said. "In this way some of the great principles and achievements of the United Nations in their struggle for victory and for a better world may be commemorated permanently."

The new stamp will be red, of the regular size, and arranged vertically. It will replace the present 2-cent Defense Stamp. Details of the design will be announced later.

The stamp will be placed on first-day sale January 14 at the Washington, D. C., post office and at the Philatelic Agency in the Post Office Department. It will be on sale throughout the country the following day, or as soon afterward as distribution permits.

Stamp collectors wishing first-day cancelations of the new United Nations stamp may send a limited number of self-addressed envelopes, not exceeding 10, to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance for the amount of stamps to be affixed.

On the Home Front

As the war progresses, the Allies show more and more that they have learned to put their armament on the spot where it will win. If it is surprising that American light tanks are reported in action on the jungle-enclosed strip of New Guinea beach, how much more extraordinary must have been the means of getting them there! Considering the strength of Jap defenses, General MacArthur was taking no chances; he employed every type of weapon he could command.

In our current fight for freedom the disposition of our food resources abroad has a threefold purpose, no part of which may be slighted without grave risk to the whole Allied strategy. First, we must see that our armed services are plentifully supplied with the right quantities of the right foods, delivered at the right time. Equally vital to the worldwide Allied front is the food that must go to our Lend-Lease associates, including military forces and civilian populations, since the well-being of both is a fundamental strategic asset of the United Nations.

A third destination of our foods is for the hunger-ridden people freed from Axis domination. Distribution in this instance is for political as well as humane purposes. It is a token of freedom's promise to enslaved nations. The hatred felt by the people of occupied Europe for their Nazi oppressors is fed by the pangs of hunger; their hopes of liberation and of ultimately getting food from us strengthen their resistance and definitely aid the Allied cause.

Overseas Shipments

Food is shipped overseas in many forms—canned, frozen, dried dehydrated, and variously packaged. It is also being delivered in the form of seeds, which take up little shipping space. More than 50 million pounds of seed have been destined for planting on foreign soil, under Lend-Lease arrangements. Some of these seeds are supplied to areas occupied by our troops, who will raise fresh vegetables when they aren't fighting. Grass seeds are sent to new air fields for surfacing barren strips. But the bulk of the seeds go for foods to feed the peoples of Allied lands in desperate need of them, and to replenish farmlands lately freed from Axis control.

Although American farms must raise a great deal more crops of many kinds next year, civilians must not expect to benefit by the increase. Ever greater quantities will be needed by the armed services and by those who must be nourished from Freedom's larders. Because of increased military needs for the "red meats," there'll be further reductions in civilian quotas of beef, pork, lamb, mutton, and veal, but these reduced allowances will be partly made up through the release for civilian use of millions of pounds of cured and frozen beef, dried beef, beef sausage material, and various domestic cuts not suitable for military diet.

American poultrymen are being encouraged to meet the food-for-freedom production goals in 1943—4 billion pounds of chicken and 560 million pounds of turkey—by slightly increased prices on all these birds at the wholesale level. Exempt from price control are breeding poultry when sold for breeding purposes only. This pricing operation illustrates a principle that occasionally must be invoked in order to maintain or increase production of very essential products. Moderate price rises are permitted, in order to compensate for proven losses to producers or handlers of products, or to act as incentives to more-than-average efforts. But the process is quite different from that which occurs when there is unrestrained consumer bidding for scarce goods, and prices begin to "skyrocket."

Cabs Cost a Dollar

In a certain "war-boom" area, for example, there is no control over taxi rates. The result is, as one visitor put it, "You can't step into a cab without spending a dollar!" But in the same city, rents which had reached extravagant levels, have dropped to the reasonable figures required by rent control. A survey of 34 large cities has shown that the rent index for wage earners in those centers rose steadily to a peak in the spring of this year, and 4 months after the first maximum rent regulations were issued on June 1, rents had fallen to the level prevailing in December 1941.

In a number of fields of war activity voluntary efforts accomplish marvels. War workers speed production beyond all estimates. Salvage drives bring in millions of pounds of scrap. War Bonds are sold by the billion, and so forth. But there are areas of activity in which we can no more count on purely voluntary cooperation than we can trust entirely to the discretion of drivers in towns and cities. Safe driving has always been encouraged, but all communities have traffic regulations. Despite the responsiveness of the great mass of Americans, we learn of wartime profiteers, chiselers, and other economic saboteurs. For those who break the law there are penalties, but in the majority of cases persons who endanger wartime measures by countless petty infractions can be reached only by an aroused public opinion that condemns such practices.

The plight of starving millions abroad and the fearful conditions under which many of our soldiers are fighting in jungle and desert should awaken in all of us at home the willingness to take cheerfully the slight discomforts and minor deprivations necessarily entailed by a war of this kind, especially the inconveniences connected with rationing and other restrictions of scarce goods.

In several areas in the East supplies of motor fuel in storage are dangerously low, mainly because nonessential driving has consumed far more than was expected. In other areas a similar situation exists in regard to meats for which there have been excessive demands, in spite of the share-the-meat campaign.

MEXICAN EDUCATORS

Dr. Francisco Villagrán, director of the Preparatory School of the National University of México, arrived in the United States on December 14, as a guest of the Department of State, for a tour of university centers, preparatory schools and research foundations. He will observe especially the integration of biology into the American university system, with particular attention to photography in this field, the relationship of the American college student to faculty and administration, and the part that military training plays in the modern university curriculum.

Also visiting the United States as a guest of the State Department is Dr. M. Ruiz Castañeda, official of the Department of Public Health of Mexico and professor of the National School of Medicine. He has been lecturing at Tulane University at the invitation of the Head of the Department of Tropical Medicine, and plans to confer with authorities of the National Institute of Health. On December 29, at New York, he will deliver the Theobald Smith Prize Award Lecture before the New York Medical Society. He has been invited also by the Long Island College of Medicine to lecture on January 4 on the general subject of typhus fever.

THE PRESIDENT LAST WEEK . . .

Pay Raises Xmas Present for Federal Workers

Greets Armed Forces

December 24:

Signed a measure granting overtime pay or wage increases to approximately 2 million civilian employees of the Government. It is estimated that the increases will add about $180,300,000 to the Federal pay roll for the 5-month period from December 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, when it is to expire. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt sent to all departments and agencies a memorandum calling for a general minimum work week of 48 hours for both the departmental and field service and asking the executive departments to reduce personnel wherever possible. "I wish to be certain," said the President, "that we have stripped Government activities of every nonessential, that work in one agency is not being duplicated in another, that we are carrying on our work in the war and so-called nonwar agencies with an irreducible minimum of personnel fully employed."

Signed the joint resolution of Senate and House setting January 6 as the convening date for the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

As Commander in Chief of United States Armed Forces, sent three Christmas messages to American soldiers and sailors all over the world. In addition to his personal greeting "To the Men and Women of the Armed Forces" and "To Our Ill or Wounded Fighters," he sent a third message in behalf of Congress. His personal messages reminded the armed forces that "the way we must travel is yet long," and promised the ill and wounded that those who had fought to save the world in time of war would be given the opportunity to fight for a better world in time of peace. "God bless you and keep you," the message concluded, "for you belong to us and to the future of America."

To our Allies' armed forces and auxiliary services the President conveyed the season's greetings, sending the message to the appropriate American diplomatic missions for transmission to the heads of governments of the 29 United Nations, to the French National Committee and to General Giraud in North Africa.

December 26:

Set up a commission to make a study of typhus, the historic scourge of armies, and at the same time established a medal which will be awarded by him or at his direction to persons who render meritorious service in the commission's work. The U. S. A. Typhus Commission will serve with the Army under a director to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and officers of the Army and Navy Medical Corps and the Public Health Service may be detailed to serve as members.

Created a five-man board, headed by Secretary of State Hull, to pass on awards for the Medal for Merit, a newly created civilian decoration. The medal is to be awarded for "exceptionally meritorious or courageous" service to persons furthering the war efforts of the United Nations. Other members of the board are War Secretary Stimson, Navy Secretary Knox, WPB Chairman Nelson and OCD Director Landis.

DAVIS DISCUSSES IBERIA, MOVIES AND PRESS

The new pact pledging peace and solidarity between Spain and Portugal is hailed by the United States Government as an indication that the Franco government is committed to strict neutrality. Elmer Davis, director of OWI said last week that it is a very encouraging sign. "All information reaching the Office of War Information," he said, "indicates that the pact is a sincere indication of Spain's intention to remain neutral."

Mr. Davis, at a press conference, also said that the request made recently to motion picture producers to submit their scenarios to OWI before putting them in production, was not intended as a means of censoring movies or of ordering changes in the films. The new system, he said, would merely permit the OWI to suggest changes in the interest of the war effort, but would allow the producers to make such changes as they wished to adopt before "too much film and money was expended."

Commenting on proposals to subsidize newspapers to make up for reduced revenue from advertising, Mr. Davis asserted: "That would be very unsatisfactory. The whole idea of the press in this country is that it operates free from Government subsidy. That is what gives strength and freedom to the American press."

AMERICA'S OUTPOSTS

Military action and civilian defense programs in America's outposts were greatly facilitated by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions during the fiscal year of 1942.

When Pearl Harbor was bombed, a large civilian defense organization went into action throughout Hawaii, and a representative of the Department of the Interior was sent to Honolulu. Allotments totaling $17,800,000 in Federal funds were approved in December 1941 and January 1942 to finance programs under which civilian defense workers were trained, and medical, hospital, and nursing services were greatly expanded. An evacuating unit, financed from these funds, relocated 65,000 persons who lived in danger areas near military installations.

In Alaska, the Alaska Railroad, under the supervisory jurisdiction of the Division, transported troops and large quantities of supplies and equipment to Fort Richardson, Elmendorf Field, and Ladd Field. River boats, operated by the railroad, transported troops and supplies to scattered areas along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers.

The Matanuska Colony, an Alaskan agricultural development which is populated by relocated farmers from the United States, provided food for troops. The Territorial Governor was active in organizing and equipping the Territorial Guard, a home defense unit which releases the Territorial National Guard for active military service.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands whose shipping lanes are within range of German submarines, the principal task was to facilitate the flow of food, medicine, and other necessities to the inhabitants. An appropriation of $15,000,000 allotted to the Secretary of the Interior immediately after Pearl Harbor, was employed to effect steadier deliveries of supplies to these and other off-shore areas. The Division cooperated with other Federal agencies in purchasing commodities for these outposts, in allocating shipping space for them, and in arranging for the distribution of delivered supplies through normal channels of trade.

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MEXICO TREATY GIVES TARIFF GRANTS

Secretary of State Hull and Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera signed a reciprocal trade agreement between the two nations involving a long list of tariff concessions, including a 50 percent cut in duties on crude and fuel oil imports into the United States. The agreement is to remain in force for 3 years, but has a clause providing for its cancelation under certain conditions on 6 months' notice by either country. The agreement cancels quota restrictions on imports of Mexican crude and fuel oil, and grants Mexico tariff concessions on zinc oxide, turpentine and resin, vanilla beans, fluorspar, graphite, onyx, lead, zinc, sawed lumber and timber, cattle, horses, mules, certain fruits and vegetables, and ale and beer. Mexico granted the United States concessions on cattle, lard, stearic acids, tanned hides, meat products, dairy and poultry products, wheat and flour, barley grain and malt, canned vegetables, cocoa butter, fresh and dried and canned fruits, walnuts, tobacco. whiskey, and fruit juices, etc.

SAVE SHIP SPACE

The WPB announced the present method of packing meat for shipment to our forces overseas has more than doubled requirements for cutlery. Previous methods were to ship the whole side or full carcass, but now the carcass is completely boned and separated into edible cuts, is then quick-frozen, paraffin coated, packed in cartons, and shipped. In this way about one-third of shipping space and one-fifth of weight is saved; and the meat is received ready cut for quick use.

Savings in weight, space, and field detail more than offset the extra steel required, but have placed a strain on the industry to meet the increased requirements for knives. It is intended to develop a program of knife simplification that will conserve steel and at the same time meet the greatly increased demand.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS

FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS. Appointment of 11 additional State Area Coordinators for the Forest Fire Fighters Service of the OCD has been announced by James M. Landis.

Of the 44 States which have significant areas of forest land, 41 now have coordinators in the Nation-wide organization of volunteer civilian fighters.

Girl Student and Instructor

Army to use Labor committee to fight industrial accidents

In an all-out effort to reduce the heavy accident lost-time toll on the production front, the United States Department of Labor and the Army Services of Supply have made a cooperative agreement by which the S. O. S. will utilize the services of the Labor Department's National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries—a voluntary group of over 500 of the Nation's foremost safety experts, in addition to a small staff of full-time specialists, Secretary Perkins reported November 15. Last year the industrial accident toll brought a production loss of 251,000,000 man-days which was equal to the full-time employment of 800,000 workers.

"The Committee has been engaged in this work for more than 2 years, and from a test check made of nearly 1,000 plants, it was found that 66 percent, having received the advisory service of the Committee, showed a definite decrease in their accident frequency rates," Secretary Perkins said.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES EXPAND. One hundred more labor-management committees, making a total of 1,800 now directing War Production Drives in American war plants with 3,500,000 workers were announced by War Production Drive Headquarters on December 28. Over 40 percent of the 100 new committees are in plants engaged in mining strategic scarce materials.

Scientific, technical students urged to register with Roster

Following recent increases in demand for technically trained personnel, the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel recently urged senior and graduate students of chemistry, physics, engineering, and other specialized fields to register their skills.

To register with the Roster, a man or woman with scientific or other specialized training should write to Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Director, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C., mentioning the field or fields in which he or she has training or knowledge.

Uses of oil from coal studied

Continuing a long-range study of the hydrogenation of coal to produce gasoline, lubricating oil, and other related products, Bureau of Mines chemists now are engaged in analyzing the crude oils made from coal to determine their possible uses in various fields of industry, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines.

In advising Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes of the publication of a new technical paper on the subject, Dr. Sayers pointed out that the Bureau has been producing gasoline and oil from coal on a semicommercial scale at the Pittsburgh, Pa., pilot plant for some time.

The operation of internal-combustion engines with motor fuel produced at the Bureau's plant is an established fact, Dr. Sayers stated, and attention is now being directed toward the significance of the process as a source of compounds and solvents used in the lacquer and plastic industries, in making special fuels, aromatics, raw material for synthetic rubber, and in other fields.

CERAMIC FIREPLACE GRATES

At least 1 million ceramic fireplace grates will have been made in time for installation in American homes this winter, according to the WPB conservation division, which assisted in the design and production of the new product. The ceramic grates are expected to save 30,000 tons of cast iron. Faced with the problems of constructing a fireplace grate from a nonmetallic substance, industrial experts devised one made of clay, fired and hardened at extremely high temperatures.

MANPOWER . . .

WORKWEEK AVERAGES 48 HOURS

Continued lengthening of the workweek in war industries raised the average scheduled workweek to about 48 hours in October according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. This figure which is for all durable manufacturing industries, where war production is largely concentrated and including also industries in which production has been restricted by the war, companies with averages of 45.7 in October, 44.6 in September and 45.2 in August.

"Because the reported average weekly hours cover all wage earners on the pay roll for any part of the pay period," Mrs. Perkins said "such factors as labor turnover and absenteeism cause the reported hours actually worked to average at least 2 hours less than scheduled hours. In October, therefore, the average scheduled time was about 48 hours a week.

"All of the 49 durable-goods industries reported increases in the number of hours worked, more than offsetting the declines of the preceding month when many employees did not work because of Labor Day.

"Workers in 39 of these industries averaged more than 44 hours, including 5 war industries which averaged more than 49 hours—machine tools (52.5), textile machinery (50.3), engines-turbines (49.7), typewriters (49.4), and firearms (49.0). Other war industries averaged 50 or more hours per week per employee—machine-tool accessories (53.2), sewing machines (52.2), and pumps (50.0). Among the durable-goods industries only the pottery and marble-granite-slate industries averaged less than 40 hours a week.

"Time actually worked in all manufacturing industries combined averaged 43.6 hours a week, a gain of 2.7 percent since September and 6.0 percent since October a year ago. For non-durable-goods workers the average work week was 40.6 hours, an increase of 2.7 percent over the month interval and 4.2 percent over October 1941.

"Average hourly earnings, which include overtime premiums, shift differentials, incentive bonuses, and the like amounted to 98.8 cents for the durable-goods worker, 75.7 cents for the worker manufacturing nondurable goods (chiefly for civilian consumption)."

MILLIONS TRAIN FOR WAR JOBS

Two years ago, there were only seven Job Instructor Trainers. Now more than 320,000 supervisors have been certified by the Training Within Industry Service, industrial foremen, and crew chiefs in more than 6,500 war-production plants where more than 6,000,000 men and women work. By the end of 1942, the War Manpower Commission states, the announced goal of 335,000 trainers will be reached.

Training Within Industry is especially geared to train supervisors and foremen, who, in turn, develop efficient labor for plants requiring thousands on the production line immediately. Each job instructor is taught how to pass on his "know how" to workers who "don't know how." He learns to break down jobs into simple steps. He explains, demonstrates, asks the new employee to perform first under supervision and then "on his own," explaining to the instructor what he is doing and why. A supervisor also must know processes, operations, materials, and machines—the practical background of the job itself—as well as his responsibilities as a representative of the plant management.

Directing the headquarters office in Washington as well as the 22 district offices of TWI are high-ranking production men loaned by industry. They serve without compensation, some on a part-time basis. Field work is done by approximately 700 training consultants, who serve on part-time basis entirely as unpaid volunteers. In addition, there are 100 staff-training specialists, full-time and salaried. The clerical force in field offices and in Washington headquarters is paid by the Government.

Some 4,600 outstanding instructors of supervisors trained in various plants throughout the country, constitute a force of "Trainers" available to serve in plants other than those where they are employed. Some are paid workers when on special assignments; others are always on their company pay roll, and only their expenses are paid by the Government when they go out on special training jobs.

Negroes are among those being trained as job instructors, wherever plants hire large numbers of Negroes for war production.

WOMEN FIREFIGHTERS

Women will be on guard with the men when spring again brings the smoker's match and the saboteur's torch to the Nation's war-important forests. Already women are replacing men in many places as lookouts, cooks, radio operators, and truck drivers for the crews that beat the flames out of our critically needed timber stands. The United States Forest Service has found them satisfactory in these jobs and Salmon National Forest, Idaho, reports that they are more careful than men at the exacting work of packing and repacking fire tool units, putting up emergency rations, and repairing tents and parachutes.

The work these women are going into is direct war work, since WPB has declared that timber is a critical war material. The United States domestic production of military and industrial grades of lumber in 1943, according to present indications known to WPB will be some 4 billion feet short of requirements. Therefore every foot that can be saved from the fires that burn over 31 million acres of forest and brush land in an average year will be one more foot that can go into building Army camps, naval ships, and the new types of cargo planes without drawing on import facilities or our dwindling stocks.

Women's work also will release men who are vitally needed elsewhere. Thousands already are gone from the forests to the armed services, and others to the war plants. In the Northwest it was necessary partially to "freeze" workers to the lumber industry because so many had moved out to build ships and fighting planes. The normal expectation is that 970,000 man-days a year will be required to snuff out forest blazes.

Womanpower is the answer to much of this need. In addition to jobs women can handle in fighting fires, they have been found capable of some work in sawmills. One company reported women had replaced drafted men at operating a monorail, an electric dolly, an electric saw, and other machines.

Forest Service officials make it clear that they do not expect women to substitute for men extensively in all fire-fighting jobs. But the Government is encouraging women to offer for work they can do, and there is plenty of it.

NEGROES IN THE ARMY

Negroes are being inducted into the Army through Selective Service in the same proportion that Negro registrants bear to total registration, and Negro soldiers are now on active duty in most of the overseas theatres where other American troops are stationed. According to OWI, Negro units are now in Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa (including Liberia), Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii, Alaska, and the West Indies.

Rumors that Negroes were not being inducted into the Army in comparable percentages have been circulated in various sections of the country, OWI declared.

Official records of the Bureau of Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, were cited, which reveal the following facts about Negroes in the armed services.

(1) Although Negroes constituted 9.8 percent of the total population in the last census, Negro selectees and volunteers constituted 10.1 percent of all persons inducted into the Army through Selective Service by October 31, 1942.

(2) In 9 out of 14 Southern and border States, the percentage of Negroes inducted into the Army through Selective Service exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered in those States.

(3) During the 1940–41 period, Negroes constituted 16.1 percent of the total number of volunteers entering the Army through the Selective Service System.

Bureau of Selective Service statistics reveal that in the Southern States on October 31, 1942, Negroes constituted 38.4 percent of all Selective Service inductions in Louisiana, 34.5 percent of all similar inductions in Florida, 34.2 percent in Alabama, 27.8 percent in North Carolina, 27.2 percent in Virginia, 19.4 percent in Texas, 19.1 percent in Maryland, 9.1 percent in Kentucky, and 7.2 percent in West Virginia. In each of these States, the percentage of Negroes inducted exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered under Selective Service.

In four States, the percentage of Negro inductions either equalled the percentage of Negro registrations or closely approximated the proportion. Negroes constituted 44.2 percent of all Selective Service inductions in Mississippi; 34.0 percent in South Carolina, 32.5 percent in Georgia, 21.3 percent in Arkansas, and 18.5 percent in Tennessee.

Discussing the high percentage of Negro volunteers during the first year of Selective Service, Director Hershey said, in a report to President Roosevelt:

"One State with a large Negro population over a period of several months filled every call made upon it for Negro selectees by volunteers. In large sections of other States also this has been true. The Negro has availed himself as freely as possible under the conditions to volunteer for service in the armed forces."

DISCHARGES FOR SOLDIERS OVER 38

Employers and soldiers themselves must initiate action to obtain honorable discharges from the Army of soldiers over the age of 38 to return to essential jobs in war industries, including agriculture, the OWI has announced.

Inquiries have been received by the WMC and other agencies as to procedure for the release of some skilled workers who might be deemed more valuable in war jobs than in the Army. These civilian agencies have no jurisdiction or authority to obtain releases, OWI stated.

The Army regulation, announced in War Department Circular No. 397, after the President stopped induction of men of 38 and over on December 5, specifies that "certain enlisted men now in the Army who by reason of age (38 years and over) are unable to satisfactorily perform military service, but who are qualified to assist the national war effort, may be honorably discharged from the Army in accordance with the following provisions:

a. The soldier has voluntarily requested discharge in writing to his immediate commanding officer.

b. The soldier is handicapped by advanced age, 38 years and over, to such an extent that his usefulness to the Army is secondary to that of industry.

c. The soldier has presented satisfactory evidence that he will be employed in an essential war industry, including agriculture, if he is discharged from the Army.

Each application for discharge will be considered on its merits.

PRODUCTION . . .

LESS LUMBER SCHEDULED IN 1943

LUMBER PRODUCTION 1943. Lumber consumption for 1943 is estimated at approximately 31,100,000,000 board feet compared with 40,200,000,000 feet for all purposes in 1942. The estimate is contained in a bulletin of the lumber and lumber products division of WPB, addressed to members of the softwood loggers and lumber manufacturers advisory committee.

Military and essential civilian requirements for construction lumber are estimated at 13.0 billion feet for 1943 compared with 22.4 billion feet for 1942. Lumber for boxing and crating is expected to rise from 8.8 billion feet in 1942 to 11.5 billion in 1943.

Requirements for special war items, such as aircraft lumber, ship-decking, pontoon lumber, ship and boat timber and structural timbers are expected to increase substantially. Increased production of these items is essential to the war program.

The lumber production goal for 1943 is 32 billion board feet. Attainment of this goal, however, depends upon maintenance of present levels of manpower, tractors, trucks, and flow of repair parts to the industry.

HANDSAWS. Handsaws intended for shipment to Canada, or for export under a license issued by the Board of Economic Warfare, or to fill an order of a Lend-Lease government will be exempted, within certain limitations, from the simplified practices affecting types, sizes, grades and models prescribed for the domestic market in Schedule III of Limitation Order L–157. This is in accordance with an amendment, issued December 22 by WPB, which further restricts domestic production of saws.

The amendment, effective January 1, will allow manufacturers to supply pit saws, chain saws and other special types required abroad which are not used in this country. Under Schedule III as applied to domestic orders, manufacturers have inadvertently been prevented from supplying the requirements of the foreign market, although such special saws are essential in many countries abroad. The amended schedule remedies this defect.

MOTION-PICTURE FILM. Provisions of the order freezing film stocks in the hands of manufacturers have been extended until December 31 by the WPB. The order, which makes sales of 35 mm. film to motion-picture producers subject to allocation by the Board, originally was scheduled to expire December 18.

STEEL PRODUCTION, 1943

United States steel production in 1943 will approach twice the combined output of the Axis Nations, WPB Chairman Nelson said last week.

Pointing out that combined steel production of Germany, Italy, and Japan is estimated at 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 ingot tons annually, Mr. Nelson asserted that this country's steel capacity has already increased to more than 89,000,000 tons, and on completion of the expansion program in mid-1943, will be approximately 97,000,000 tons. These figures compare with actual production in 1940 of only 67,000,000 ingot tons.

"This has been no easy job," Mr. Nelson said. "When steel production is expanded, there must be new blast furnaces to make pig iron and new open-hearth and electric furnaces to convert pig iron to steel. These are gigantic projects that consume large quantities of time and materials—including steel.

"More than that, expansion of steel production involves a whole series of basic operations—mining more iron ore; building ships to handle the increased transportation burden; production of coke and limestone to be used in the refining process.

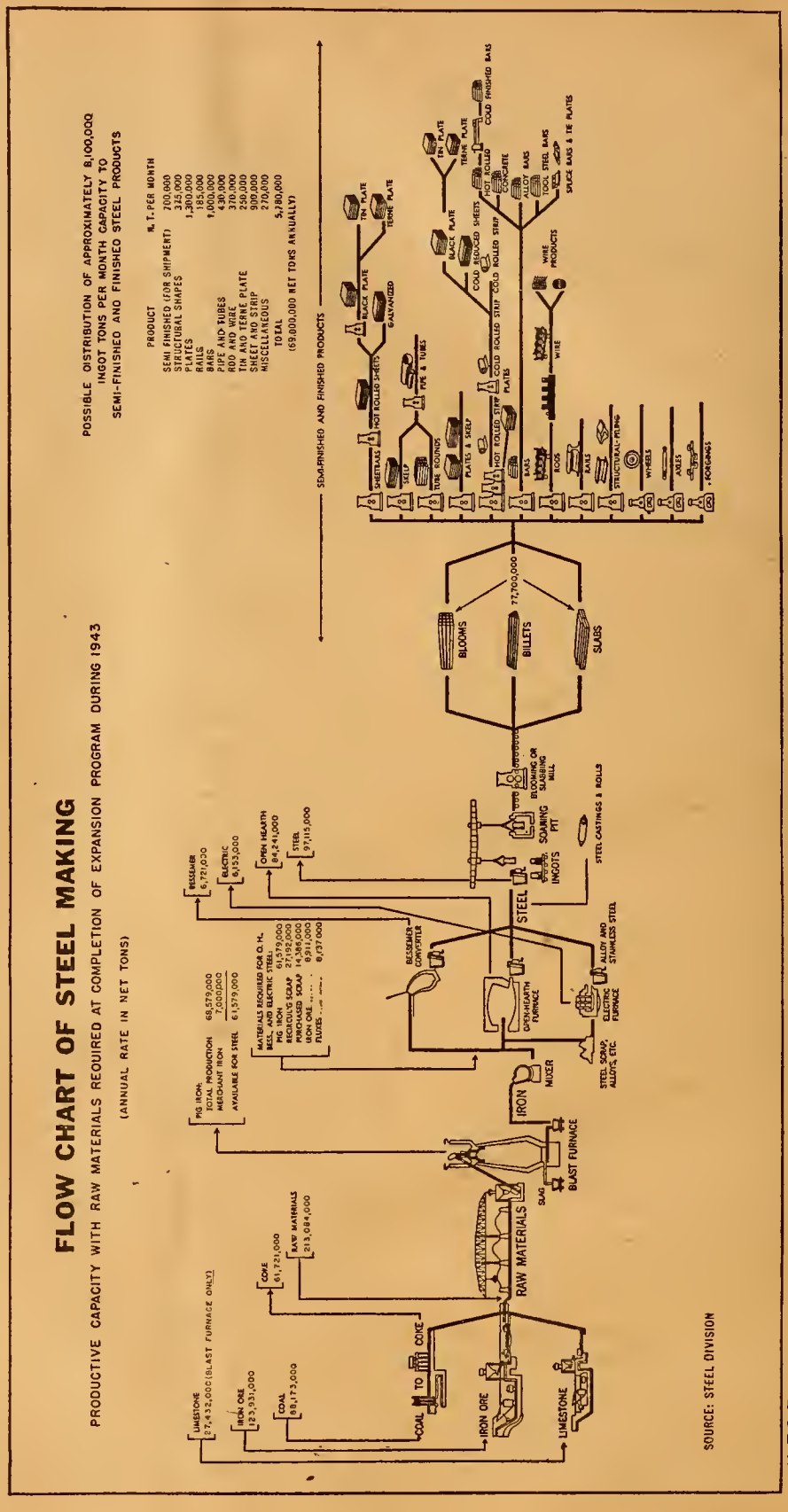
"And, of course, it means scrap—more and more of it—to go into the furnaces, and a continuing salvage effort in the home and plant.

"We can best evaluate the rapid strides made by the steel industry to catch up with the stock piles the Germans were building while our steel production slumped," Mr. Nelson said, "when we see that on completion of the expansion program, our monthly output rate will be about 8,100,000 tons of ingots.

"Steel is the backbone of war, and we are now producing it in the shapes and types needed to whip the Axis. Both industry and the Steel Division can justly be proud of the record.

"This does not mean that there will not be difficulties here and there for one type of product or another. Nor does it mean that we are producing enough steel for less-essential civilian uses."

STEEL MILITARY EXEMPTION LIST.. Revision of the military exemption list (List C) of the Iron and Steel Conservation Order, M-126, was announced last week in an amendment to the order. The revised List C sets forth equipment and products permitted to be manufactured of steel and stainless steel for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration.



I-325

The amendment also lifts the ban on use of steel for certain essential civilian items. Among these are wheelbarrows for handling hot ashes, in order to encourage further conversion of industrial oil burners to the use of coal. The only item added to the prohibited list is quicksilver flasks.

Other products released from the general ban on the use of steel are:

Closures for glass containers for coffee (from distressed stocks of blackplate only, lithographed on or before September 3, 1942, and until February 1 only); lavatories for railway cars; photo copying equipment for war plants; railings and barriers for industrial use; wire for rat-proofing refrigerator boxes; window shades and rollers for railway cars; certain essential types of ceramic making machinery; adhesive tape spools (until March 30); lamp manufacturing machinery; spools for wire used in industrial processing; name, data, and instruction plates for machinery and equipment; box and dobby looms for textile machinery; industrial electric vibrators; floor-polishing machines, window-sash weights; and closures for antifreeze containers.

Products or equipment released from the ban on the use of stainless steel are:

Miners' lamps; data and instruction plates; needle valves for stoves, ranges or hot plates; pipe tubes, tubing, and fittings; and repair and maintenance materials for baskets.

Among the products appearing on the military exemption list for the first time are:

Access panels of stainless steel for radio equipment, certain types of air-conditioning equipment, aircraft fire walls—stainless permitted where required for nonmagnetic properties, bases on refrigerating machines for use on board ship, buckets and pails, buckles for clothing, stainless steel cabinets for radar equipment, manhole covers, meter-frame covers, fence posts, stainless steel fans for use on board ship and where required for corrosion resistance, first-aid kits, flag holders, hose clamps of stainless steel for aircraft, dental cabinets, stainless-steel instrument dials and cases, step ladders, stainless-steel mechanical drawing and drafting equipment, motion-picture cameras and projectors—stainless permitted for sprockets and aperture plates, music stands for use on board ship, motion-picture screen stands, paint-spray outfits—stainless permitted for nozzle tips and needle valves, partition studs for radar equipment, photographic equipment, plumbing and heating equipment, reels, cable, and rope for combat- and field-training purposes and on board ship, spools for ink ribbon and wire, stencils, tent frames and supports, shutter-type ventilators for use on board ship and for use without exhaust fans.

Repair and maintenance parts are permitted for the first time for several items on List C. Permission to manufacture some products for military purposes has been delimited to restrict the exemption to certain specific uses.

PLATINUM. Processing of platinum is forbidden after January 1, 1943, with respect to jewelry and associated items. This order is interpreted not to include repair and sizing of jewelry where additional platinum is not used.

NEW ALCOHOL PLANTS PLANNED

A program of engineering in advance for a series of war alcohol plants, the construction of which will depend upon need, has been announced by the chemicals division of the War Production Board, acting on a recommendation of the industrial alcohol industry advisory committee. Plans for the individual plants will be completed, then "laid on the shelf" until needed. These plants, if built, will be a part of the 100 million gallon increase in industrial alcohol capacity recommended by the Baruch Report. Three sites have been chosen for the expanded alcohol program and have been approved by the Rubber Director.

An engineering concern is to be chosen by WPB, to prepare surveys and to engineer the plants after the sites have been selected with the approval of the Rubber Director. Committee members suggested that after selection of the sites, all experienced alcohol companies which might be in a position to assume responsibility for operating the plants, should be informed.

The design would be one recently approved by the engineering advisory committee of the alcohol and solvents section and its own engineering staff. This new design, which will have an estimated capacity of 10,500,000 gallons a year, was developed through the collaboration of Government engineers and engineers from industry. Such plants, it is believed, will be required along with the completion of the program for converting whiskey distilleries into industrial alcohol plants.

BITUMINOUS COAL. The estimated production of bituminous coal for the week ended December 12 approached the season's peak rate while no increase was experienced in the production of anthracite, Coordinator for Solid Fuels Ickes, said December 21.

The Bituminous Coal Division estimated soft coal production for the week at 11,500,000 tons as compared with a revised estimate of 11,115,000 tons for the week ended December 5. The Bureau of Mines estimated anthacite production at 1,101,000 tons for the week, precisely the same as for the previous week.

The Coordinator expressed belief that the bituminous coal increase was due partly to seasonal influence and partly to the fact that many consumers are heeding his advice to increase their storage whenever coal is available.

IRON ORE REACHES RECORD

The iron ore industry, the lake vessel industry, and all others who contributed to the record movement of 92,000,000 tons of iron ore from the Lake Superior District in 1942 were commended last week by WPB Chairman Nelson. This record exceeded by 500,000 tons the requirement figure for the season, and exceeded by 3,000,000 tons the goal set at the beginning of the season.

"While it is not physically possible to award an individual symbol of merit to every one concerned," Chairman Nelson said, "the WPB wants all those connected with the iron ore industry, the lake vessel industry, and the servicing railroads to know of its deep appreciation of this unique accomplishment. I want particularly to commend the masters and crews of the lake vessels engaged in transporting the ore during the last months of the season, when they were subject to all the hazards of the extreme weather on the lakes."

HUTMENT PLYWOOD. A newly developed grade of Douglas fir plywood known as Hutment, designed to be used as a substitute for other exterior types of plywood in temporary military housing, may become an important factor in war production. This was disclosed in Limitation Order L-150-b, issued December 22 by the WPB, giving specifications.

Adoption of a special plywood for temporary military housing was recommended by the softwood plywood industry advisory committee several weeks ago when shortages of other commercial grades began to appear.

Hutment grade plywood will be salable for the single purpose of temporary military housing. Noncritical adhesive materials will be used as a bonding agent.

The Procuring Agency of the Construction Division of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, will be the sole buyer.

CARGO AIRPLANES. The War Department announced approval of a contract between the Army Air Forces and Andrew J. Higgins, of New Orleans, under which Mr. Higgins will construct a large number of cargo-carrying airplanes. The contract, which has been approved by Under Secretary of War Patterson, is on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and the total outlay will involve more than $5,000,000. The new planes will be built largely of nonstrategic materials.

PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS . . .

WATER HEATERS, CASTOR OIL, AND WALL PAPER ALLOCATED

Gas-fired and oil-burning water heaters have been added to the list of products which will be manufactured next year only for use in war housing or other war projects by limitation order restricting production and limiting the amounts of metal and metal alloys that may be obtained by the industry in 1943. Production of metal tank jackets and metal tank supports is suspended and the installation of metal tank jackets is prohibited with certain minor exceptions.

Civilian needs for replacements of gas-fired water heaters in 1943 and thereafter must come out of existing stocks. Necessary replacements may still be made for some time in the future, however, since inventories of finished equipment are comparatively large at present.

Officials of the plumbing and heating division suggest caution on the part of civilian consumers in replacement of their gas-fired water-heating systems. Coal heaters should be substituted, they advised, because of the present critical situation in the production and consumption of gas for household purposes.

CASTOR OIL. At the normal rate of consumption, less than 1 month's supply of castor oil will be on hand in this country on January 1, WPB officials told members of the castor oil producers and dehydrators industry advisory committee of the chemicals division at a meeting in Washington last week.

Castor oil is used in protective coatings, oils for textile processing, cosmetics, coated fabrics, hydraulic fluid, and for many other purposes.

The shortage is caused by the limited amount of shipping space available from South America, and the fact that more important commodities have a higher shipping priority than castor beans. The shipping program for next year, if successfully completed, would provide sufficient castor beans for the production of 60 percent of the oil normally consumed in a year.

During December the use of castor oil was limited through specific allocation to approximately 60 percent of the total requirements, covering important military needs and the most essential civilian uses for which no substitute is as yet available. The allocation procedure, and suggestions relative to even more severe curtailment of the use of castor oil were discussed by the committee, but the policy of exempting castor oil for medicinal purposes from allocation regulations probably will continue.

WALL PAPER. Provisions of General Limitation Order L–177 governing the production of wall paper have been relaxed.

Previously no manufacturer could buy or put in process paper stock in excess of 50 percent of the total tonnage of such stock used by him in the production of wall paper in the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. The amended order raises this quota to an industry-wide figure of 60 percent.

STOKERS. Due to the urgency of the oil conversion program, the plumbing and heating division of the WPB announced that applications for Class A stokers in capacities under 1,200 pounds of coal per hour will be processed in the District Office of WPB in Regions One, Two, and Three. These Regions comprise the major part of the eastern seaboard. "The effect of this action is that any institutions . . . who feel that they must have a stoker in order to convert their plants can go to the nearest WPB Office and receive an answer as to whether or not the machine can be supplied at this time," Division Director Wilber explained.

MACHINE TOOLS. Orders for machine tools placed after December 25 must be accompanied by a photostatic copy or a certified copy of the preference rating certificate under which the buyer obtained his rating, the WPB ordered in a new amendment to General Preference Order E–1–B.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, JANUARY. A production rate of 4,124,000 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids has been certified to the various petroleum-producing States for January 1943, Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes announced December 21.

In the Southwestern States, January rates are 104,400 barrels daily above December. In Kansas a 9,300-barrel increase is certified to offset the general decline in productivity of surrounding areas and, thus, to provide for maximum movement of petroleum products Eastward.

RETREADING EQUIPMENT. Preference ratings for the manufacture, sale, or purchase of tire retreading and recapping equipment now will be issued on PD–200 certificates, in addition to PD–1A, PD–1X, and PD–408. Form PD–200 is used for new projects, and since many new projects for tire retreading and recapping facilities contemplate the purchase of machinery and equipment, it will obviate separate authorization.

In addition, tube repair or spot equipment having a retail value of $100 or less and tire spreaders having a retail value of $25 or less, provided purchases are not split to qualify under this exception, are extended under an amendment to General Limitation Order L–61.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION. Maintenance of the critical problems of commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery will be studied by a special subcommittee of the refrigeration and air-conditioning industry advisory committee which was appointed at the advisory group's meeting in Washington last week. Sterling Smith, general industrial equipment division, was Government presiding officer.

CANNERS have been directed to set aside an additional 20 percent of their California pilchard (sardines), Atlantic sea herring (Maine sardines), and mackerel packed between March 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943, for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. The order raises the reservation of the 1942 pack of sardines and mackerel required for military and Lend-Lease purposes to 80 percent of the total. Neither the civilian allotment nor canned salmon is affected.

The Government finds it necessary to take an additional portion of the sardine and mackerel packs because of the sharp reduction in the production of these species during 1942.

SMALL FIRM CONTRACTS. The War Department announced more than 80 percent of all prime contracts and more than 70 percent of all subcontracts of the Army Medical Department are being carried out by firms employing less than 500 persons. These contracts aggregate approximately $50,000,000, and to fill them the medical supply industry has practically all of its plants on a three-shift basis, with workers putting in long hours. Many prime contractors for medical supplies have expanded their facilities as much as ten times normal peacetime operations.

CONSERVATION . . .

A V-Home repairs, instead of replacing. To conserve vital materials, learn to make elementary repairs and adjustments yourself, to home furnishings, fixtures, and equipment, urges OCD. Clean and repair frequently. Replace only when absolutely necessary. Conservation is one of the five qualifications of a V-Home. Is yours a V-Home?

SOFT COAL

Maintenance of stabilized markets, through administration of the Bituminous Coal Act, stood high among wartime activities of the Bituminous Coal Division during the 1941–42 fiscal year, according to the annual report of Division Director Dan H. Wheeler.

The Division also has been the primary aid of the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, has assisted OPA in maintaining an anti-inflationary ceiling over soft coal prices, has served as the principal source of statistics, and, in many instances, provided technical advice for other Government agencies concerned with problems related to the fuel supply, the report said.

In showing how markets need to be stabilized by a minimum price floor even when the industry is producing at or near capacity, Director Wheeler reported:

"Requirements are never uniform through the range of sizes and qualities of coal. The mine owner, in producing the size for which there is need must, of necessity, produce sizes for which there is little or no requirement. Since it is generally economically unfeasible to maintain storage at mines, the slower moving sizes are loaded into whatever cars are available where they clog up tracks and hamper movement of sizes for which there is a ready sale. Until establishment of minimum price schedules it had been the historic custom of the coal industry to dump this coal at any price obtainable, regardless of production costs. However, what was a 'dumped' size for one producer may have been a major size for another so that in this maze of sales the price level was influenced strongly by quotations on the distressed residuals. With transportation facilities dwindling day by day and requirements centering more and more on industrial sizes, it is obvious that this dumping practice would be resumed upon any relaxation of the act's regulatory features." Some 829 cases of alleged violation of the act and regulations were investigated by the Coal Division.

Vigorous continuation of market stabilization through minimum prices and marketing rules and regulations is absolutely essential to the war effort, the report points out. The industry likewise must be protected from a repetition of chaotic conditions which followed World War I, the report adds.

COTTON BALE TIES. To conserve an estimated 10,000 tons of steel which otherwise would go into the production of new cotton bale ties, WPB banned the delivery of used ties from plants in the Cotton States except for reuse, while OPA placed new price ceilings on reconditioned bale ties. Both actions are effective January 1.

GLASS PRECISION GAGES ARE SUBSTITUTED FOR STEEL

Plans for large-scale substitution of glass for steel in the manufacture of precision gages used to inspect war matériel were announced by the conservation division.

Hundreds of thousands of steel gages are now in use by manufacturers and inspectors of ordnance items. Half of them can be replaced by glass gages, the Army Ordnance Department recently reported. The glass gage, no longer in the experimental stage, is now in use at Frankford Arsenal.

Saving of three-quarters of the man-hours of machine tool labor required for the manufacture of steel precision gages, as well as significant quantities of critical alloy tool steel, will be obtained by use of glass gages. The cost of glass gages is only half that of steel gages once the molds for the glass gages are made. Visibility in inspection, not always possible with steel, will tend to produce a superior product. Perspiration on the hands of inspectors has no corrosive effect on the glass gage as it has on steel. The thermal conductivity of glass is less than that of steel, and therefore heat transferred from the hands of inspectors to the gage will not affect gaging dimensions.

The glass gage will automatically eliminate the necessity for many greasings and degreasings, since no question of rust is involved. Glass appears to have abrasive resisting qualities equal to or better than steel in many gaging applications. Where the component part of the machine is very near the size of the gage, there is less tendency for the component to seize or gall on the glass than on the steel gage. Scratches on glass do not leave a burr and do not change the effective size of the gage. Handling glass gages is easier than steel gages inasmuch as the glass gage is much lighter.

Anticipating a widespread demand for the glass gage, the conservation division of WPB is preparing for Army Ordnance a list of companies which have facilities for the manufacture of the glass blanks, to be finished into precision gages by regular gage manufacturers. Two glass companies are now producing the glass blanks.

RATIONING . . .

CANNED FOOD WILL BE RATIONED IN FEBRUARY

Point rationing of canned, dried and frozen fruits, vegetables and fruit juices will reduce the quantity of these foods available for civilian use in 1943 by approximately one-third. In a radio talk announcing the new program, which will become effective in February, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard asserted that while the American civil population will continue to be the best fed of any peoples in the world, they will have to rationalize their dietetics to conform with the new rationing system. In other words, they will get all the calories and vitamins needed for a healthy, balanced diet, but many will be obliged to adopt a diet to which they have not been accustomed.

In announcing the new rationing program so far in advance, Secretary Wickard said that he was putting the American people on their honor not to begin hoarding canned foods, and he also urged retail grocery stores to restrict their customers to purchases no larger than they had been accustomed to buying. Hoarders he declared will not be any better off in the end, because under heavy penalties they will be required to declare the amount of canned goods on hand when the ration books are issued, and the excessive amount will be deducted from the point coupons in their books. The possession of home-canned foods will not be considered hoarding. For a short time before the system goes into effect, all rationed foods will be frozen.

Food Included

Later, it was predicted, meat, coffee and other scarce foods will be rationed, but there will be no rationing of bread, cereals, fresh vegetables and fresh fruits. The rationed foods included in the immediate program are:

Canned and bottled fruits and fruit juices (including spiced fruits).

Apples, including crabapples, applesauce, apricots, baby foods, berries, all varieties; cherries, red sour pitted cherries, other cherries, cranberries and sauce, fruits for salad and fruit cocktail, grapefruit juice, grape juice, peaches, pears, pineapple, pineapple juice, all other canned and bottle fruits, fruit juices and combinations.

Canned and bottled vegetables and vegetable juices.

Asparagus, baby foods, beans, fresh lima beans, green and wax beans, all canned and bottled dry varieties, including baked beans, soaked dry beans, pork and beans, kidney beans and lentils; beets, including pickled; carrots, corn, peas, sauerkraut, spinach, tomatoes, tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato juice, all other tomato products, all other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices and combinations.

Other processed foods.

Canned soups, all types and varieties.

Dried, dehydrated fruits: Prunes, raisins, all others.

Frozen fruits: Cherries, peaches, strawberries, other berries, all other frozen fruits.

Frozen vegetables: Asparagus, beans, lima beans, green and wax, broccoli, corn, peas, spinach, all other frozen vegetables.

Not To Be Rationed

The following items are not included:

Candied fruits, chili con carne, frozen fruits, in containers over 10 pounds, frozen vegetables in containers over 10 pounds, fruit cakes, fruit juices in containers over 1 gallon, fruit puddings, jams, jellies, meat stews containing some vegetables, olives, paste products (such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles), whether or not they are packed with added vegetable sauces, pickles, potato salad, preserves, relishes, vegetable juices in containers over 1 gallon.

TIRES AND RECAPS

A sharp increase in the quota of truck tire recapping services for January has been announced by OPA in a move to provide needed recaps for casings now wearing thin on vehicles performing important transportation functions. The allotment for the month of the new year amounts to 368,200, compared with 149,520 for December.

The January allotment of Grade I passenger car tires—the best quality new tires, which are available principally for use on cars with a mileage ration of over 1,000 miles monthly—has been set at 161,000, compared with 126,097 for December. Quota of Grade II tires, which are for cars with a ration of between 560 and 1,000 miles a month, is 230,000 against 368,000. Next month's quota of Grade III tires is 690,000.

OIL AND GAS TANGLE UNSCRAMBLED

The tangled skein of the gasoline and fuel-oil situation was unsnarled last week and a new pattern was produced which, temporarily, at least, will govern the rationing of these essential fuels. The main difficulty of shortages of both of these fuels for domestic use remains unsolved, and it is unlikely that the supplies in the Eastern States can be increased until better means of transportation have been found. Military demands must come first.

After conferring last week with Petroleum Administrator Ickes and his deputy, Administrator Ralph K. Davies, Price Administrator Henderson, and Transportation Director Eastman, the Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes approved their plans and called another meeting for Tuesday, December 29, at which representatives of several of the railroads were to be present.

Gasoline freezing in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia which was ordered December 18 was rescinded, effective at 12:01 a. m. Monday, December 21, but ration coupons B and C were cut to 3 gallons to correspond with the cut in A coupons previously ordered. Issuance of supplemental B and C rations in the East were suspended pending completion of new mileage tables, but it is hoped that it can be resumed early this week. Motorists, however, may expect a much tougher policy.

25 Percent Reduction

Commenting on the revised instructions, Administrator Henderson said that in view of the critical supply situation any inflation in coupon issuance must be prevented.

"The Board must reduce the ration in line with the necessary 25 percent reduction in gasoline consumption in all cases where extreme hardship would not be caused by such a straight reduction."

In addition to proof of necessity for mileage, the boards will require each applicant to meet fully the ride-sharing and alternative-transportation requirements of supplemental rations.

The ODT sent a message to all truck, bus, and taxicab owners whose Certificates of War necessity do not provide sufficient mileage and fuel allotments

for their necessary operations to estimate as carefully as possible what their additional requirements will be, and "don't ask for more fuel than you actually need to carry on your essential operations efficiently. After doing this, immediately request a change in your Certificate. If you wait too long to make this request, it may be impossible to correct your Certificate before the end of the period in which temporary transport rations may be issued."

The OPA is launching a new drive against "black market" operations in gasoline by putting 800 of the 975 investigators in the 17 Eastern States to the task of preventing illegal distribution. Special attention will be paid to suppliers of T or commercial vehicles, and instructions will be given to gasoline dealers to exercise utmost caution, as they will be held "strictly accountable."

Cold Weather Changes

Because of the recent protracted spell of abnormally cold weather in 13 Middle Western States, Price Administrator Henderson increased the value of fuel-oil coupons in that area, effective December 23. The States, which have had below-normal temperatures for more than a month are Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa. Class 1 coupons (generally homeowners) will be valued at 11 gallons instead of 10, and Class 2 coupons (apartment houses, office buildings, etc.) at 110 gallons instead of 100. In issuing the order, Mr. Henderson emphasized, however, that fuel oil rations can be increased to offset cold weather only when supplies are available with which to honor the coupons.

Meanwhile, OPA issued an amendment permitting the consumption of fuel oil without a ration when the oil is brought into the 30-State rationed area in the supply tanks of locomotives, boats, trucks, or other motor vehicles. OPA officials said the change is advisable since the use of the fuel does not deplete the supply of oil in the rationed area.

Home-Owner Relief

Home owners who, because of special circumstances, have exhausted their currently valid fuel oil rations have been authorized to use up to one-half of their coupons for the next heating period, while local War Price and Rationing Boards are reviewing the computations on which such allotments were based. The arrangements for such borrowing may be made with local boards. Also, office buildings, apartment houses, and other commercial buildings which, because of a lack of labor or materials, have been unable to convert heating equipment to coal, may use temporary fuel oil rations after the present deadline of about January 26. Effective December 29 the price of fuel oil to coupon holders will advance three-tenths of a cent per gallon.

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies said that more than 160 miles of 24-inch pipe for the extension had already been delivered to distribution points along the right-of-way, and that if pumping and terminal equipment could be secured according to schedule the 1,388-mile Texas-East Coast pipe line would start initial deliveries of crude and fuel oils to eastern terminals by midsummer. Laying the Texas-Illinois leg of the line was begun last August and will be completed with a few days.

GAS FOR TRUCKS

DEADLINE FOR TRUCK GAS RATIONS. Deadline for local war price and rationing boards to issue temporary transport rations for trucks, buses and other commercial vehicles has been set by OPA for January 31. A new amendment to the rationing regulations also authorized rationing boards to issue these rations in the following cases, in addition to those previously provided for:

1. Where a Certificate of War Necessity issued by the ODT clearly does not allow enough gallonage to take care of the applicant's requirements through January 31. This provision was previously announced, although OPA boards in certain cases were authorized to issue temporary rations only through December 31.
2. Where a previously issued temporary transport ration is insufficient to meet the applicant's needs through January 31 and the applicant has not as yet received his Certificate of War Necessity and his application has not been denied.
3. Where a transport ration has been granted upon the basis of a Certificate of War Necessity and the ration is insufficient to fill the applicant's requirements through January 31, and where the appeal has not, as yet, been acted upon.

HEATING PLANTS

HEATING CONVERSION EXTENDED. Present provisions that certain types of construction, necessary to the conversion or substitution of heating equipment to permit use of fuel other than oil, electricity, and gas, may be undertaken without specific authorization, were extended by the WPB from January 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944.

The Board said production of fireplace grates will be permitted during the period from December 21, 1942, to January 6, 1943, in order to help meet the immediate need for auxiliary heating devices in fuel-oil rationed areas, especially in the New England States.

DOMESTIC FUEL OIL

Six specific ways in which householders in the 30-State rationed area can be of great help in speeding deliveries of fuel oil were outlined by the OPA:

1. Write on each coupon the serial number of your fuel-oil ration sheet. It will take you less than half an hour and you will have the job done for the whole year. This will save the tank truck many minutes in making your delivery.
2. If you are going to deposit your coupon sheet with your dealer this season, do so immediately. Depositing sheets with dealers is permitted under the Regulation so as to make it easier for the dealer to schedule deliveries and to be assured in advance that the oil delivery does not exceed the amount of coupons that the customer has. Mail the coupon sheet to the dealer and save his time.
3. Do not order fuel oil from your dealer until your tank is down to about one-quarter full, if you have a normal 275-gallon tank.
4. Do not exaggerate the immediacy of your need for service. Dealers will be better able to handle real emergencies if they are not troubled with fictitious emergencies.
5. If you do not deposit your coupon sheet with the dealer, let him know in writing how many gallons you received. Be sure to add your inventory of oil to the coupons you received to get your total ration. Knowing your total ration will help him to schedule deliveries accurately.
6. Don't delay the driver by asking questions regarding fuel oil rationing, or other matters. Such delays may mean that your neighbor will not receive his delivery. Do everything you can to expedite the driver's work.

MAGAZINE PAPER. A flat 10 percent reduction in the amount of print paper to be used by each magazine publisher in 1943 as compared with 1942 was recommended to WPB by the magazine industry advisory committee at a meeting with officials of WPB's printing and publishing division in Washington. The committee did not recommend how the individual publisher might reduce consumption if print paper is curtailed.

Reason for the committee's recommendation is that the pulp wood supply available for 1943 is estimated to be 20 million cords in North America, including Canada. Current consumption is at the rate of approximately 25 million cords annually. The cut in availability of wood, however, does not necessarily indicate a proportionate cut in the supply of print paper, because of the inventory situation and other factors.

BOOTS FOR LUMBERMEN. Lumbermen are now eligible for ration certificates entitling them to buy laced rubber boots (pacs) previously reserved exclusively for miners. The extension was made possible by the Office of the Rubber Director in agreeing to allocate an additional supply of rubber for production of this type of footwear.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS RECEIVED FROM NORTH AFRICA

The Combined Raw Materials Board has allocated the raw materials available for export, which, with French cooperation, have become available to the United Nations in French North Africa.

Action toward this end was begun by the Board soon after the first Allied landings on the North African coast on the basis of surveys previously prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Board of Economic Warfare and United Kingdom Ministry of Economic Warfare. Allocations were made by the Board November 23. Measures appropriate to the Board's decisions are now being taken through the State Department, the Combined Chiefs of Staff, appropriate authorities in London, and United States and United Kingdom representatives working together on the spot.

Report Estimated Amounts

The Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, through the same channels, has moved to insure that raw materials are shipped in accordance with the raw materials allocations to the limit of available shipping space. The Combined Raw Materials Board has requested United States and United Kingdom representatives in French Africa to report on the estimated amounts of these materials that will be available for shipment up to July 1, 1943. The size of actual shipments will depend upon the military and shipping situation.

Following are the allocations as between the United States and United Kingdom: (In each case the allocations apply to supplies available for export to the two countries after local needs have been met.)

To United Kingdom: iron ore and pyrites, phosphate rock and superphosphates, zinc ore and concentrates, lead bullion and ore.

To United States: manganese, cobalt ore, cork.

Phosphate and Iron

The most important raw materials available from North Africa are phosphate rock and iron ore. French North Africa is the world's second largest producer of phosphate rock (the United States is first), with an average pre-war production of more than 4,000,000 tons annually. Average French North African production of high-grade iron ores, running over 50 percent iron content, is more than 3,000,000 tons annually. Actual exports are expected to be considerably less than these amounts in 1943.

OTHER ITEMS THAT ARE RATIONED

TROLLEY LINES. Street railway systems and trolley bus lines are brought within the scope of preference rating regulations now governing steam railroads in the purchase of operating supplies, repair parts, and maintenance materials, through an amendment to Preference Rating Order P–88, which broadens the definition of the term "railroad" to include urban electric transit systems.

The amendment lays the basis for allocations of iron and steel or other critical materials under the Controlled Materials Plan to provide for the production of repair parts and operating supplies for the street railway and trolley bus industries.

A rating of A–1–j is authorized for delivery of certain materials essential for repair and maintenance of track, structures, signal and communication systems, cars, trolley buses, and other operating equipment. Use of this rating will be controlled by quarterly inventory reports to be submitted on Form PD–351.

Form PD–351 is prescribed for use also in obtaining various types of raw materials such as steel bars and other semi-finished metal products. Ratings assigned for this class of orders would be determined by the rating pattern prevailing at the moment under any applicable orders.

For emergency repairs a rating of A–1–a may be used upon specific approval by the WPB.

Street railway systems and trolley bus lines are exempted from the filing of Form PD–352, which must be submitted by steam carriers under the terms of the order.

TYPEWRITER RENTALS. Rental of the remaining available typewriters best suited to business needs will be rationed after February 1, 1943, to users engaged in activities essential to the war program, OPA announced, and rental contracts for machines covered by the rationing plan may now be entered into, provided they do not extend beyond the end of January. Adoption of this program was made necessary because of the limited civilian supply of rental machines, resulting from a recent OPA order prohibiting sales and rentals to civilians of a large share of the Nation's stocks, to make sure that the expanding needs of the armed forces can be met. Announcement of rental rationing was made simultaneously with issuance of a revised typewriter rationing order.

RATIONED AUTO TIRES. Motorists who get rationing certificates under the Mileage Rationing Plan entitling them to buy Grade III tires may choose between any of the three kinds of casings in that grade—used tires, recapped tires and tires made of reclaimed rubber—the OPA has announced. This statement was made because some dealers apparently believe that they are not permitted to sell used tires under any circumstances. The fact is, OPA explained, they may sell them to any holder of a Grade III certificate.

Similarly, the holder of a certificate authorizing purchase of a Grade II tire may buy any in that category, which includes casings with a retail ceiling price less than 85 percent of the price for a standard first line tire; all new tires manufactured before January 1, 1938; "factory seconds" so marked by the manufacturer damaged new tires; and tires that have gone less than 1,000 miles but enough to wear off the mold marks.

Motorists granted Grade I certificates may buy any new tire whose ceiling price is 85 percent or more of the maximum for a standard first line casing. If they wish, they may buy Grade II tires.

A Grade I or Grade II certificate holder, however, is not permitted to buy a Grade III tire. But if either wishes to buy one of the lowest grade, he may go to his War Price and Rationing Board and exchange the certificate he holds for one entitling him to buy a Grade III casing.

COPPER CLAD STEEL SCRAP was brought under full allocation control December 23 by Copper Order M–9–b as amended.

The revised order also sets up a special procedure for the disposal of fired shell cases made of copper, copper-base alloy, or copper clad steel in amounts of 10 pounds or more.

Persons seeking authorization to accept delivery of copper clad shell cases must furnish the WPB with a letter setting forth all details, including the end use to which the material will be put. Persons seeking delivery of copper or copper base alloy shell cases must apply to the copper division on Form PD–59.

ZINC DUST. Under a new WPB General Preference Order, zinc dust will be put under complete allocation and use control January 1.

AGRICULTURE . . .

FARM DAY PROGRAMS

State Agriculture War Boards will set up committees in each State to assist in planning for the observance of Farm Mobilization Day on Tuesday, January 12, 1943, as proclaimed by President Roosevelt. The day will mark the beginning of a Nation-wide drive to enlist all farmers in the 1943 food production program.

An all-network half-hour broadcast, featuring internationally known leaders of the United Nations and scheduled for 4 p. m. (E. W. T.), will inaugurate the most intensive food drive in history. Each farm will be visited by local farmer committeemen in the 2 weeks following Mobilization Day, who will assist their fellow farmers in determining each farm's share of the national food production goals.

The Farm Mobilization Day Committee, to assist War Boards, will be composed of heads of State farm organizations, State agricultural officers and vocational agriculture supervisors, representatives of State press associations, and State radio broadcasters, representatives of State federations of women's clubs, business and civic groups and others. Similar committees will be set up in the counties.

As part of the program, County USDA War Boards throughout the Nation will sponsor community or county meetings at which they will explain county goals and the program for mobilizing all farm and Government resources to attain the necessary production.

POULTRY PRICES. To alleviate a temporary holiday shortage and insure an adequate supply of live poultry in the country's largest consuming area, without rise in cost to families there, OPA on December 23 permitted a 2-cent increase in wholesale price ceilings for all types of live and kosher-killed poultry, except guineas, pigeons and squabs, in the New York metropolitan area, Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York, and Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties in New Jersey.

The new ceiling price lift at the wholesale level applies to sales of broilers, fryers, roasters, stags, old roosters, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese. It is only a temporary stop-gap and will remain in effect until January 15, 1943, at the latest.

URGE FARMERS SAVE GAS

Farmers in the gas-dry East Coast States were called upon by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week to conserve their gasoline by eliminating all nonessential uses and by cutting to the bone their essential gasoline requirements.

Observing that agriculture is a big user of both gasoline and fuel oil, Secretary Wickard said that "curtailment for essential uses such as marketing products, securing supplies, and running tractors, brooders, and other equipment is not contemplated." He pointed out, however, that "there are many things farmers can do to see that not an ounce of gasoline or fuel oil is used unnecessarily."

"Farmers and their families should join up with their neighbors when they have to go to town to market their products," Secretary Wickard said. "They should do the same thing when they go to Church and Sunday School, for example.

"Farmers should avoid buying gasoline or fuel oils in excess of their current needs. This point is especially important because every bit of tank car space is vitally needed now, during the winter months, to meet both military and naval demands, and the essential fuel oil needs of the critical area. Supplies needed for spring plowing and planting, for hatching and brooding, and other operations should not be bought until Spring, when more transportation space for gasoline and oil will be available because of the decline in fuel oil consumption for home and industrial heating," Secretary Wickard said.

GUM NAVAL STORES 1943. The Department of Agriculture has announced a Commodity Credit Corporation loan and purchase program for the 1943 crop of gum naval stores. The program will be made available through the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, of Valdosta, Georgia, to producers who comply with the 1943 AAA Naval Stores Conservation Program and the U. S. Forest Service.

Loans will be made at rates equal to 90 percent of the November 15 parity price. For turpentine this is 64 cents per gallon bulk, and for rosin the loan rates will range from $3.70 per 100 pounds net for X grade down to $3.25 for G grade, with an average of $3.50.

RURAL PLANNING

"Public Works and Rural Land Use," a report by the National Resources Planning Board has just been published. This report, which forms a part of the National Resources Planning Board program of post-war planning was prepared under the direction of the Board's Land Committee, by representatives of construction agencies in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. It consists of five statements, covering public construction on agricultural, grazing, forest, recreational, and wildlife lands. Each statement outlines the general objectives of the program of land conservation, development, and economic use in the field covered, indicates the types of public works which contribute toward accomplishment of this program, and sets forth certain standards for evaluating individual works projects of various types. Copies may be obtained for 45 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

FATS AND OILS. Housewives were asked to save waste fats from Christmas and New Year fowls by Paul Cabot, Deputy Director of the WPB conservation division. "Geese and ducks are an especially excellent source as they contain approximately 30 percent fat. Every tablespoon of grease from fowl or any other food should be used or saved—not discarded," he said, and pointed out that if every housewife in the country saved a tablespoon of waste fat each day for just 4 days, enough glycerin could be produced to make 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder.

To obtain total reserve stocks of 3,500,000,000 pounds of fats and oils at the close of 1943, in accordance with goals set by the Food Requirements Committee, it will probably be necessary to institute direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils, for without rationing, further reductions in allocations to manufacturers are not feasible, the BAE reported. Without direct consumer rationing, there would be 48.2 pounds of food fats and oils available per capita for civilian consumption in 1943, including indirect consumption of fats in such manufactured items as bread, cake, salad dressings, etc.; but the quantity of fats consumers would take in 1943 at present ceiling prices would run about 57 pounds per capita.

MORE EVAPORATED MILK

To help alleviate the current temporary civilian shortages of evaporated milk the Food Distribution Administration released 2 million cases from its stocks, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced.

The evaporated milk was sold to manufacturers who had previously sold the product to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, now absorbed by the Food Distribution Administration, and was released in proportion to these manufacturer's sales to the Administration since March 1941. The FDA holds the option to repurchase an equal quantity of evaporated milk during the peak period of production. FDA-held stocks now amount to about 17 million cases, most of which is spoken for under Lend-Lease and other commitments.

GRADE LABELING will be compulsory for the bulk of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, Price Administrator Henderson announced December 13. Later he will establish dollars and cents maximums for the pack.

From the consumer's point of view, compulsory grade labeling will mean that the purchaser is sure she is getting what she is paying for.

FOOD ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has appointed a Food Advisory Committee to assist him in carrying out his responsibilities and duties in connection with the Nation's wartime food program. This committee replaced the Foods Requirements Committee, also headed by Mr. Wickard, and its members are: Secretary Wickard, Chairman; Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, War Department; Rear Admiral W. B. Young, Navy Department; Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease; Edwin W. Gaumnitz, BEW; M. Lee Marshall, WPB; Abe Fortas, Interior; H. W. Parisius, Food Production Director, Agriculture; Roy F. Hendrickson, Food Distribution Director, Agriculture; and a representative of the State Department to be named later.

WINTER WHEAT CROP. In its first report on 1943 crop production, the Agriculture Department estimated next year's winter wheat crop at 624,504,000 bushels, as against 703,253,000 bushels this year. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 indicated an average yield of 16.7 bushels an acre, compared with 18.3 bushels this year.

WOOD FRUIT BOXES

Fruit and vegetable growers and shippers have been urged by the WPB containers division to accumulate immediately a stockpile of second-hand wood boxes, crates, baskets, barrels, and hampers for use in shipment of their 1943 crops.

At the same time, the Division appealed to retailers and other merchants to sell such empty containers at a nominal price either to second-hand container dealers, or to the growers themselves rather than turn the containers into channels where they will be destroyed.

WOODEN CONTAINERS. Sellers of western wooden agricultural containers may make long term contracts on an adjustable pricing basis, the OPA announced.

The action permits sellers to quote prices which may be adjusted to maximum prices in effect at the time of delivery and accordingly encourages sellers to enter transactions to supply packages over a long season.

The measure replaces the previous provision prohibiting agreements to charge prices higher than maximum prices in effect at the time of the agreement.

MARITIME . . .

SCRAP DRIVE CHILDREN NAME LIBERTY SHIPS

The Maritime Commission has approved 22 more Liberty ship names suggested by school children who participated in the recent national salvage campaign. The Commission previously approved 25 names submitted by students.

School children who were winners in the scrap drive conducted in each State by the WPB and the U. S. Office of Education will participate at the launchings of these ships. Exact dates will be announced six days prior to each launching.

In the 22 States whose selections were submitted to the Maritime Commission through State scrap committees, the children named public officials, famous heroines of the American Revolution, educators, Indian chieftains, a lexicographer, and a baseball player.

Lou Gehrig was the choice of New York's school children, not only because of his achievement and his standard of sportsmanship while with the New York Yankees, but also for his service to youth welfare as a member of the New York City Parole Board. It is believed that this is the first time that a merchant ship has ever borne the name of a baseball player.

Danial Webster, Robert M. La Follette, and William E. Borah, famous for their work in the United States Senate, were selected by children in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Idaho, respectively.

Other distinguished figures of the past, chosen include John Bidwell, who pioneered in California and fought for that State's independence from Mexico; John A. Dix, secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of the Civil War and New Hampshire's Governor and United States Senator; Andrew G. Curtin, whose election as the first Republican Governor of Pennsylvania presaged the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860; and John Burke, former Governor of North Dakota and Treasurer of the United States.

The children of North and South Carolina went back to the American Revolution for their Liberty ship names and selected Richard Caswell, soldier and first Governor of North Carolina, and Christopher Gadsen, merchant and South Carolina's delegate to Stamp Act and Continental Congresses.

Molly Pitcher was remembered by New Jersey's pupils. West Virginia's ship will be named in memory of Betty Zane, who dashed through the lines to carry powder and thus saved the Revolutionists in Fort Henry.

David G. Farragut, first admiral in the American Navy and hero of the Battle of Mobile Bay, was the approved selection from Tennessee. In Louisiana, children submitted the name of Leonidas Polk, confederate general, Presbyterian bishop, and founder of the University of the South.

Outstanding figures in education were he choice in five of the States. Noah Webster, America's greatest lexicographer whose famous dictionary was first published in 1828, will be the name of Connecticut's Liberty ship. Interest in American Indians was evidenced by pupils in Illinois where Black Hawk, Sauk war chief who led a rebellion against the United States, was selected, and in Wyoming where Chief Washakie, Shoshone tribe leader who made and kept treaties with the white men, was picked.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower Salaried Workers in Large Cities

November 1942	*Percent increase from Oct. 1942*	*Percent increase from May 1942*	*Percent increase from Nov. 1941*	*Percent increase from Nov. 1940*
Combined Index	0.7	3.3	8.7	19.7
Components:				
Food	1.2	7.8	15.9	36.7
Clothing	0.1	—0.2	10.7	24.0
Rent	—0.1	—1.8	0.1	3.1
Fuel, electricity, and ice	None	1.2	2.1	5.9
House furnishings	0.1	1.2	7.0	23.0
Miscellaneous [1]	0.8	1.5	4.8	10.7

[1] Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.
Source: BLS.
—Decrease.

Cost of Commodities Used by Farmer for Family Maintenance

Combined Index	0.6	3.9	12.0	31.4

Components Are Compiled Quarterly and the Latest Available Figures Are for September 1942

September 1942	*Percent increase from June 1942*	*Percent increase from March 1942*	*Percent increase from Sept. 1941*	*Percent increase from Sept. 1940*
Combined Index	1.9	4.7	15.4	29.8
Components: [1]				
Food	0.7	4.3	15.1	35.5
Clothing	3.6	7.4	21.5	40.0
House furnishings	4.3	5.6	14.1	25.0
Building materials	1.1	1.6	6.9	17.6
Operating expenses [2]	1.7	2.6	6.3	12.4

[1] Automobiles (share used for living) not shown separately here but included in combined index.
[2] Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene. Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

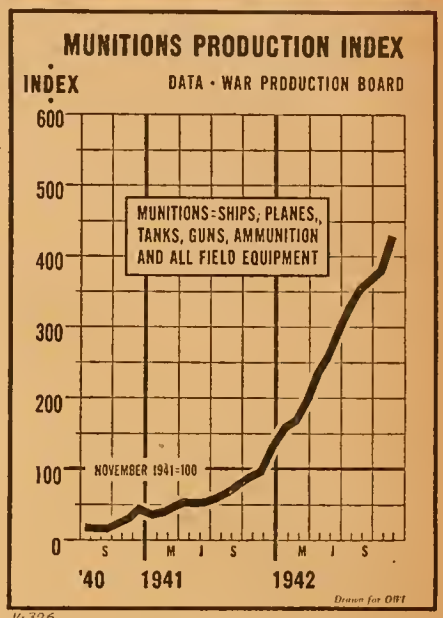
INCOME PAYMENTS

Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars

	Oct. 1942	*Oct. 1941*	*Oct. 1940*
Total income payments [1]	$118	$98	$79
Non-agricultural income	105	88	72
Agricultural income [2]	13	10	7

[1] Income payments include salaries and wages, dividends and interest, entreprenurial income, net rents and royalties, and relief and insurance payments.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property.

Source: Department of Commerce.



V-326

PRODUCTION DATA

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

1942:	*November 1941=100*
October	r 385
November	p 431

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Oct. 31, 1942:	*(Millions of dollars)*
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$14,626
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion	13,551
Privately financed:	
War housing scheduled	1,183
Industrial facilities expansion as measured by 10,794 Certificates of Necessity approved	3,593

FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

	Authorized war program	*Expenditures*
	(Billions of dollars)	
Cumulative from June 1940:		
Nov. 30, 1942	p $237.9	$61.8
June 30, 1941	37.1	6.8

WAR EXPENDITURES

	Nov. 1942	*June 1941*
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$6,112	$899
Number of days	25	25
Daily rate	244.5	36.0

For additional information on Production Data see VICTORY, Dec. 8, p. 13; for Financial Data see the December 15 issue, page 13.

p Preliminary. r Revised.

PRICES . . .

WESTERN PINE PRICES REVISED

Revision of the price regulation governing western pine lumber, with extension of dollars and cents maximum prices to secondary species not previously under specific regulation as well as to all western pine imported from Canada and Mexico, has been announced by OPA. The prices for the secondary species, which apply only to shipments which originate at the mill, are set at the level prevailing in October 1941.

The new regulation will not affect retail prices, which, as a rule, remain subject to the general maximum price regulation.

The geographical coverage of the secondary species differs somewhat from the primary species area, being defined to include Idaho, Montana, those portions of Washington and Oregon east of the crest of the Cascade mountains and all of California excepting the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendosino and Sonoma. Prices for secondary species in those portions of the western pine area not included in the geographical coverage of the secondary species will remain governed by the general maximum price regulation.

FOOD PRICE CONTROL

A new system for control of retail food prices, effective January 1, was announced by OPA Administrator Henderson. The purpose is to simplify OPA regulations and protect consumers from rising living costs. He said the new control, paving the way for specific dollars and cents ceilings to replace maximum prices cut back to March levels, may be expected to last for the duration. The program will enable the housewife for the first time to know exactly in cents-per-pound, or can, or package, the highest price she can be asked to pay for a constantly growing list of key items in her budget. He added that the mark-up system, recommended by members of the retail and wholesale trade to ease the blow on small business, will be calculated to cover operating costs of any reasonably efficient store in a given class of establishments. The dollar and cent ceilings will go into effect first for meat and soap, and later will be extended as rapidly as possible to other groups of food store items.

NO PROFIT SALES

"ACCOMMODATION SALES" at retail made entirely without profit and solely for the benefit of the purchaser may be made at cost even if that price is in excess of ceilings fixed by the general maximum price regulation, the OPA has announced.

These transactions include sales not for profit by an employer to his employee or a school to its pupils. Sales by cooperatives are not covered by the amendment, nor are "loss leader" sales.

To qualify under the amendment, the seller must have had the fixed practice of making such accommodation sales in March 1942.

TEXTILE MILLS. Deferment until January 30, 1943, of the deadline for reports required of every textile mill selling cotton or rayon finished piece goods was announced by OPA. The report was originally due on December 31, 1942. Producers of these goods are advised by OPA to withhold the filing of such statements until a forthcoming amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 127 provides a more definite interpretation of the information which is required.

CHILI CON CARNE. As a result of new maximum price orders, housewives will have to pay 7 cents a pound more for chili con carne and "slightly" more for julienne and shoestring potatoes. The OPA formula, effective December 23, uses November-December 1941 as the base period for pricing, allowing manufacturers to figure costs of ingredients and packaging materials at their ceiling prices or March market prices, labor costs at March wage rates, and then to add their November-December mark-up.

PEANUTS. In an emergency action taken to prevent further sharp speculative advances in the prices of shelled peanuts, salted peanuts, and peanut butter which have been exempt from price control since July 29, 1942, OPA has clamped temporary 60-day ceilings on these products at the individual seller's peak sales figure during the period from December 19 to 23, 1942, inclusive. The new order is effective December 29, 1942, and applies to sales of these commodities by all processors, wholesalers and retailers.

METALS PRICE BROADER

To provide for price adjustments necessary to prevent or relieve shortages and loss of essential production of specified metals, minerals, and metal and mineral products, or to keep low-priced producers in operation, OPA has broadened the scope of price-adjustment provisions for a specified list of these commodities.

On application or by its own motion, OPA may make price adjustments on the basis of evidence showing either:

1. That a shortage exists or is threatened in the essential supply of a listed commodity, and that its producer is unable to maintain or expand production at his prevailing maximum prices, or
2. That loss of a supplier's production of a listed commodity would force his customers to resort to higher priced sources of supply, and that the producer is unable to continue operations under his existing price ceilings.

The metals affected are those on WPB's Group 1, Substitute and Supply List (Materials Vital to the War Effort). They include aluminum oxide, asbestos fibers, celestite, corundum ore, corundum grain, cryolite, graphite, iridium, kyanite, quartz crystals, quartz crystal products, tantalite, tantalum, and others.

In the first instance OPA may adjust prices by an amount necessary to assure the maintenance or expansion of such production and provide for a reasonable operating margin. In the second instance, where the supply situation is less critical and essential, OPA, in order to prevent the loss of low-priced output, may adjust a producer's maximum prices to cover operating costs. In no such case, however, will the adjusted maximum prices be above the general level of prices prevailing for alternative sources of the supply.

FIREPLACE GRATES. Specific dollars and cents maximum prices at all levels of distribution were established by OPA December 24 for from 30,000 to 40,000 metal fireplace grates being produced under a special WPB order designed to help relieve the fuel oil shortage in the East. Prices on cast iron grates are established at approximately 12 cents per pound of cast iron used, on sales by manufacturer to the dealer. On sales to consumers the prices approximate 23 cents per pound of cast iron in the grate. Prices are also set on welded iron or steel scrap grates weighing from 26 to 30 pounds inclusive.

DAIRY PRODUCTS PRICES

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Specific dollars and cents price ceilings on dairy products were issued for the first time last week. Butter, Cheddar cheese, evaporated milk and bulk powdered skim milk were brought under uniform price curbs on sales *except at retail.*

Effective December 30, 1942, the new fixed maximums—applicable generally at processor and wholesale levels only—replace ceilings representing each individual seller's peak prices from September 28 to October 2, 1942, and in a large measure reflect the *average* of prices during this period.

Housewives may look forward in the near future to simplification of retail price controls on these four dairy products. Retail controls will be supplanted later by specific margins for different classes of retailers handling these products.

Even after the contemplated change in retail pricing methods, however, the careful housewife who apportions nearly 20 percent of her food household budget for dairy products and probably spends 10 percent for these four articles alone, will find on the average that her costs remain nearly unchanged.

FLUID MILK PRICES. Maximum prices for bulk sales of fluid milk and cream at wholesale, other than in glass or paper containers, apply only when the sales are made to stores, restaurants, hotels, and institutions by order of OPA, effective December 21.

OPA's action removes inter-handler and inter-distributor sales from price control in all markets including those regulated under Federal milk marketing agreements, orders, or licenses. This action was taken because the operations of handlers, such as bargaining and handling cooperatives and country receiving stations, are not in the performance of a distributive function, but are closely analogous to producers' sales. Handlers compete in the same market with producers, and prices received by handlers and producers should receive equivalent treatment. Fluid milk prices are not regulated at the producers' level at the present time.

The removal of inter-handler and inter-distributor transactions from price control represents a return to the original OPA policy. Bulk milk sales, traditionally made in other containers, such as cans, were not covered by the regulation.

TESTING LABORATORIES

Sixteen laboratories, strategically located to be quickly available to producers in various parts of the country, have been designated by OPA as official testing centers of substitute springs for upholstered furniture, and the Office has wired each manufacturer of substitute springs the name and address of the laboratory most convenient to him. The 16 laboratories are located in 11 States, 3 in Pennsylvania, 2 each in Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York, and 1 each in Michigan, California, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Virginia, and Wisconsin. A technical committee consisting of representatives of the National Bureau of Standards, Forest Products Laboratories, WPB, OPA, and a number of testing experts from industry, had been appointed by OPA's Standards Division to develop a standard test—similar to the customary test for metal springs—for wooden springs and other substitute springs now being used in the manufacture of upholstered furniture.

GRAY IRON CASTINGS. Manufacturers whose net sales during 1942 total $40,000 or less were excluded from price control, thus freeing about 400 of the estimated 2,000 commercial foundries in the country from the application of Maximum Price Regulation 244. The remaining foundries, however, do more than 98 percent of the total volume of business.

PLENTY OF PEPPER

Scotching trade reports of a possible upward revision in present price ceilings for pepper, OPA Administrator Henderson has stated that the current maximum prices are "fair and adequate," and that rumors of any forthcoming changes therein are utterly without foundation.

At the same time the Administrator indicated that OPA would not consider any amendment whereby holders of pepper would be permitted to add any carrying charges to ceiling prices other than those already permitted by the schedule.

Present pepper supplies now stored in this country are ample to cover our requirements for the next 2 years.

OIL MEAL AND CAKE. Ceiling prices for processors of soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and oil cakes in carload lots have been fixed at the same levels as those set under their contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

PAPER EXPORT CHANGES

Manufacturers of various papers and paper products may make export shipments directly to an "emergency port" instead of the "normal port" and charge the extra freight involved, the OPA ruled December 23. As a result of wartime conditions many exports are being made from emergency ports instead of normal ports of exit. Under the revised regulation the actual exporters are permitted to charge the difference in freight rates incurred as a result of congestion of ports and rerouting of shipments. Manufacturers could not pass on such extra freight charges should they ship to an emergency port rather than the normal port To require manufacturers to ship to the normal port, and then have the exporter move the products inland to the emergency port would, in effect, increase the ultimate price paid by the purchaser as a result of the circuitous routes.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR Second quality fall and winter knitted underwear is to be priced by manufacturers under a specific method announced December 21 by the OPA. The office also permitted underwear producers to defer the filing of reports on all other than fall and winter types of undergarments until January 15, 1943.

The maximum price for "seconds" is the allowance under established ceilings for first quality garments that the manufacturer customarily made to the purchaser or a purchaser of the same class for "seconds" from July 15, 1941, to February 10, 1942, inclusive. A "second" is a garment which according to the manufacturer's standards of grading on September 15, 1942, would have been a "second."

This action is for the purpose of eliminating uncertainty as to the method of establishing a price for "seconds" under the existing provision relating to discounts, allowances and price differentials.

The amendment became effective December 19.

PACKAGING COSTS. Because goods sold to Government procurement agencies on behalf of the Lend-Lease Administration and to the Army and Navy on their own account often require special packing to withstand rough treatment on long hauls and while being unloaded under difficult conditions, OPA permitted sellers of such goods under applicable price regulations to add costs of special packing to established ceiling prices.

MANUAL FOR VICTORY SPEAKERS

With an estimated 30,000 volunteer speakers enrolled to bring the war's vital issues to Americans, the first issue of "Victory Speaker" has just been published jointly by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of War Information. Designed as "an arsenal of information for speakers," the publication will outline the facts on the whole war program subject by subject.

For weeks the 10,000 local Defense Councils of OCD have been setting up Victory Speakers' Bureaus, which in turn are enrolling Victory Speakers, and it is expected that as many as 100,000 speakers will be ready to take part in this work when all of the councils have completed their preparations.

"In the Victory Speakers' organization are men of all parties, all creeds, all backgrounds," Victory Speaker points out. "Whatever their views, while they are Victory Speakers they are special representatives of the Government, and should deliver their messages accordingly."

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, and Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, addressed messages to Victory Speakers in the first issue.

BRITISH DIVISION ESTABLISHED IN OWI

The Office of War Information has established a British Division to quicken and improve the flow of information about the United States to the people of Great Britain.

The new division will have its headquarters in Washington, and will be headed by Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., for the past 2 years assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and previously chief of the London bureau of The New York Times. Its London representative will be Congressman Thomas H. Eliot, who will leave for England early in January to take up his new post.

Facilities of both the Domestic Branch and the Overseas Branch of the OWI will be used to project to the British public a fuller understanding of the United States at war.

Mr. Kuhn will have the title of Deputy-Director in the OWI's Overseas Branch, which is headed by Robert E. Sherwood.

NEW ONE CENT PIECES

Specifications for a new, wartime 1-cent coin to be made of zinc-coated steel have been established by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. The action was taken under recently enacted legislation designed to conserve strategic metal.

The order provides that the new piece shall be of the same size and design as the present coin, which has been minted since 1909. Coinage of the present penny, which is 95 percent copper, is suspended after January 1, 1943.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the Mint, said the new 1-cent piece will be in production about February 1. At the same time, Mrs. Ross said, that the campaign to draw outstanding coins out of hiding and into business use will be continued. It is believe that by increasing circulation of coins already minted, demands for war-necessary metals can be reduced substantially.

DANDELION RUBBER

Russian dandelion, a source of rubber, has been sown at 20 experimental stations in the United Kingdom from Scotland to the south of England and quantities have been sent to Australia, New Zealand, India, and Canada for experimental planting.

V-322

Kid Salvage

NEW ARMY RATIONS

A Subsistence Research Projects Board was established last week by Maj. Gen. Gregory, quartermaster general, to develop new food products and rations for the Army. Chairman of the board is Col. George F. Doriot, Quartermaster Corps, and membership includes:

Col. Paul P. Logan, Quartermaster Corps, vice chairman and military advisor; Col. Rohland H. Isker, Quartermaster Corps, head of the Subsistence Research Laboratory, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. Bernard E. Procter, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Ancil B. Keys, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Gerald A. Fitzgerald, director of research, Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del.; and Miss Mary I. Barber, special consultant to the Secretary of War and formerly director of home economics, the Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

George W. Burgess, food technologist in the Office of The Quartermaster General, will serve as secretary.

The Board will initiate projects for research and development on any subject which it feels may be beneficial to Army subsistence. It also will review suggestions and projects from any source with a view toward developing those which present merit. It also will determine performance specifications for subsistence products.

INDIAN RUBBER

Maximum production of rubber in India is to be encouraged by intensified tapping, new planting, improved horticultural methods and scientific research, according to the Department of Commerce.

A Board is being formed to encourage this work and a rubber purchase office is to be established. Restrictions on new planting have been removed and the possibilities of various rubber-bearing plants are being studied. Experiments are being conducted with seeds obtained from the United Kingdom and the United States.

JOKE OF THE WEEK

An old Dutch woman was arrested for listening to B. B. C. broadcasts from London and haled before a Nazi court.

"Why did you do this?" asked the judge.

"Oh, but your Honor," she replied, "Hitler told us he would be in London in October 1940. I have been listening every day since then. I would not want to miss der Fuehrer."

TRANSPORTATION

ODT DETROIT OFFICE

The ODT has announced that its central mailing office at Detroit, Mich., has discontinued operations and that all matters pertaining to Certificates of War Necessity are now being handled by the regular ODT field force. All applications for Certificates of War Necessity received at the Detroit office, and all correspondence pertaining to the ODT's mileage rationing program for commercial motor vehicles, will be referred to the appropriate ODT district offices.

For the convenience of vehicle owners who do not live near any of the 142 regular ODT district offices, the ODT is sending representatives into approximately 500 additional cities and towns throughout the country. They will make their headquarters in local Chambers of Commerce and other civic centers.

MOTORISTS ADVICE

To help ease the strain on the dwindling supply of automotive mechanics and of repair and replacement parts for civilian vehicles, the ODT told truck and passenger car owners to put unessential repairs off until after the war, to have essential repairs made as early as possible, and to avoid wasting gasoline and rubber in driving around trying to find a repair shop. Because of the many assembly breakdowns caused by improper lubrication, particular care should be taken to keep the vehicle properly lubricated, the Office said, and similar preventive maintenance practices which can be handled by filling station attendants should be cultivated. Proper maintenance of the country's motor transportation facilities is squarely up to the vehicle owners, the Office said.

RENTAL AUTOS. Use of rental cars for travel to football bowl games or to make holiday social trips is a definite violation of Office of Defense Transportation rubber conservation policies, the ODT declared December 21 in answer to requests for advice from rental car operators who reported a heavy demand for use of their vehicles for such purposes.

The rental car industry was "frozen" by an ODT order on December 1. Operating regulations covering rental car services are now in the process of preparation.

"Lady, you ought to be glad we're not using our TRUCK for small deliveries!!!"

FREIGHT LOADING

CARLOAD FREIGHT. Establishing minimum limits for loading of carload freight is resulting in substantial savings of cars and motive power, according to ODT. Reports received by ODT show that in November, as compared with October, there were increases in average weight of loads per car, for several commodities, ranging from 14 to over 22 percent.

Two large steel companies reported they had increased loadings in November over October from 44.8 to 49.9 tons a car in one case and from 48.2 to 54.3 tons in the other case. Florida citrus fruits showed a 22½ percent increase in average loadings per car. Three feed mills in the Middle West raised the average weight of their loadings from 60.333 to 68,925 pounds, a gain of 14.2 percent. ODT officials said that if carload freight movement as a whole showed an increase in weight of loadings averaging as high as 15 percent, there would be a resultant saving of possibly 75,000 freight cars weekly, with proportionate savings of motive power.

LCL LOADINGS. Increased efficiency in less-than-carload freight movement on the Nation's major railroads was achieved during October, according to the ODT. The 116 reporting Class I carriers loaded an average of 20,592 pounds per car, compared with an average of 20,566 pounds in September. Class I roads in October carried 8,034,686,820 pounds of l. c. l. merchandise, an increase over September of 892,009,057 pounds, or 11 percent. The number of cars used for this traffic—433,890 in October as against 391,064 in September—showed an increase of 10.9 percent.

REFRIGERATOR CARS

To facilitate the unloading of refrigeration cars engaged in the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, Defense Transportation Director Eastman issued a general permit which will allow produce trucks to make more than one delivery a day between freight terminals and wholesale produce markets, and allow trucks making such deliveries to operate partially loaded. All local delivery trucks not excluded by ODT General Permits are still forbidden more than one delivery a day from one point of origin to one point of destination, but when the load to be delivered exceeds the capacity of the delivering trucks, more than one trip can be made.

NAVY EXPORT PERMITS. Movement of United States Navy export shipments from inland points to port areas has been subjected to permit requirements by the ODT. Navy export shipments henceforth may be moved to port areas only under regular ODT permits or under special so-called "Series 66" permits granted at the sole discretion of the Navy Department.

NEW ENGLAND COAL. An increase of 343 carloads in the week of December 12 over the previous week brought all-rail shipments of coal to New England up to the highest point in more than a month. Shipments of bituminous and anthracite coal totaled 6,083 carloads, or approximately 334,565 tons. This was the heaviest movement since the week of November 7, when shipments totaled 6,088 carloads, representing 334,840 tons. The increase was entirely in bituminous coal.

THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY has been called upon by ODT Director Eastman to cancel all sales shows and furniture marts. Mr. Eastman's request, transmitted to the leading furniture marts, was supported by the WPB furniture section.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

DRIVE AGAINST PROSTITUTION

A new drive against prostitution and sexual promiscuity, has been launched by law enforcement officials throughout the United States, according to a report of the Enforcement Section of the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, just released by Paul V. McNutt, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Copies of the report have been sent to sheriffs and police chiefs throughout the Nation.

Having closed "red light" districts in approximately 350 cities and towns the police officials and sheriffs are now concentrating on the prostitutes operating outside of the segregated districts. This group includes the streetwalker, the call-girl, and the noncommercial girl who is promiscuous with men in uniform. The committee composed of enforcement officers from all parts of the United States has made recommendations for dealing with the unorganized channels and the "third parties" to the prostitution racket, based upon the experience of its members in their own towns and counties. The report was submitted to Director McNutt by Charles P. Taft, assistant director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

"Red Light" Districts

"The task of closing the 'red light' district was comparatively easy," the report states. "It either existed or it did not. If it was there, it was closed in most communities. The next step is more difficult" the report continues. "To reach the streetwalker and the semiprofessional prostitute requires search, inquiry, and cooperation. Clandestine prostitutes and promiscuous women are the next important source of venereal disease among soldiers, sailors, and workers in war industries."

In repressing these types of prostitution practice, local police chiefs and sheriffs are advised to seek the cooperation of the unwitting "third parties" whose facilities aid the prostitute. It has been found effective for enforcement officers to meet with hotel managers, taxicab owners, tourist camp operators, and tavern owners, to explain the need for their cooperation in the enforcement program.

"We sincerely hope," the committee says, "that no law enforcement executive will in the future permit two infections to be reported from the same place. One was too many. Further available contacts at that particular location, or by that particular woman, must be stopped. She is more dangerous to the community than a mad dog. Rabies can be recognized. Gonorrhea and syphilis, ordinarily, cannot."

The committee urges closer cooperation between the enforcement officer and the health officer. Sources of venereal infections heretofore reported by military and naval VD Control Officers to the local health officer will hereafter be available to the enforcement officer.

HOSPITALS GET PLASMA

Civilian reserves of blood plasma large enough to meet the requirements of more than 30 disasters as great as the recent Boston night club fire have been established at strategic locations throughout the country and are being added to constantly under the joint program of the Public Health Service and the Office of Civilian Defense.

As of December 1, OCD said, there were 50,742 units of prepared plasma in its emergency reserves. Several thousand units have been added during the month, and the full quota of 133,130 units is expected to be reached within a few months. A unit is that amount of plasma obtained from 500 cc. of blood and is sufficient for a transfusion. The victims of the Boston fire required about 1,500 such units.

Although the reserves established under the OCD blood plasma program are intended primarily for the protection of civilian casualties resulting from enemy action, they are available for saving lives in any disasters. They are of three types—liquid, dried, and frozen. Liquid reserves are maintained in more than 150 hospitals which have received grants of Federal funds for processing and storing plasma. Each of these hospitals maintains a reserve of at least one unit of plasma for each bed in the hospital. These will soon total at least 63,130 units.

Local Hospitals

In addition, a number of hospitals which did not require grants for equipment are setting up plasma banks which will comprise an additional reserve of about 50,000 units for local authorities in case of emergency.

Frozen plasma has been obtained through the Army and Navy from blood collected by the Red Cross in excess of immediate Service requirements. It is stored by OCD in refrigeration depots in important hospitals in the area if needed. A quota of 29,500 units of frozen plasma has been obtained for this purpose.

The value of the OCD plasma program was demonstrated in Boston at the time of the night club fire. In spite of the unprecedented demand for plasma, there was on hand in the city at the time of the fire almost twice as many units as were required for treatment of victims of that major disaster.

In Boston at the time of the fire were 500 units of dried plasma at the OCD Regional Office, 1,000 units of frozen plasma in two hospital reserve depots, 200 units of Red Cross dried plasma, and 1,308 liquid and frozen plasma at hospitals participating in the OCD-PHS plasma program, making a total of 3,008 units available at once.

Of this amount, about 1,500 units were used. More than 75 percent of those hospitalized as the result of the fire required administration of some plasma, and the superintendent of the Boston City Hospital estimated that it saved the lives of at least 75 persons who were treated there.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

FWA Administrator Fleming announced that as the WPA liquidates its program in accordance with the President's "honorable discharge" order, many of the child care centers which have been conducted by the WPA will be operated by the FWA under the Lanham Act. A study is now being made to determine which of the hundreds of WPA nursery schools are serving children of mothers engaged in war work, and communities have been assured that where funds are available and the Lanham Act makes it possible, the FWA will assist both war nursery and school lunch projects formerly operated by the WPA.

Director McNutt of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services approved grants totaling $10,270 for care of children of working mothers in New Jersey, Missouri, and North Carolina.

WAGES AND LABOR . . .

WLB TO SPEED DECISIONS

Decisions on all labor disputes and two-thirds of all voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases will be made in 10 regional offices of the National War Labor Board under a sweeping twofold decentralization plan announced last week. The twofold program will simplify procedure for handling wage and salary adjustment requests and will bring faster action on dispute cases.

When the program is in complete operation, it will make the 12-man War Labor Board in Washington almost exclusively a supreme court which will hear only appeals from the regions and from its industry commissions. The Board, however, would retain the right to review any decision on its own motion.

"Plans for decentralization of dispute cases have been considered by the Board for some time," George W. Taylor, acting chairman, said. "They were temporarily shouldered out of the way by the wage and salary stabilization program, the responsibility for which was given the Board October 3. Now that the Board's field organization has been set up and is able to take on this new duty, the Board is in a position to put these plans regarding dispute cases into operation.

Simple Procedure Goal

"The goal towards which the Board is aiming in its decentralization program is a simplified procedure under which Mary Jones, who works behind a counter in a department store, and Henry Miller, who handles a machine in a war factory, can get quick action on the requests of their employers or unions for wage or salary adjustments.

"The Board wants to cut red tape to a minimum without relaxing in any way the heavy responsibility which has been placed upon it under the stabilization program."

Detailed plans now are being worked out, the Board announced, to establish panels composed of public, management, and labor representatives in the major cities of the country to which will be referred all labor disputes which cannot be settled by the United States Conciliation Service. The only exceptions will be cases of national significance or those which involve consideration of major policy over which the Board will reserve the right to assume original jurisdiction.

As soon as the panels are established and plans of procedure completed, the Board will announce the entire program.

Government Works

Speeding up procedure for adjusting wages of approximately 1,500,000 workers n Government war construction projects, NWLB issued an order permitting unanimous rulings of the Wage Adjustment Board of the Building Construction Industry to be final and effective at once. (Previously, a 7-day waiting period was provided to permit NWLB intervention.) If a member of the Wage Adjustment Board dissents from a decision, the order will become binding in 7 days unless the member refers the case to the NWLB for review. The NWLB said it reserves the ultimate right to review any decision, but a reversal would not be made retroactive.

Another NWLB directive delegated power to determine wage and salary adjustment cases in Alaska to the Territorial Representative of the Wage and Hour and Public Contract Divisions of the Labor Department.

AIRCRAFT WAGES. WLB reported a meeting of the California aircraft parts industry in Los Angeles December 28 to discuss the effect of any Board order on wages in eight major Pacific Coast aircraft plants. Both industry and employee representatives will attend the conference. A public hearing on wages in West Coast aircraft plants has also been scheduled in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1943, on the recommendations of Paul R. Porter, WPB Wage Stabilization Director.

N. Y. Newspaper Delivery Men Get Raise

NWLB ordered a $5 weekly wage increase for approximately 3,000 New York City newspaper delivery employees, with the increase retroactive to July 1, 1942, at the same time condemning the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union for calling a strike "in clear violation of the national policy to eliminate the use of economic forces in the settlement of labor disputes for the duration of the war." Under the NWLB order, no vacation with pay shall be given the workers until 6 months after the end of the war, and if at that time the union decides to institute a vacation plan, wage rates will be lowered $1 a week.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

The NWLB approved a wage agreement between the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Detroit, Mich., and the Michigan Telephone Traffic Employees Federation, Inc., an independent union, calling for an overall average increase of 5 cents an hour for telephone operators, to reduce area inequalities and to maintain schedules within the company. The "group four clerks" classification of the company received an increase last September and the company sought to give similar increase to the telephone operators, who usually are paid on approximately the same scale. The increase involved about 6,060 employees and is retroactive to October 4, 1942.

LABOR DISPUTES. The National Mediation Board assumed jurisdiction of the new wage dispute between 15 railroad brotherhoods and most of the Nation's railroads. Chairman Cook announced that he has called a hearing for January 7 in Chicago. The brotherhoods are asking a flat 20 cents an hour increase and a minimum rate of 70 cents an hour.

JOBS FOR WOMEN ENGINEERS

So great is the Government's demand for civilian junior engineers that women with college degrees in any field may now qualify for junior engineer positions in the Federal Civil Service by taking a short tuition-free course. In order to supplement the rapidly diminishing supply of male engineers, many of whom are entering the armed forces, the United States Civil Service Commission and the United States Office of Education have developed such a course to prepare women for engineering activities, and have made arrangements for any institution offering college engineering training to give the course, provided a sufficient number of persons enroll. Those who successfully complete the course and are otherwise qualified are eligible for junior engineer positions paying an entrance salary of $2,000 a year in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States.

FINANCE . . .

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

After passing through a year of increasing participation in wartime services, both the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks and their member institutions ended 1942 with strengthened reserves and in the most liquid condition in years, James Twohy, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, reported December 31.

Member institutions of the System were active in the financing of war housing in every region. Sales of War Savings Bonds and stamps, and purchases of bonds for their own accounts, rose during the year to a total of more more $250,000,000. About 37 percent of "slow assets" were removed from their books.

"Lending by member savings and loan associations . . . dropped some 23 percent below figures for the previous 12 months," said Mr. Twohy. "However, loans to finance the purchase of existing homes in 1942 remained at the high level of 1941—a total of about $398,000,000 for the first 10 months, representing a gain of 41 percent over the corresponding figure for 1940.

"Loans for all purposes made by member associations of the System during the last reporting 12 months totalled $940,000,000, nearly three-fifths of which was for the purchase and construction of homes in areas of war industries.

"They continued to 'repurchase' Government investments in their shares at a much faster rate than required, so that now about $102,750,000 of the original $273,000,000 invested has been retired. The trend of dividend rates paid by the associations continued downward.

"The 12 regional banks of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, owned by their member institutions and the Government, are now in the strongest position in their history."

NATIONAL INCOME. On the basis of data now available, the national income for 1942 is expected to exceed $117,000,000,000, Secretary of Commerce Jones announced. The 1941 figure was $95,000,000,000. As for 1943, Secretary Jones said that on the basis of a further rise in the output of goods and services he expected the national income to reach $135,000,000,000, an estimate based on the present price level.

SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE

During 1942 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation extended insurance protection to about 75 additional savings and loan associations and to 300,000 more investors, General Manager Oscar R. Kreutz reported December 31.

The Corporation now protects 3,300,000 savers and investors in nearly 2,400 institutions, up to $5,000 each. From November 30, 1941, to November 30, 1942—the latest reporting period—assets represented by insured institutions increased $282,000,000 to an estimated total of $3,585,000,000.

The Insurance Corporation also reinforced its own position over the same period; its assets rose from $132,996,000 to $137,418,000, while reserves and unallocated income increased from $31,377,000 to $35,593,031.

"Insured savings and loan associations now are in the best condition since insurance was created," said Mr. Kreutz. "The increase of 14 percent in investments of the public in their custody, recorded during these 12 months, is indicative of the confidence of savers in both the institutions and the insurance program.

"As one of their contributions to the war, insured associations have made heavy purchases of Government securities, a relatively new policy for thrift and home-financing institutions. On September 30, 1941, insured associations held Federal obligations totalling $34,400,000. A year later this figure had climbed to $116,000,000, a rise of 237 percent as compared with a 9 percent increase in assets."

FOREIGN FUNDS BOOK

"ADMINISTRATION OF THE WARTIME FINANCIAL AND PROPERTY CONTROLS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT," a booklet in which is contained the most complete statement of the scope and operations of Foreign Funds Control, has been released by the Treasury Department.

The booklet contains much heretofore unrevealed information on the Government's wartime financial controls which will be of interest to the public.

VICTORY FUNDS

All financial records of history have been shattered in the December Victory Fund Drive of the Treasury, which already has enlisted over $10,000,000,000 of borrowed funds in the war effort, $1,000,000,000 more than the $9,000,000,000 mark set at the beginning of the campaign, Secretary Morgenthau stated December 21. The sights have been raised, he added, in the hope that the borrowing can be increased to $11,000,000,000 by the end of the month.

"I am deeply gratified by the superb public response to the financial needs of our country in this war" Secretary Morgenthau said. "This is the sort of news that Axis leaders dread to hear and that they will not permit their misguided peoples to know. It is the sort of news that inspires our associates of the United Nations. It will reassure all soldiers who are fighting the good fight. The speedy borrowing of the tremendous sum is a reflection of our American determination to win the war and win it quickly.

"The response by investors has been stimulated in large part by the eager participation in the drive of many thousands of volunteer workers drawn from the banking, securities, insurance and other fields. These workers have well earned the thanks of the Nation."

Allotments to commercial banks were about $2,030,000,000, and these funds, together with sums realized on the continuing sales of all issues to others, gave the Treasury figures the lift which carried them first to the $9,000,000,000 goal of the drive, and then to the $10,000,000,000 level.

Reports received from the Federal Reserve Banks show that subscriptions received from commercial banks for their own account to the issue of 7/8 percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series E–1943 aggregated $3,360,000,000. Subscriptions in amounts up to and including $100,000, totaling about $270,000,000, were allotted in full. Subscriptions in amounts over $100,000 were allotted 7 percent, but not less than $100,000 on any one subscription, with adjustments, where necessary, to the $1,000 denomination.

Although results of the drive are exceeding expectations, Secretary Morgenthau urged redoubled efforts by the Victory Fund organization.

HOUSING . . .

FHA ACTIVITIES 1942

Constructing a substantial volume of war housing in 1942, providing the financing framework for essential repairs and maintenance necessary to keep the Nation's existing housing supply in habitable condition during wartime, and in general providing a sound financing medium for necessary home mortgage transactions were the principal accomplishments under the FHA program during 1942, FHA Commissioner Ferguson reported last week in a review of the agency's wartime operations. The list of FHA achievements include:

New Dwelling Units

Construction of approximately 160,000 new dwelling units was started by private builders under FHA inspection and in conformity with FHA minimum construction requirements. Of these, approximately 156,000 were located in the critical war housing areas.

Loans of approximately $155,000,000 involving 435,000 individual properties were insured under Title I of the National Housing Act. These loans financed essential repairs and maintenance of existing houses, remodeling of existing structures to provide additional living quarters for war workers, and fuel conservation through oil burner conversion and installation of insulation.

Loans Are Heavy

Loans totaling approximately $1,125,000,000, representing all types authorized under the National Housing Act, were insured during the year. Of these, approximately $770,000,000 financed new dwelling construction, substantially all for occupancy by war workers, and about $200,000,000 represented mortgages on sound existing home properties. The balance were insured under Title I.

60,000 Apply

On behalf of WPB, FHA field offices received, processed, and forwarded to the WPB more than 60,000 applications for WPB preference rating orders on over 430,000 dwelling units in proposed privately financed projects for war workers. Other important services of like character were performed for the WPB in connection with privately financed war housing and the conservation of critical war materials.

BUY WAR BONDS

HOMES FOR WAR WORKERS

Liberalization of the contract under which the Government leases private housing and buildings through its Homes Use Service program for conversion into additional accommodations for war workers and their families was announced December 21 by the National Housing Agency.

"Under the revised procedures, the Government will be obligated to complete any conversion project it starts, or to restore the building to its original condition," said NHA Administrator Blandford. "Moreover, if the property owner should desire further alterations than those deemed sufficient by the Government, he will be permitted to use his own funds for the purpose, participating in the same conversion project.

"If the Government takes over mortgage payments on a property and the mortgage is paid up during the life of the lease, the Government from that date on will add the amount of the mortgage payment to the monthly rental it pays the property owner.

"If the Government exercises its option to extend the lease beyond the basic 7-year period, during which conversion costs will have been amortized, the property owner will be paid the money which previously was used to amortize these costs."

The over-all cost of conversion in the future will be limited to $2,500 per unit produced, instead of $400 per room. Another major obstruction was removed by permitting the signing of a lease providing for future occupancy, thus allowing property owners reasonable time for orderly evacuation of their premises.

DORMITORIES. Immediate construction of another 5,040 dormitory accommodations at an estimated cost of $1,950,000 for in-migrant war workers in the Portland, Oreg.-Vancouver, Wash., area has been approved by Administrator Blandford.

The new units will be contained in barrack-type structures and will be designed to serve primarily as a reception center and temporary quarters for incoming male workers. The accommodations are expected to be completed 30 days after the site is determined and work is started by the Federal Public Housing Authority, the construction and management unit of the NHA.

STATE BUILDING

Full cooperation of the Council of State Governors in the WPB program to postpone all public and private construction within State jurisdiction not directly related to the war effort was assured by representatives of the Council at a meeting with Chairman Nelson and other WPB officials December 23.

The Governors who attended the meeting were, Leverett Salstonstall of Massachusetts and Herbert O'Conor of Maryland. They met with Mr. Nelson and Ferdinand Eberstadt, WPB program vice chairman; Fred Searls, director of the facilities bureau; Frank Bane, secretary of the Council; Maury Maverick, director of the Government division, and representatives of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Nelson explained to the Governors that in order to complete the military program during 1943 all private and public construction not directly needed in the war effort must be curtailed. This policy does not mean the abandonment of those projects absolutely essential to the health and safety of the civilian economy, Mr. Nelson emphasized. He urged, however, that cities needing additional hospitals or similar facilities investigate the possibility of converting other buildings before seeking authorization to construct new units.

CONSTRUCTION IN 1942

Latest preliminary estimates indicate that new construction expenditures for 1942 will aggregate more than $13,500,000,000, compared with $11,000,000,000 last year. The figures were published in "Survey of Current Business," a Department of Commerce publication.

There was a marked change in the composition of construction expenditures during the year. Outlays for military and naval building more than doubled, while expenditures for private residential construction were cut in half. Construction of industrial facilities increased 80 percent, and a much larger proportion of these facilities were financed with public funds than in 1941.

Quarterly data indicate that the peak of war construction and the high record in United States construction annals was reached in the July-September quarter of 1942.

JOBS AND CIVIL SERVICE . . .

Listed positions are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For complete list of 125 Federal positions, check Form 2279 in first- or second-class post offices.

Persons interested should obtain announcements and applications from Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at first- or second-class post offices, from Commission Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with Commission's Washington office.

No written examinations, no maximum age limit unless specifically stated.

Applications are not desired from persons already using their highest skills in war work. War Manpower restrictions on Federal appointment are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

NEWLY ANNOUNCED:

CONTROL SPECIALISTS, $2,000 to $6,500. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND OTHER WAR AGENCIES.

Needed: Men whose industrial production or engineering experience demonstrates their ability to determine material needs of manufacturers, schedule production, follow up production to insure flow of critical materials according to plan.

Specialized fields: (*1*) Materials Control—nonferrous metals, alloy steel, carbon steel, plastics, rubber, construction materials, etc. (2) Production Control—(*a*) metal fabrication and machinery production; (*b*) electrical and communications equipment; (c) transportation equipment, such as aircraft, floating equipment, and railroad motive power and rolling stock.

See: Announcement 279 (1942).

STUDENT DIETITIANS, $420 (less a deduction of $330 per year for subsistence and quarters). ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Needed: Women with appropriate college courses in dietetics. Applicants must pass a written test.

See: Announcement 278 (1942).

URGENTLY NEEDED:

STENOGRAPHERS, JUNIOR, $1,440.

TYPISTS, JUNIOR AND SENIOR, $1,260 to $1,440.

Eligibles who will accept appointment in Washington, D. C., particularly needed. Written test required.

See: Commission's Local Secretary in first- or second-class post offices, Regional Director in Regional Headquarters' cities, or Information Office in Washington, D. C.

CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS, JUNIOR, $1,440 (written test).

See: Announcement 241 (1942).

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN, $1,440 to $2,600.

See: Announcement 174 of 1941 and amendments.

JUNIOR CHEMISTS, $2,000.

CHEMICAL AIDS, $1,800.

See: Announcement 274 (1942).

BLUEPRINT OPERATORS, $1,260 and $1,440.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS, $1,260 and $1,440.

See: Announcement 108 of 1941 and amendment.

ENGINEERS, $2,600 to $6,500.

See: Announcement 173 of 1941 and amendments.

METALLURGISTS, $2,600 to $5,600.

METALLURGISTS, JUNIOR, $2,000.

See: Announcements 238 and 254.

INSPECTORS, SHIP CONSTRUCTION, $2,000 to $2,600.

Specialized fields: Electrical installations, mechanical equipment, wood and steel hulls.

See: Announcement 82 of 1941 and amendment.

INSPECTORS, DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROTECTIVE SERVICE, $2,600 to $5,600.

Needed: Men with industrial inspectional or engineering experience to aid in prevention of avoidable delays in production of defense materials.

See: Announcement 180 of 1941 and amendment.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

In this department only major appointments and resignations during the past week are listed.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS H. ELIOT of Massachusetts was appointed chief of the British Division, London Bureau of the OWI. His term in Congress expires January 3, 1943, and he will leave for his new duties shortly thereafter.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GIBBS was appointed Controller of Shipbuilding, to coordinate the shipbuilding effort between the WPB, the Navy, the Army, and the Maritime Commission. While Mr. Gibbs will not assume administrative direction of the WPB Shipbuilding Division, he will control its general policies. He was formerly a naval architect and marine engineer and an expert on multiple shipbuilding.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS as WPB assistant deputy director general. Mr. Robbins is vice-president of the General Foods Corporation of New York City, and president of General Foods Sales Co., Inc. He was on the staff of J. S. Knowlson, then OPM deputy director of priorities, and has been a consultant in the WPB food branch.

LAWRENCE C. LEONARD of the WPB chemicals division as chief of the distribution section. Mr. Leonard has been in charge of the PRP unit of the chemicals division. He was for 15 years associated with Eaton Clark Company, Detroit, Michigan.

RALPH J. CORDINER as WPB director general for war production scheduling. Mr. Cordiner for the last three years has been president of Schick Incorporated, of Stamford, Connecticut.

B. C. HEACOCK, chairman of the executive committee of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., as director of the priorities control division of the distribution bureau.

HARRY R. DE SILVA, previously of OPA, as chief of the distribution section of the WPB Automotive Division.

WALTER J. DERENBERG was appointed chief of the research and opinion branch of the Court Review, Research and Opinion Division of OPA. A member of the New York Bar and of the faculty of the New York University Law School, Mr. Derenberg will be in charge of the direction of legal research and the preparation of legal opinions on problems arising in the operations of the OPA Price, Retail, and Rationing Divisions and will also advise the OPA Standards Division.

WILLIAM JOHN LOGAN, formerly vice president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York City, was appointed director of WPB's Compliance Division.

WALTER H. FOSTER, of WPB's Legal Division, will serve as Chief Compliance Commissioner, with headquarters in Washington.

L. WELCH POGUE has been reappointed CAB chairman by President Roosevelt for a second 1-year term. The President named EDWARD P. WARNER as vice chairman for the same period.

CLAUDE E. HAMILTON, JR., has resigned as general counsel of the RFC and JOHN D. GOODLOE has been elected to succeed him. Mr. Hamilton is leaving the Corporation to become associated with the law firm of White & Case, New York City. Mr. Goodloe has been with the RFC, FCA, CCC, and Defense Supplies Corporation since 1933.

LAWRENCE B. SHEPARD was appointed deputy chief of the Leather and Shoe Branch in the WPB Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division. For the past several months, Mr. Shepard has been a consultant on cut outer soles, and previously was a member of the Shoe Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. He is president and general manager of Hanover Shoes, Inc., of Hanover, Pa., and is on leave from that position.

(*Continued on page 27*)

HAROLD E. TALBOTT resigned December 26 as Director of the WPB Aircraft Production Division.

SHERROD E. SKINNER, former vice president of General Motors Corp., and former head of the Services of Supply Production Division, was appointed Director of the new Office of Production Scheduling in the Services of Supply.

DONALD E. MONTGOMERY has resigned as Agriculture Department Consumers' Counsel, effective December 31.

BORIS SHISHKIN, economist of the AFL, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as an alternate member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Mr. Shishkin, who serves as consultant to a number of Government agencies, was named to serve for William Green, AFL President, on occasions when it is not possible for him to attend meetings of the committee. He will replace Frank Fenton, director of organization of the AFL, who has been an alternate member since the launching of the committee. Mr. Shishkin is at present consultant to the commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, co-chairman of the labor policy committee of OPA, and consultant to the labor production division of WPB.

HARRY F. WEST, formerly connected with J. B. Lippincott Co., book publishers, was appointed chief of the Book Publishing and Manufacturing Section of the Printing and Publishing Division of WPB, succeeding Leonard G. Winans, who resigned to accept a commission in the Navy.

FERDINAND KUHN, JR., Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and previously chief of the London Bureau of the New York Times, will head the new OWI British Division established to give the British public a fuller understanding of the United States at war—with headquarters in Washington. Mr. Kuhn's title will be that of deputy director in the OWI's Overseas Branch.

ERIC L. KOHLER was appointed executive officer of the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Kohler was formerly engaged in organizational and administrative work in the WPB's office of operations, and will serve as executive assistant to Deputy Administrator Davies.

Idle Auto Tires

Motorists had turned in almost 10 000,000 tires to the Government under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan up to the close of business December 5, the OPA announced December 21, on the basis of receipts at central warehouses and reports on the number in transit.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Civilian Defense workers who have been in action in emergencies ranging from the Pearl Harbor attack to coastal patrol over submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic will be heard in a broadcast, "If They Come Tonight," on the Mutual Broadcasting System from 8:30 to 9 p. m. (EWT) New Year's night.

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, will open the program from Washington. Next, from Honolulu, will be heard a casualty station which saw action in the Pearl Harbor raid. Following will be an aircraft observation post at Santa Barbara, Calif.; forest fire fighters from Milford, Utah; rescue workers from Cheyenne, Wyo.; and volunteers from Boston, Mass., who played an important part in rescue work following the recent night club fire.

Civil Air Patrol men from Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., will also be heard in a story of active duty missions.

Following is a listing of other radio programs for the week:

Thurs., Dec. 31—6:30-6:45 P. M., EWT—CBS—"100,000,000 Questions"—Leon Henderson answers questions on rationing, price and rent control, etc.

Sat., Jan. 2—12:15-12:30 P. M., EWT—NBC—"Consumer Time"—Department of Agriculture program on food news for consumers.

Sat., Jan. 2—6-6:30 P. M., EWT—Mutual—"I Hear America Singing"—Program sponsored by the Federal Security Administration, with information concerning the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, etc.

Sat., Jan. 2—8:30-9:30 P. M., EWT—Blue—"Over Here"—Treasury Program with all-star cast.

Sun., Jan. 3—11-11:30 A. M., EWT—Blue—"Soldiers of Production"—War Production program with news from the factories of America.

Sun., Jan. 3—12:15-12:30 P. M., EWT—CBS—"Womanpower"—Program on women's participation in the war.

Sun., Jan. 3—2:30-3 P. M., EWT—Blue—"Show of Yesterday and Today"—War Manpower Commission program with news on manpower mobilization.

Sun., Jan. 3—3:30-4:30 P. M., EWT—NBC—"The Army Hour"—The Army, with pick-ups from at home and overseas.

Sun., Jan. 3—10:30-11 P. M.—Mutual—"This Is Our Enemy"—Stories which illustrate the nature of our enemy.

FOR NEXT WEEK

Tues., Jan. 5—12-12:15 P. M., EWT—Blue—"Children in Wartime"—Department of Labor program on the problems concerned with caring for children under the stress of wartime.

Tues., Jan. 5—2:30-3 P. M., EWT—Blue—"Victory Hour"—War program devoted to the youth of high school age and the contributions they can make to the war.

Wed., Jan. 6—7-7:25 P. M., EWT—Blue—"What Is Your War Job?"—A program of information for the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Employment Service.

PUBLICATIONS

The following OWI publications may be obtained free upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.:

How to Heat Your Home With Less Fuel; The Japanese Are Tough; Negroes and the War (not yet available); Providing for the Stabilizing of National Economy; Design and Operation of U. S. Combat Aircraft; National Fuel Conservation; Tale of a City (not yet available); Your War and Your Wages; Inflation (not yet available); Safeguards Against Inflation (not yet available); War Jobs for Women (not yet available); Why Rationing? (not yet available); The Thousand Million; The Four Freedoms; Divide and Conquer; The Unconquered People.

The following posters will also be furnished upon request:

If You Talk Too Much, This Man May Die; Strong in the Strength of the Lord; Give It Your Best—Flag; Americans! Share the Meat!; This Is Nazi Brutality; President's Report to the Press; A Message to Our Tenants; We Here Highly Resolve—Remember Dec. 7; Avenge December 7th; We French Workers; Someone Talked; United Nations; Homemaker's War Guide; Become a Nurse; A Careless Word.

Army recalls Gen. McSherry to active service

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, recently announced to the War Manpower Commission that Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, is being recalled for active army service.

Motion Picture Schedule

MOTION PICTURE FESTIVAL

Maxwell Anderson's "Journay to Jerusalem," Paramount's "Ruggles of Red Gap," Columbia's "Lost Horizon," Warner Brothers' "The Life of Emile Zola," and Walt Disney's "Saludos, Amigos" were presented during the week of December 25–30 as part of the motion-picture festival sponsored by the United Nations Club and The National Archives.

These programs were planned for the benefit of citizens of the various United Nations who are stationed in Washington, members of the armed forces, and war workers who were unable to return home for the Christmas season. Uniformed members of the women's organizations, such as the WRENS of England, the WAACS and the WAVES of the United States, and their Canadian, South African, and Australian counterparts served as ushers at all five programs. The pictures were shown in the auditorium of the Archives building in Washington, D. C.

Holiday Greetings to Troops

Sound motion pictures, released Christmas week with current news reels, carry to the American people the holiday greetings of the troops on many farflung stations in both hemispheres.

Army groups in Australia, Iceland, New Caledonia, Alaska, India, and many other places are seen and heard as they sing the familiar carols long associated with the Christmas season. "Silent Night," "Come, All Ye Faithful," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" are among the offerings of soldier carolers.

Campus on the March

Young men and women of American colleges—serious, alert, and determined—march across the screen of the new OWI motion picture, "Campus on the March." Photographed at 12 different universities from New England to California, the film gives a cross-section of wartime activities on American campuses and presents a sample of the men and women now being trained for war and for the peace to follow.

"Campus on the March," a two-reel 16-mm. sound film, was produced by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information. It is now available from 175 commercial and educational film distributors throughout the United States. Other OWI films dealing with civilian activities and responsibilities are:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B–26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Frederic March.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

WESTERN FRONT (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

WINNING YOUR WINGS (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (3 minutes). KEEP 'EM ROLLING (3 minutes). CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG (3 minutes). Song shorts sung "off screen" against backgrounds of appropriate action scenes.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A hard-hitting presentation of Nazi propaganda methods.

POWER HEARINGS SCHEDULED

POWER HEARINGS. The Federal Power Commission announced December 22 that it will not postpone hearings in the future except on a clear showing of absolute necessity or emergency. The Commission's staff has been advised that strict compliance with new policy must be followed in scheduling future hearings.

CIVILIANS IN ARMY SOS

Out of a total of 889,963 civilians employed by the Army Services of Supply, only 42,471, or 4.7 percent, are working in Washington departmental offices, Under Secretary of War Patterson announced last week.

An additional 10,565 civilians have headquarters in Washington but actually operate in the surrounding area.

Mr. Patterson said that a report on civilian employment within the Services of Supply, largest employer of all the War Department agencies, appeared necessary in order to dispel the widespread misconception that there was a heavy concentration of workers in the capital.

"Actually, there are nearly 6,000 more civilians employed in overseas installations of the Services of Supply than are on duty in Washington," Mr. Patterson said. "The remaining 788,833 persons are well distributed throughout the States."

Commenting upon the number of civilians employed by the War Department, a total now placed in excess of one million workers, Mr. Patterson said:

"In the World War we were supplied with practically all of our equipment by our Allies. In this war we must supply our Allies in addition to meeting our own needs. The proportion of civilian employes in the World War was in direct ratio to our equipment requirements. It is no different today."

Mr. Patterson said that 72 percent, or 30,589 of Washington departmental employes within the Services of Supply were women, the great majority of whom maintain legal residence in the Eastern and Southeastern States.

Outside of Washington and in the many field operations of the Services of Supply, 32 percent, or 268,097 of the civilians employed are women, bringing the proportion of women among total Services of Supply employes to 33.6 percent.

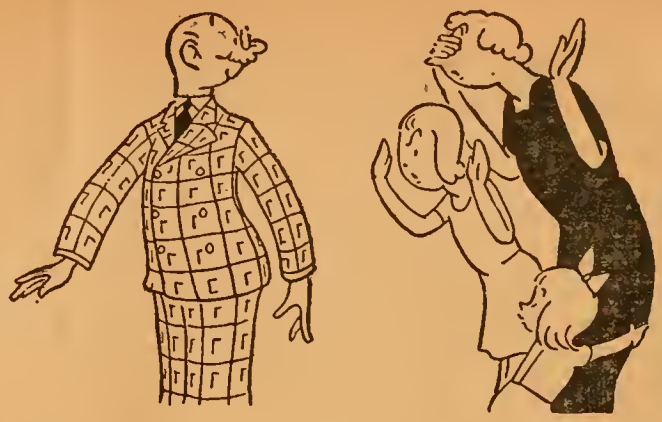
COL. CONNALLY GETS BRITISH AWARD. Air Marshall D. C. S. Evill, head of the Royal Air Force Delegation in Washington and a British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, December 19 presented the British Air Force Cross to Lt. Col. James T. Connally, U. S. Army Air Corps, "in recognition and appreciation of his services" in instructing Royal Air Force pilots and ground crews in flying and maintenance of the first Boeing Flying Fortresses handed over to the R. A. F. Col. Connally is a native Texan. His mother still lives in Waco.

In This Issue

	Page
Axis Ferrets War Plans	1
Why Ration Oil?	2
On the Home Front	3
The President Last Week	4
Manpower	6
Production	7
Priorities and Allocations	10
Conservation	11
Rationing	12
Agriculture	15
Maritime	16
War Facts	17
Prices	18
Transportation	21
Health and Welfare	22
Wages and Labor	23
Finance	24
Housing	25
Civil Service Jobs	26
Appointments	27
Radio Programs	27
Motion Pictures	28
Releases	30
Packaging for Overseas	32

FLUORSPAR USE REDUCED

The fluorspar section and the steel division of WPB announced, as a result of a meeting held in Washington, a voluntary conservation program to reduce consumption of fluorspar by steel producers 10 to 15 percent. This action was taken in an effort to avoid an expected shortage of approximately 50,000 tons of metallurgical grade fluorspar in 1943. At the same time, the section announced its current program through which substantial tonnages of new fluorspar will be added to the U. S. supply through increased production and imports from nearby countries. Fluorspar is absolutely essential in making steel, aluminum, and refrigerants, and is important in making 100-octane gasoline. Shipments of all grades from mines to consumers in 1941 were 320,000 tons, an increase of 80,000 tons over 1940. In 1943, requirements for all grades are expected to be close to 500,000 tons.



Buy wisely! Wartime is no time to indulge that secret yearning for a race-track plaid. Real conservation starts with thoughtful planning and careful selection of all purchases. "Buy the least you have to get and get the most from what you buy," says OCD. Conservation is one of five qualifications of a V-Home. Ask your Air Raid Warden or Block Leader about the other four. Make yours a V-Home!

SHARE YOUR CAR

Local Defense Councils throughout the Nation have been asked by OCD Director Landis to promote effective car sharing programs with the assistance of their block or neighborhood leaders in a special appeal to Eastern States where the gasoline shortage has become more acute.

"The shortage of gasoline in the Eastern States makes car sharing for getting to work all the more important," he said. "At the same time car sharing will accomplish the purpose of conserving rubber and automotive parts. We must keep private cars rolling, because throughout the country 75 percent of the workers in war production cannot get to work by bus, or train, or any other way than by private automobile. When 4 car owners share cars, they spare 12 tires.

THERMOMETERS CONTROLLED

INDUSTRIAL THERMOMETERS, pressure gages, control valves, and other industrial type instruments were placed under control last week. Manufacturers of such instruments must file monthly reports, showing their productive capacity, requested future deliveries, and previous month's production. The order also provides that WPB may issue directions to any manufacturer regarding the scheduling of his production and deliveries.

AIDS TO HEARING

More than 300,000 deaf and partially deaf Americans will continue to hear better as a result of a thorough-going simplification and standardization program on hearing aids which has been completed by WPB. The new program assures an adequate flow of batteries. The American Medical Association has endorsed this WPB action.

More than 175 varieties of hearing aids are on the market, each requiring two specific types of batteries, "A" and "B." Before WPB action, there were 56 varieties of the "A" batteries and more than 175 varieties of the "B" batteries. Now only two "A" batteries and four standard type "B" batteries are scheduled for manufacture.

CONCRETE BUILDINGS. National emergency specifications issued by WPB for the design of reinforced concrete buildings will become effective January 1, 1943. This is a postponement of the original date of December 5 (WPB–1972). There was a delay in printing the specifications in a booklet and it has become available only recently in sufficient quantities for general distribution.

Agencies handling contracts were urged to put the Emergency specifications into immediate effect wherever possible.

Booklets are available at WPB field offices.

RELEASES

Copies of these press releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. They may also be obtained at Room 1501, Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

*Releases marked * will be found in more detail under department headings in this issue.*

GRAZING LANDS USED FOR BOMBING RANGES. Department of Interior. OWI–960.

CITY LIVING COSTS SHOW 0.7 PERCENT RISE. Department of Labor. OWI–974.

TANKER CAPTAIN AWARDED HERO'S MEDAL. Maritime Commission. OWI–977.

ALIEN-SHARED COPYRIGHTS MUST BE REPORTED. Alien Property Custodian. OWI–987.

WILSON TO HELP WITH "TOUGH" FORMS. WPB–2255.

STRUCTURAL STEEL PRODUCTION "OVER THE HUMP." WPB. T–1427.

FIREPLACE GRATE LIMITATION TEMPORARILY LIFTED. WPB. T–1428.

ALARM CLOCK PRODUCTION MAY BE RESUMED IN '43. WPB. T–1429.

RENEWED WIRE COMMUNICATIONS LIMITATIONS REVISED. WPB. T–1430.

JERSEY TOOL FIRM INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED, WPB. T–1431.

"PRIORITIES" TO BE MONTHLY AND ON SUBSCRIPTION. WPB. T–1432.

OVERALL SALES OF SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD PROHIBITED. WPB. T–1433.

CIVIL SCISSORS, SHEARS SIMPLIFICATION DISCUSSED. WPB. T–1434.

PLATINUM JEWELRY CONSERVATION ORDER INTERPRETED. WPB. T–1436.*

N. ORLEANS CORDAGE, TEXAS BRASS FIRMS PENALIZED. WPB. T–1437.

DRUG INDUSTRY GROUP DISCUSSES TRANSPORTATION. WPB. T–1438.

FILM STOCK "FREEZE" ORDER EXTENDED TO DEC. 31. WPB. T–1441.*

LAMB, MUTTON REGULATION REVISED. OPA–1319.

PRUNE JUICE, CONCENTRATE PRICES UPPED. OPA–1322.

REVISION COVERS NEW APPLE PRODUCTS. OPA–1327.

DEFENSE PLANTS CORPORATION GETS EQUAL STATUS. OPA–1328.

RICE-DRIED FRUIT-BEAN PRICES ADJUSTED. OPA–1329.

HOMES MAY ANTICIPATE ON FUEL COUPONS. OPA–1340.*

GAS SALES LID OFF DEC. 21—HENDERSON. OPA–1346.

TISSUE PAPER MPR GETS PENALTY CLAUSE. OPA–T–412.

GOVERNMENT RECORDING DISKS TO GO TO WAR. OPA–T–423.

PHILADELPHIA NOW IN PENNSYLVANIA KOSHER MEAT RULE. OPA–T–424.*

CERTIFICATELESS TRUCKS GET GUIDANCE. ODT. PM–4232.*

LOCAL BOARD TO RULE ON STUDENT NEEDS. ODT. PM–4235.

EUROPE'S ANTI-NAZI ANECDOTES COLLECTED. OWI–9428.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAKES ANNUAL REPORT. OWI–949.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE UNDER MORE CONTROL. Bureau of the Budget. OWI–982.

PRIVATE CONVERSIONS TO GET HIGH PRIORITIES. NHA. OWI–983.*

REP. ELIOT TO HEAD OWI LONDON BUREAU. OWI–986.*

IMPORTANT UPCOMING RATION DATES NOTED. OWI–988.

4600 HOUSING UNITS FOR NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH. NHA. OWI–990.

18 PRINTING PLANTS ROLLING ON RATION BOOK II. OPA–1325.

WORK BEGINS SOON ON NEWLY-AUTHORIZED BARGES. ODT. PM–4234.

INDIANS ACTIVELY SUPPORTING WAR EFFORT. Office of Indian Affairs. OWI–948.

JANUARY PETROLEUM PRODUCTION RATE SET. Petroleum Administration. OWI–950.*

WORK ON NEW PIPELINE BEGUN IN PENNSYLVANIA. Petroleum Administration. OWI–951.

FISHERMEN URGED TO CONSERVE CATCHES. Fish and Wildlife Service. OWI–953.

CONTROL SET ON EAST'S GAS, FUEL OIL STOCKS. Petroleum Administration. OWI–968.

BUREAU OF MINES MAKES ANNUAL REPORT. Department of the Interior. OWI–973.

GOV'T.-LEASED HOUSING CONTRACTS LIBERALIZED. NHA. OWI–980.*

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 51). OWI–989.

SHIP NAMES SUGGESTED BY STUDENTS APPROVED. Maritime Commission. OWI–991.*

WEEK'S COAL TO EAST UP 343 CARLOADS. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator. OWI–992.*

"OVER 38" SOLDIERS MUST INITIATE RELEASES. OWI–993.*

U. S. SEEDS BOUGHT TO REPLANT ALLIED LANDS. Department of Agriculture. OWI–994.

LONGER SOFT COAL MINE HOURS URGED. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator. OWI–996.*

3 STATES GET CHILD CARE GRANTS. Defense Health and Welfare Services. OWI–997.*

1943 LUMBER NEED SEEN AS 31 BILLION BOARD FEET. WPB–2261.*

CONVERSION CONSTRUCTION DEADLINE EXTENDED. WPB–2262.*

GAS, OIL WATER HEATERS LIMITED TO WAR PROJECTS. WPB–2264.*

LOGAN NAMED COMPLIANCE DIVISION DIRECTOR. WPB–2267.*

CONSTRUCTION OF WAR ALCOHOL PLANTS PLANNED. WPB. T–1435.*

DISTRICT OFFICES TO PROCESS STOKER REQUESTS. WPB. T–1439.*

FARM MACHINERY GETS TOP PRIORITY RATING. WPB. T–1442.*

MACHINE TOOLS ORDERS MUST BEAR RATING CERTIFICATE. WPB. T–1443.*

PLUMBING SUPPLY FIRM, STORE BUILDER PENALIZED. WPB. T–1445.

1,459 TRUCKS, TRAILERS, RELEASED IN WEEK. WPB. T–1446.

FUEL OIL RATION REGULATION MODIFIED. OPA–1330.*

HARLAN COUNTY STOKER COAL PRICE UPPED 65¢. OPA–1333.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY PANEL TO MEET. OPA–1337.

IDLE TIRE TURN-IN NEARLY 10,000,000. OPA–1341.*

GRADE III TIRE BUYERS MAY PICK TYPE. OPA–1343.*

9,000,000 NEW PASSENGER TIRES ON HAND. OPA–1344.*

NEW HEATING STOVE RATION RULES ISSUED. OPA–1348.

DERENBERG TO HEAD RESEARCH BRANCH. OPA–1349.*

POTATO AND ONION ORDER MODIFIED. OPA–T–413.

LUMBERMEN ELIGIBLE FOR RUBBER BOOTS. OPA–T–414.*

WOODEN CONTAINER PRICING RULES EASED. OPA–T–415.*

CEILINGS SET FOR EASTERN RAILROAD TIES. OPA–T–417.*

NO CHANGES DUE IN PEPPER PRICES. OPA–T–425.*

PRICING FOR KNIT UNDERWEAR SECONDS SET. OPA–T–429.*

BULK MILK SALES RULES ARE AMENDED. OPA–T–432.*

PRODUCE TRUCKS GRANTED LEEWAY. ODT. PM–4233.

CAR RENTAL FOR HOLIDAY TRIPS BANNED. ODT. PM–4236.*

NAVY EXPORTS UNDER ODT RULES INLAND. ODT. PM 4237.*

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MAKES 1942 REPORT. Department of the Interior. OWI–937.

GRADUATE REGISTERED NURSE SURVEY TO BE MADE. FSA. OWI–995.

WAR WORKER DORMITORY PROJECT APPROVED. NHA. OWI–998.*

AMA ENDORSES BATTERY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM. WPB–2265.*

10% CUT IN MAGAZINE PAPER IN '43 RECOMMENDED. WPB–2268.*

NELSON COMMENDS RECORD LAKE ORE MOVEMENT. WPB–2269.*

CONCRETE BUILDING DESIGN DEADLINE EXTENDED. WPB–2270.*

WEST SUCCEEDS WINANS AS BOOK SECTION HEAD. WPB–2271.*

METHYL METHACRYLATE SCRAP ORDER REVOKED. WPB. T–1440.*

SHEPPARD NAMED LEATHER AND SHOE BRANCH CHIEF. WPB. T–1444.*

ZINC DUST UNDER COMPLETE ALLOCATION CONTROL. WPB. T–1447.*

HANDSAWS FOR CERTAIN EXPORT PURPOSES EXEMPTED. WPB. T–1448.*

GROWERS URGED TO BUILD UP WOOD BOX STOCKPILE. WPB. T–1449.*

REFRIGERATION MACHINERY UPKEEP TO BE STUDIED. WPB. T–1450.*

SPECIFICATIONS SET FOR NEWLY DEVELOPED PLYWOOD. WPB. T–1452.*

ONLY ONE MONTH'S CASTOR OIL SUPPLY ON HAND. WPB. T–1453.*

REMAINING RENTAL TYPEWRITERS RATIONED. OPA–1338.*

NEW FOOD CONTROL PROGRAM DUE SOON. OPA–1345.*

FUEL OIL RATION UPPED FOR 13 STATES OPA–1352.*

"B" AND "C" GAS CARDS TO BE RESUMED. OPA–1354.

MAY ADD PACKAGE COSTS ON U. S. AGENCY SALES. OPA–T–416.*

GRAY IRON CASTING REGULATION AMENDED. OPA–T–418.*

L-C-L FREIGHT EFFICIENCY INCREASED. ODT. PM–4239.*

SHISHKIN NAMED FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE. WMC. PM–4240.*

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES MAKES 1942 REPORT. Department of the Interior. OWI–979.

KOHLER APPOINTED EXECUTIVE OFFICER. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1001.*

CHICAGO OFFICE MOVES; TULSA, PITTS. OPEN. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1002.*

KUHN HEADS OWI'S NEW BRITISH DIVISION. OWI–1003.*

JOINT ACTION TO SPUR RE-USE OF COTTON BALE TIES. WPB. OWI–1004.*

CONTRACTS FOR 12 COASTAL TANKERS AWARDED. Maritime Commission. OWI–1005.

LAND SENDS GREETINGS TO MEN ON SHIPS, IN YARDS. Maritime Commission. OWI–1007.*

SEEK TO PREVENT HOLIDAY MINE LET-UP. Solid Fuels Coordinator. OWI–1008.

'43 STEEL TO NEARLY DOUBLE AXIS' OUTPUT. WPB–2263.*

HOUSEWIVES URGED TO SAVE FAT FROM XMAS. BIRDS. WPB–2272.*

WIDESPREAD SHIFT TO GLASS PRECISION GAGES SEEN. WPB–2273.*

VOLUNTARY PROGRAM TO CUT FLUORSPAR USE REPORTED. WPB. T–1415.*

TIRE RETREADING EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS CHANGED. WPB. T–1451.

MILITARY MEAT PACK RULES BRING KNIFE SHORTAGE. WPB. T–1454.

RAILROAD RATINGS APPLY TO URBAN TROLLEY LINES. WPB. T–1456.*

NECESSARY LOGGING CAMP CONSTRUCTION EXEMPTED. WPB. T–1457.*

WALLPAPER PRODUCTION RESTRICTIONS RELAXED. WPB. T–1458.*

COPPER CLAD STEEL SCRAP UNDER ALLOCATION. WPB. T–1459.*

COUNTY SUGAR INCREASE LIST REVISED. OPA–1342.*

NYC AREA POULTRY PRICE UPPED 2 CENTS. OPA–1361.*

PAPER PRODUCT EXPORT CHANGES AMENDED. OPA–T–422.*

REDWOOD PRICE BASE POINT ESTABLISHED. OPA–T–426.

ADD TRANSIT COST TO VICTORY FOOTWEAR. OPA–T–428.

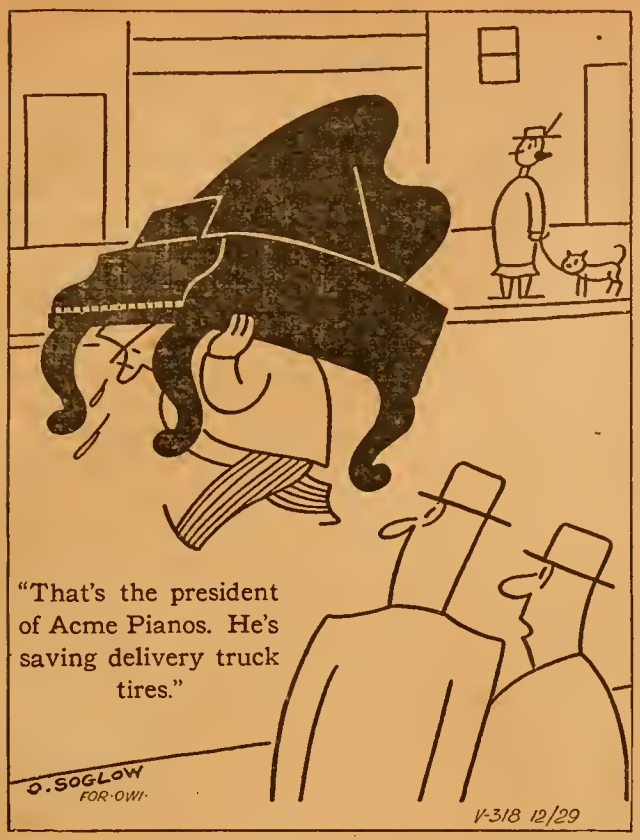
FURNITURE SPRING LABORATORIES NAMED. OPA–T–430.*

NEW CHILI CON CARNE CEILINGS SET. OPA–T–435.*

TRANSIT LINE AGREES TO BAN DISCRIMINATION. WMC. PM–4242.

TRUCK, CAR MAINTENANCE IDEAS OFFERED. ODT. PM–4243.*

ODT CENTRAL MAILING OFFICE CLOSED. PM–4244.*



"Saves tires, and I get eight days to the gallon..."

"Hey, Mrs. Worthington—we CONCEDE that women have a place on the production line!"

"Since the war production drive I gotta do the loafing for the whole family."

PACKING FOR OVERSEAS . . .

New Materials Insure Against Corrosion Damage

This article, specially written for VICTORY, *explains the packaging problems met and overcome to prevent deterioration of equipment sent overseas.*

American civilians for the duration will do largely without a mounting list of consumer goods, like cellophane, plastics, asphalt, wood and wood pulp products, so that complex equipment may be shipped safely to their fighting men throughout the world. Although intensive efforts are being made to devise substitute containers and packaging of plastics and wood-fiber, practically all materials used in commercial packaging will become scarce. Only materials essential to the sanitation and preservation of consumer goods will be allocated to civilian use and those used for decorative and display purposes will disappear.

Seeing that equipment reaches American troops overseas in prime condition is the job of the Packing and Packaging Section, Conservation Branch, Production Division of the U. S. Army Service of Supply. A similar service branch operates for the Navy, in cooperation with the Army and the various war agencies.

According to a War Department spokesman, "To use any more material or shipping space than is essential to do the job, or any less, would result in our invaluable military supplies arriving at their destinations either duced in quantity or sabotaged by damage.

Globe Encircling

"The present transportation hazards of our globe-encircling supply lines are beyond anything previously experienced either in war or industry. Our ships must pass through every imaginable weather condition. Severe temperature changes are encountered. Condensation is a great problem. The corrosive effects of salt-laden air are encountered all over the globe, and the drenching humidity of the jungle can be as much a handicap to an operation as the Axis powers. The problem is a gigantic one, and one that takes the concerted effort of every packaging engineer and distribution expert in our land."

Proper packaging requires that many materials until recently untouched by the war effort must now go on the restricted list. For example, airplane engines, automotive equipment, and machine guns have to be packaged in moisture-proof containers. These containers may be pliofilm or laminated cellophane. The cellophane must be laminated with other materials such as lead foil, wax, lacquers, asphalts, and cotton scrim.

Types of Equipment

In addition, many types of equipment require grease-proof wrappings and water-proof box liners. Large quantities of various compounds such as Stoddard's solvent, and soaps are necessary for cleaning the equipment before it is hermetically sealed in its package and chemical compounds using volcanic ash and silica-gel are needed for keeping the package dehydrated until it reaches its destination. If so much as a fingerprint is left on a bearing or cylinder wall or the least moisture remains in the package, the metal surfaces will be etched with corrosion that may cause mechanical failure at a vital moment. Chemicals used in these processes will become almost unobtainable for other than wartime use.

The War Department states that packaging experts are devising every possible means for eliminating the use of metal containers. The metal shortage is so acute that fiber containers for liquids are coming into use by both Army and Navy.

Critical Shortages

The already critical shortage in lumber and wood products will necessarily be heightened by the growing need for packaging war materials Highway systems may go without repairs because stocks of asphalt may be preempted for waterproofing kraft paper containers.

However, War Department officials point out that the present deprivation of packaging materials that civilians must undergo has a brighter side: "The packaging industry has developed to a point never before attained, in some cases never thought attainable. Before 1942 few people would even have dreamed that paperboard boxes could withstand twenty-four hours immersion in water and continue to protect their contents. Much greater use of lumber resources, much more efficient use of transportation facilities through conservation of materials using less shipping space and weight will be gained for peacetime. This war has seen packaging emerge from the status of a trade into the category of a science."

ANGLO-CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

The State Department has defined as follows the relationship between the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the Caribbean Office of the Department of State.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has been set up by agreement between the United States and Great Britain. The United States Section, of which Mr. Charles W. Taussig is chairman, is directly responsible to the President, and for reasons of administrative convenience, will be considered an integral unit of the State Department.

The Caribbean Office of the Department, headed by Mr. Coert duBois, serves as the Executive Agency for the United States Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the duties of which include projects dealing with the public health and welfare of the possessions and territories of the United States and Great Britain in the Caribbean area. The Caribbean office will furnish technical assistance on plans or projects worked up by the Commission; maintain liaison, jointly in behalf of the Department and the Commission with other offices of the Department.

NEW ZEALAND WELCOMES U. S. TROOPS

As the ships swung to in the harbor at Auckland, June 12, four bands of the New Zealand Army drawn up on the docks struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Thousands of New Zealanders stood at attention, then broke into long, deafening cheers when the last notes sounded. To the American soldiers crowding the rails, they tossed presents. Mayor J. A. C. Allum led a welcoming delegation of distinguished citizens and representatives of the New Zealand Army up the gangplank. This is the account told in Washington last week by Brig. Gen. Ludwig Conelly of the reception given the United States task force.

"From the time of our landing, the people of New Zealand went all out to make our soldiers feel as much at home as possible," he said. "It seemed as if every citizen appointed himself a committee of one to do everything possible to make our troops happy. They opened their homes, held concert parties, started hospitality centers, showed us how they played football, watched us play softball, gave dances, with lots of girls present, and practically adopted us as their own."

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